

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

4(5)2

12. 82.

(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price Rs. 4.00



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[Seventh Series, Vol. XXIX, 9th Session, 1982/1904 (Saka)]

No. 1, Thursday, July 8, 1982/Asadha 17, 1904 (Saka)

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 Rawat, Shri Harish (Almora)  
 Reddi, Shri G. S. (Miryalguda)  
 Reddy, Shri Narsimha (Adilabad)  
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda (Nara-  
 saraopet)  
 Reddy, Shri K. Obddul (Cuddapah)  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 (Kurnool)



Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal (Nizamabad)

Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa (Hindupur)

Reddy, Shri P. Venkata (Ongole)

Reddy, Shri T. Damodar (Nalgonda)

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban, (Tripura East)

Roat, Shri Jai Narain (Salunber)

Rothuama, Dr. R. (Mizoram)

Roy, Shri A. K. (Dhanbad)

Roy, Dr. Saradish (Bolpur)

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch Behar)

### S

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)

Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna (Begusarai)

Sahu, Shri Narayan (Deogarh)

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad (Ranchi)

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal (Kurukshetra)

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Manjeri)

Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)

Saminuddin, Shri (Godda)

Sangma, Shri P. A. (Tura)

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran (Ghatampur)

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)

Sarangi, Shri R. P. (Jamshedpur)

Sathe, Shri Vasant (Wardha)

Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K. (Ramanathapuram)

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri (Khagaria)

Satya Deo Singh, Prof. (Chapra)

Sawant, Shri T. M. (Osmanabad)

Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)

Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai (Karur)

Selvaraju, Shri N. (Tiruchirapalli)

Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North West)

Sen, Shri Subodh (Jalpaiguri)

Sethi, Arjun (Bhadrak)

Sethi, Shri P. C. (Indore)

Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal (Hathras)

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)

Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)

Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)

Shamanna, Shri T. R. (Bangalore South)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)

Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)

Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)

Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)

Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahnu)

Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)

Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgam)

Singaravadeivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)

Singh, Shri B. D. (Phulpur)

Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)

Singh, Shri C. P. N. (Padrauna)  
 Singh, Shri D. G. (Shahabad)  
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Rajgarh)  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P. (Dhenkanal)  
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishore (Vaishali)  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Sheohar)  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)  
 Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A. (Tirunelveli)  
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)  
 Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)  
 Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)  
 Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)  
 Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)  
 Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)  
 Sparrow, Shri R. S. (Jullundur)  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)  
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)  
 Subha, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)  
 Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)  
 Sukhbans Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)  
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Simla)  
 Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)  
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Baliala)  
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)  
 Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)  
 Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Pudukkottai)  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)

## T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunaranayan (Dammoh)

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)  
 Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)  
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)  
 Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash (Allahabad)  
 Tewari, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)  
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh (Khandwa)  
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)  
 Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)  
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Nainital)  
 Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)  
 Trilok Chandra, Shri (Khurja)  
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)  
 Tirpathi, Shri R. N. (Bilhaur)  
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)  
 Tur, Shri L. S. (Tarn Taran)  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

## U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

## V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)  
 Verma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)  
 Verma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)  
 Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)  
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
(Arrah)

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu (Udaipur)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlishahr)

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)

Virbhadr Singh Shri (Mandi)

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

## W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra  
(Buldhana)

## Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri R. N. (Parbhani)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Kharagone)

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)

Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj).

Yusuf, Shri Mohmed (Siwan)

## Z

Zail Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

Zainul Basher, Shri (Gazipur)

# LOK SABHA

## *The Speaker*

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

## *The Deputy-Speaker*

Shri G. Lakshmanan

## *Panel of Chairmen*

Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Harinatha Misra

Shri K. Rajamallu

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

## *Secretary*

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister (All Ministries/Departments not specified below):	Shrimati Indira Gandhi
Minister of Finance	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
Minister of External Affairs	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of Communications	Shri C. M. Stephen
Minister of Defence	Shri R. Venkataraman (will hold, in addition, tempary charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs)
Minister of Energy	Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri
Minister of Planning	Shri S. B. Chavan
Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Jagannath Kaushal
Minister of Irrigation	Shri Kedar Panday
Minister of Shipping & Transport	Shri Veerendra Patil
Minister of Information & Broadcasting	Shri Vasant Sathe
Minister of Railways	Shri P. C. Sethi
Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Shiv Shankar
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri B. Shankaranand
Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri A. P. Sharma
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works & Housing	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and Civil Supplies	Rao Birendra Singh
Minister of Industry and Steel & Mines	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari

## MINISTER OF STATE

Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation	Shri Z. R. Ansari
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Minister of State in the Ministries of Industry and Steel & Mines	Shri Charanjit Chanana
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Shrimati Sheila Kaul
Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport	Shri Sita Ram Kesri
Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Vikram Mahajan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Yogendra Makwana
Minister of State in the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs	Shri A. A. Rahim
Minister of State in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development	Shri Baleshwar Ram
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation	Shri Buta Singh
Minister of State in the Departments of Science & Technology, Electronics and Environment and Ocean Development	Shri C. P. N. Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers	Shri Dalbir Singh

Minister of State in the Ministries of Industry and Steel & Mines	Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia
Minister of State in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development	Shri R. V. Swaminathan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

## DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Agriculture and Civil Supplies	Shri Mohammed Usman Arif
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence	Shri K. P. Singh Deo
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Dharmavir
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Giridhar Gomango
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Miss Kumudben M. Joshi
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	Shri Arif Mohammed Khan
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development	Miss Kamla Kumari
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mallikarjun
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works & Housing	Shri Brajmohan Mohanty
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Vijay N. Patil
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Janardhana Poojary
Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics	Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao
Deputy Minister in the Department of Commerce	Shri P. A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Education and Culture & Social Welfare	Shri P. K. Thungon

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXIX First day of the Ninth Session of Seventh Lok Sabha No. 1

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 8, 1982/Asadha 17,  
1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका स्वागत है ।

## MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Jagannath Shivram Fatil  
(Thane).

Shri Lala Ram Ken [Bayana (SC)]

Shri Deen Bandhu Verma (Udai-  
pur).

Shrimati Sumati Oraon (Lohardaga  
(ST))

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप महिलाओं को दूर से  
ही नमस्कार करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो बिल्कुल ही  
नहीं करते । हमें बड़ों से कुछ सीख लेनी  
चाहिए ।

## MEMBERS SWORN—Contd.

Shri Baburao Paranjpe (Jabalpur).  
Shri Amal Datta (Diamond Har-  
bour).

Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna  
(Garhwal).

2

11.05 hrs.

## OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of about two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Sarvashri Maldevji M. Odedra and Cumbum N. Natarajan, sitting Members and seven of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri Hira Valabh Tripathi, P.T. Thanu pillai, Satya Narayan Singh, Radha Raman, Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg, Sarvashri Shree Narayan Das and Sarang-dhar Sinha.

Shri Maldevji M. Odedra was a sitting Member representing Porbandar constituency of Gujarat. Earlier, he was a Member, Saurashtra Legislative Assembly in 1952, Bombay Legislative Assembly 1957 and Gujarat Legislative Assembly in 1962 and 1972. He has also been Deputy Minister and later Cabinet Minister for Finance, Forest and Fisheries in the Government of Gujarat during 1960-64 and 1965-67 respectively.

An active social and political worker, he had been associated with several committees of the Gujarat State Government.

He passed away at Bombay on 9 May, 1982 at the age of 64.

Shri Cumbun N. Natarajan was a sitting Member representing Periyakulam constituency of Tamil Nadu.

An active social worker, he devoted himself to the uplift of the poor people.

He took keen interest in the proceedings of the House particularly relating to problems faced by rural poor.



He passed away at Madurai on 30 June, 1982 at the young age of 41.

Shri Hira Vallabh Tripathi was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha during 1950-57 representing Muaffarnagar (South) constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was also a Member of the Rajya Sabha during 1957-72.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times.

A lawyer and an eminent social worker, he was associated with several social and labour organisations.

As a parliamentarian he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

He passed away at Kankhal (Haridwar) on 26 April, 1982, at the age of 80.

Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-62 representing Tirunelveli constituency of Tamil Nadu.

An active social worker, he engaged himself in the task of Harijan welfare, trade union and student activities.

He took special interest in the well-being of Indians overseas, particularly in Sri Lanka.

He passed away at Tirunelveli on 15 May, 1982, at the age of 74.

Shri Satya Narain Singh was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Varanasi constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment on several occasions.

An active social worker, he devoted himself to the uplift and welfare work of farmers and industrial workers.

He passed away at Varanasi on 24th May, 1982 at the age of 69.

Shri Radha Raman was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-1962 representing Delhi city and Chandni Chowk constituencies of Delhi, respectively. Later he served as Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi Metropolitan Council during 1972-77.

A veteran freedom fighter, he helped in organising individual satyagraha in 1940.

An active social worker, he engaged himself in cooperative movement a village work. He was associated with several social and educational organisations, particularly those devoted to child welfare. He led the delegation of Members of Parliament to several foreign countries.

He passed away on 8 June, 1982 in Delhi at the age of 78.

Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir during 1949-1952. He had been a Member of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly in 1934, 1943, 1951-52 and was a sitting Member thereof since 1977. He had also been a Cabinet Minister in the State Government for several years holding important portfolios and also served as Deputy Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir during 1977-78.

A veteran freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment several times for participating in struggle for freedom and responsible Government in Kashmir State. He sponsored land reforms in Jammu and Kashmir with the aim of transfer of land to the tillers.

He passed away at Srinagar on 11 June, 1982 at the age of 74.

Shri Shree Narayan Das was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1950-1967 representing Darbhanga constituency of Bihar. He

was also a Member of Public Accounts Committee during 1950—55.

A veteran freedom fighter and active social worker, he participated in the non-cooperation movement and suffered imprisonment several times during the freedom struggle.

He also participated in the relief work during natural calamities and devoted himself to women's education and eradication of untouchability. He took special interest in Panchayati Raj and co-operation.

He passed away last month at the age of 80.

Shri Sarangdhar Sinha was a Member of Constituent Assembly during 1946—50 and of the First and Second Lok Sabha representing Patliputra and Patna constituencies of Bihar, respectively, during 1952—62. Earlier he had been a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1936—51 and was Parliamentary Secretary to Education and Revenue in that state during 1936—39. He functioned as Chairman/Member of various Committees appointed by the State Government.

A veteran freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment several times during the non-cooperation movement.

A renowned educationist, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Patna University and represented Indian Universities at the Conference of the Association of the Universities of Commonwealth, New Zealand in 1950.

He passed away at Patna on 30 June, 1982 at the age of 81.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for short while.)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Faswan.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Regarding item No. 2 I may mention that the hon. Member Shri Hira-Vallabh Tripathi expired on 26th April, 1982 when the House was in session. Why was the House not informed earlier? The House adjourned on 30th of April, 1982.

MR. SPEAKER: First of all we get confirmation and then do it. We satisfy ourselves first.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Does it take three to five days!

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Samalpur): Question No. 1 has been discussed so many times in this House. Half-an-hour discussion had also been there. How has this question been allowed by the Secretariat?

MR. SPEAKER: This is my judgement. Please sit down.

### अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान का कार्यकरण

1. श्री रामविलास पासवान: क्या स्वास्थ्य एंटे ए. आई. आई. एम. एस. शीर्षक से कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डैडली बंगलिंग एंट ए. आई. आई. एम. एस. शीर्षक से 30 अप्रैल, 1982 के "आनलर" में तथा "द फाइनल डायगनोसिस आन दी ए. आई. आई. एम. एस." शीर्षक से कोरेवान के मर्ड (द्वितीय) 1982 के अंक से प्रकाशित लेखों को देखा है ;

(ख) क्या अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के एक सहायक प्रोफेसर डा. पी. वेंगुगोपाल को 27 सितम्बर, 1981 को परिसर में ही दौरा पड़ा था और अस्पताल ले जाने पर उन्हें 18 घंटे बाद एक और दौरा पड़ा ;

(ग) क्या वह 19 अक्टूबर, 1981 तक अस्पताल में प्राइवेट वार्ड में रहे (फंजीयन संख्या सी वार 20846) ;

(घ) क्या डा. गोपीनाथ मायोपिया से पीड़ित हैं और हाल ही में वह मद्रास गए थे और डा. बद्रीनाथ से रेटिना के अलग हो जाने का उपचार कराया था ;

(ङ) क्या भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंकरधारी प्रसाद यादव) ने भी उपरोक्त दो डॉक्टरों के विरुद्ध लंबी रिपोर्ट भी लिखी थी; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने कई जांच कराई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that Dr. F. Venugopal, Associate Professor had a fit on the 28th September, 1981 and another sometime later, the same day.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Dr. Gopinath is short-sighted, which is called myopia in medical terms. Like all short sighted people he wears glasse. The Institute has no information regarding his treatment for retinal detachment at Madras.

(e) and (f). As per records no such note is available with the Government or the Institute.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो सदन जान गया होगा कि मैंने जो कहा था, वह बेसलैस नहीं था और उस का बेस था। उसी दिन मैंने कहा था कि बेस तो है भले ही लैस हो।

पहले खंड के पूरक प्रश्न में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि डा. वेणुगोपाल को मिर्गी की दवाई दी गई थी, एन्टी-एपीलेप्टिक दवाई दी गई थी और क्या यह भी सही है कि उन की केस-शीट गायब है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, at that time, when he had fits, the medicine was given, to which the hon. Member was referring, along with other medicines also.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने दो सवाल पूछे हैं। क्या यह सही है कि उन को एन्टी-मिर्गी दवाई दी गई थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह तो हो गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दूसरा मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या यह बात सही है कि उन की केस-शीट गायब है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, if the papers are not available, how can I answer this Question? (Interruptions.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह यह है कि क्या सरकार ने डैडली वंगलिंग एट ए. आई. आई. एम. एस. शीर्षक से 30 अप्रैल, 1982 के "आनलूकर" में तथा दी फाइनल डायग्नोसिस आन दी "ए. आई. आई. एम. एस." शीर्षक से कौरोवान के मई (द्वितीय) 1982 के अंक में प्रकाशित-लेखों को देखा है ? उसी के आधार पर मेरा क्वेश्चन बेस्ड है और उसके बाद यह कहते हैं और इस में भी जिक्र है कि रिकार्ड मिस है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी ने इस बात की जांच करवाई है कि फाइल गायब है। जब आप ने इन को देखा है और उसी के संबंध में मेरा प्रश्न है, तो फिर यह हम का जवाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने यह कहा है कि अगर फाइल न होती, तो जवाब कैसे देता।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 21 दिन पहले मैंने क्वेश्चन दिया था और एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन दिया था और अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य उधर से कह रहे थे कि इस के बारे में पहले 193 में डिस केशन भी हो गया है और सारी चीजें डिस्कस

हो गई है। अब दोबारा जब यह क्वेश्चन किया गया, तो मंत्री महोदय बताए कि फाइल गायब है या नहीं? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस का जवाब दिलवाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मंत्री जी, और कुछ इस बारे में कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आप 'येस' या 'नो' में इस का जवाब दिलवाइए।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I cannot say 'Yes' or 'No'.

(Interruptions)

I have looked into the records and to my knowledge, no record is missing. I have not found any record missing.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: पिछली बार भी हम दो बार प्रिविलेज मोशन इस सिलसिले में लाए हैं और आप 105 में हमेशा मंजूर करते हैं और हमसे कहते हैं कि गलती हो गई। मेरा सीधा क्वेश्चन है और जवाब-दोही के साथ मंत्री महोदय बताएं। . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एज ए मिनिस्टर फुल रेस्पॉन्सीबिलिटी के साथ मंत्री जी जवाब दें कि इस की बाद में जांच करवाएंगे या नहीं। यह सीधा सा सवाल है। या तो वह मिसिंग है या वह वहां होगी, दो ही चीजें हो सकती हैं या आप इस की जांच करवाएंगे, इस के बारे में आप बताएं?

MR. SPEAKER: It is quite explicit.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मिसिंग नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he has said.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: हम लोगों ने सुना नहीं, आप दोबारा कहलवा दीजिए। इस का क्लीयर जवाब नहीं आया है।

श्री हरश कुमार गंगवार: तड़ा इम्पो-टेंट सवाल है 'हां' या 'ना' में इस का जवाब दिलवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जवाब दें तो दिया है। इस में भी क्या कोई शक की बात है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आप दोबारा इस का जवाब दिलवा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जवाब दें तो दिया है। आप दूसरा सवाल करिये।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश: इस का रेप्लाइं साफ करवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: साफ हो तो गया है।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश: इनडाइरेक्ट रेप्लाइं दिया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: गोलमाल कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: No golmal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. Mr. Ram Vilas, second question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैंने दूसरा सवाल यह पूछा था कि डा. गोपीनाथ को आंख की बीमारी है और इन को सीधा दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। हाई सर्जरी के लिए जहां एक एक मिलीमीटर का बड़ा महत्व होता है, वहां क्या ऐसे डाक्टर को सर्जन बनाना चाहिए और मैंने यह सवाल भी पूछा था कि क्या डा. गोपीनाथ ने मद्रास जा कर इलाज करवाया था और यह तमाम पत्रिकाओं में निकला है और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनकी जानकारी नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अक्टूबर के लास्ट वीक में, दिसम्बर, जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च तक ये डाक्टर कहां थे? क्या यह सही है कि इन्होंने मद्रास के डा. बद्रीनाथ के अण्डर में अपनी आंख का ट्रीटमेंट कराया और अक्टूबर में इन्स्टीच्युट के डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आपथेलमिक सेंटर में भी इनकी आंख का इलाज हुआ था? क्या यह भी सही है कि नियम के अनुसार आंख की बीमारी का डाक्टर किसी



इंस्टीच्यूट में सर्जन नहीं हो सकता है ? फिर आँख की बीमारी वाले डाक्टर को आल इंडिया इंस्टीच्यूट में सर्जन के रूप में क्यों बहाल किया जाता है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, this question has been discussed in this House. I should say, several times,, on 25.3.82, on 1.4.82, on 15.4.82 and again on 15.4.82 in the form of an Unstarred question on the subject relating to these doctors. It has been discussed so many times in this House that I do not know whether we should waste the time of the House on this question again and again. I have given full information about these doctors. I should tell the House and, I hope, the House will agree with me that Dr. Gopinath is one of the famous and well-known Heart Surgeons and I am receiving requests every day from the public and the people that they should be treated at the hands of Dr. Gopinath. If somebody wears glasses, it does not disqualify him from being a doctor.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही 197 के अधीन चर्चा में हुआ, यही हमेशा होता है। इसलिए हमको प्रश्न पूछना पड़ता है। कहा गया है कि या तो साँप को छोड़ो मत, अगर छोड़ो तो छोड़ो मत।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It cannot be allowed; it cannot go unchallenged. What is the meaning of his statement? (Interruptions) What does he mean?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने तीन प्वाएंट कहे थे। एक प्वाएंट पर मंत्री जी ने माफी मांगी, दूसरा प्वाएंट मैंने कहा था कि क्या उनको मिगी की बीमारी है तो मंत्री जी को कबूल करना पड़ा था कि उनको मिगी की बीमारी है। तीसरा प्वाइंट मेरा है कि क्या डा. गोपीनाथ को आँख की बीमारी है और क्या उन्होंने मद्रास में डा. ब्रह्मीनाथ से इलाज करवाया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह नहीं है कि उन्होंने इलाज करवाया था या नहीं करवाया

था। सवाल यह है कि क्या वे देख सकते हैं या नहीं देख सकते हैं ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यू. पी. एस. सी. के रूल्स के मुताबिक. . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मॉडकल्ली फिट हो, अगर देख सकता हो तो हो सकता है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जो सीधा नहीं देख सकता है, वे सीधा नहीं देख सकते सकते हैं तो क्या वे आप्रेशन कर सकते हैं और वह भी ओपन हार्ट का ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, this is a very sensitive issue. This particular matter has been discussed on the floor of the House several times in the form of Question-Answer, as a Half-an-Hour Discussion and, again, you have allowed it to a person who is a layman as far as the medicine and the doctors are concerned. This is degrading the prestige of the AIIMS. This matter has been discussed threadbare on the floor of the House and the hon. Member is a layman as far as this is concerned.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a diagnosis can be debated by a layman or internationally reputed doctors and whether he is aware of the fact...that he should not also answer in regard to a diagnosis on the floor of the House. (Interruptions) This cannot be debated in the House.

Another point is that the hon. Member has raised the question of retinal detachment. I want to know...

MR. SPEAKER: I want a question if there is any.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask your question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in India retinal detachment is cured hundred per cent successfully in so many hospitals. After treatment for retinal detachment, there is no question of any error in the eye. Myopia is not a barrier for a

thoracic surgeon nor retinal detachment is a barrier. How are these things discussed in the Parliament? How can the Minister answer a particular point?... (Interruptions) Internationally reputed doctors are being maligned by you people. This cannot be tolerated.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I agree with the hon. Member that reputed doctors' personalities and their health should not be discussed on the floor of the House in the sense...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Who will decide - either you or he?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have said time and again on the floor of the House that this doctor is not suffering from any disability which will prevent him from practising.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के डाक्टर सदन में अपनी सफाई देने के लिए उपस्थित नहीं हैं। उनका बचाव करना मंत्री महोदय का काम है। आपने उनकी व्यक्तिगत बीमारियों के बारे में सवाल पूछने की इजाजत देकर एक नई एक परंपरा कायम की है मैं किसी विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन क्या आप राजनयिक नेताओं की व्यक्तिगत बीमारियों के बारे में भी सवाल उठाने की इजाजत देंगे? मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से नहीं है—आप से है।

MR. SPEAKER: This does not concern his personality. It is a question in pursuance of the earlier one. That is why I had to allow.

राजनयिकों की बीमारी का असर दूसरों पर नहीं पड़ता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मंत्री जी किसी बीमारी से ग्रसित हों तो उनकी चर्चा भी करनी पड़ेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not concern the individual. It is concerning other patients.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I wrote back to the Lok Sabha Secretariat that this question should not be

allowed and I have given the reasons also.

### Pak Proposal on No-War-Pact

\*2. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan proposed a new No-War-Pact between India and Pakistan;

(b) what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto; and

(c) outcome of discussions held on the subject in recent weeks between the representatives of India and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Pakistan has given us a draft of an agreement on non-aggression on 1st June 1982. We are examining Pakistan's draft and will convey our reaction in due course. Discussions will continue during Foreign Secretary's visit to Pakistan in August.

श्री वीरध्व चन्द जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सही है कि भारत ने नेहरू जी, शास्त्री जी और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के प्रधान मंत्रित्व के समय में दोनों देशों के बीच "नो वार पैक्ट" का करार करने के लिए पाकिस्तान का प्रस्ताव भेजा था—तब तो पाकिस्तान सहमत नहीं हुआ और अब जब पाकिस्तान अमरीका से आधुनिक हथियार लेने की होड़ में लगा हुआ है और एफ-16 और अन्य सोफ़्टिकवेयर एक्वीप-मेंट्स प्राप्त करने जा रहा है, इस समय शिमला-एग्रीमेंट होते हुये भी पाकिस्तान द्वारा "नो वार पैक्ट" के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य, रहस्य और प्रयोजन है, जिसके लिए भारत-सरकार ने जानने का क्या प्रयास किया है?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : इस बारे में इतनी बहस हो चुकी है कि उसे फिर से

दोहराना उचित नहीं होगा। प्रश्न तो यही पूछा गया है कि क्या पाकिस्तान की तरफ से कोई डाफ्ट आया है—मैंने कहा—हां आया है और उसको हम देख रहे हैं। जब विदेश सचिव वहां आएंगे तो उस पर चर्चा होगी। इसलिए जो सवाल पूछा गया है, उसका मैंने जवाब दे दिया है और जो पुरानी बातें हैं, उनके बारे में भी काफी चर्चा यहां हो चुकी है।

**श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डाफ्ट है, उसमें क्या कश्मीर का उल्लेख है? क्या "नान एम्बेशन पॉइंट" के बाद पाकिस्तान अमरीका से हथियार लेना बन्द कर देगा और कश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा?

**श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव :** जब चर्चा होगी तब ये बातें निकलेंगी। मैं अभी तो यही कह रहा हूँ कि वहां से डाफ्ट आया है, उसकी हम छान-बीन कर रहे हैं। उसके क्या इम्प्लीकेशन हो सकते हैं, वह देख रहे हैं। अभी कुछ कहना मुश्किल है। सवाल का जवाब अभी नहीं दे सकते हैं। ये जवाब वहां से पहले हासिल करने होंगे।

**श्री विगम्बर सिंह :** सी भाग का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। दूसरी बात मैं यह—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** डिस्कशन के आउटकम से ही यह पता चल सकता है।

**श्री विगम्बर सिंह :** मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ सी :

"(c) outcome of discussions held on the subject in recent weeks between the representatives of India and Pakistan?"

अभी तक जो हुई है उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है।

जो शिबला समझाता हुआ था पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने उसकी उपेक्षा की। हथियार इकट्ठा करता जा रहा है। एटम बम बना रहा है। अपने यहां की जनता को भी भ्रूँठे आश्वासन दे कर भुलावे में रख रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से यह आशा की जा सकती है कि समस्या

की जब वह बात करेगा तो उस में कोई सच्चाई होगी और नैकनीयती से करेगा?

**श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव :** हम तो उनसे हर बात पर चर्चा करेंगे। जो भी सवाल जवाब होगा उसको देख कर ही किसी नतीजे पर पहुँच सकते हैं। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि जो इतिहास है वह सब के सामने है। इसके बावजूद हम दांस्ती करना चाहते हैं, दांस्ती का हाथ आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और अगर उधर से दांस्ती का हाथ आगे बढ़ता है तो हम अपना हाथ पीछे लेना नहीं चाहते। ये सब बातें हैं इन पर चर्चा हो चुकी है।

**श्री विगम्बर सिंह :** जो बातचीत हुई उसका क्या परिणाम निकाला?

**श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव :** इसमें पहले इस मामले में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई। जो बातचीत हमारे विदेश मंत्रियों के बीच हुई थी, बस उतनी ही हुई थी। उसके बाद जब हमारे एक सचिव वहां गए तो उनको मसादा दिया गया। उसको वे वहां से ले आए। उसको देख रहे हैं, उसकी छान-बीन कर रहे हैं।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether in formulating the Government's position on the No War Pact they have considered and evaluated the likely implications of the No War pact with other bilateral agreements or treaties or others. For example, I would like to know whether the No War Pact would be in contradiction or in conflict with the Indo-Soviet Treaty....

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You must appoint him as your regular adviser on this matter.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir, if he appoints me as an adviser he will improve also.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसलिए तो साथ में नहीं बैठते। (व्यवधान)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** So, Sir, I would like to know because the No War Pact would mean that India

would not be engaged in any military action against Pakistan and *vice versa* whereas Article 9 of the Indo Soviet Treaty says that if Russia ever faces a threat then India will enter into mutual consultations with Russia to see how that threat could be removed and in the event of Russia, Pakistan and Afghanistan getting into difficulty or conflict what would be India's position in that Treaty? So, I would like to know whether he sees any conflict between Indo Soviet Treaty and this No War Pact.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: On the question of advice I am already getting multilateral advice from all quarters. In regard to the seeming contradiction to which the hon. Member has referred I see a contradiction.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would like to know from the Foreign Minister whether it is a fact that the Government of India after having considered the No War Pact proposed by Pakistan has proposed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation? I would also like to know what is the idea of the Government of India in proposing a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in response to the proposal of No War Pact from Pakistan? Is it a fact that a Secretary of the Foreign Ministry was sent to Pakistan as a Special Envoy with a definite proposal? I would like to know what are the salient features of that proposal so that India and Pakistan who are trying to come closer and sorting out problems can reach to some understanding.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The House is aware that there are all these proposals between the two countries. We have offered the establishment of a Joint Commission. The Prime Minister suggested the establishment of a Joint Commission when Mr. Agha Shahi came here and it was readily accepted. In pursuance of that we have now sent them a Draft of an Agreement on the Joint Commission. That Draft has been sent

recently and it will be considered on the other side.

So far as the Friendship Treaty is concerned, this is a much wider thing. We naturally would prefer a wider range of subjects being included in the Treaty; No-War pact naturally would be an outcome of that or part of that. How it will shape, what shape it will take etc. remains to be seen.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिमला पैक्ट के बाद फिर कोई ऐसी गंजाइश बाकी रह गई थी कि किसी दूसरे नए तो वार पैक्ट की जरूरत हो ? और जो मसौदा पाकिस्तान से आया है उसमें शिमला एग्रीमेंट के जो क्लॉज हैं उनका उसमें कोई टकराव है, या मूलतः तो कोई चीज नहीं है ? क्या शिमला एग्रीमेंट काफी नहीं था तो वार के लिए जिसमें हमारे उनसे ताल्लूकत बढ़े ? कौन सी ऐसी चीजें बीच में आ गयीं जिसकी वजह से नया एग्रीमेंट करना पड़ रहा है ?

श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव : जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात है पहले तो पाकिस्तान का यह कहना था कि जो शिमला एग्रीमेंट है वह खुद तो वार पैक्ट है, जब हम ने वार पैक्ट की बात कर रहे थे। लेकिन जब उन्होंने तो वार पैक्ट की बात की, पेशकश की, तो हमने उनसे यह भी पूछा कि क्या अब आपने अपनी राय बदली है कि शिमला एग्रीमेंट के बावजूद भी तो वार पैक्ट की आवश्यकता है ? तो उन्होंने कहा हम शिमला एग्रीमेंट के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम उससे मुकर नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन हम सोचते हैं कि शिमला एग्रीमेंट को तो वार पैक्ट के जरिए से और ताकतवार बनाया जा सकता है, उसे और ताकत पहुँचाया जा सकती है। हमारी बातचीत से यह नतीजा निकला। तो हमने कहा कि किस तरह से और ज्यादा ताकत पहुँचा सकते हैं, इसके बारे में हम चर्चा करेंगे और वह चर्चा होगी।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during this inter-session period, President Zia of Pakistan made a statement that certain northern areas



—Gilgit, Chitral and the Northern Agencies—were not part of Jammu and Kashmir State at all. Sir, not only are they in occupation of 2/5ths of the State; they have also made that statement which, I think, had been duly contradicted by the Government of India. It is quite clear Sir, when the State was there, when my father signed the Instrument of Accession, these areas were all part of the State. Therefore, legally and constitutionally they are part of India. So, will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House whether, during the negotiations with Pakistan on the no-war pact, the legal and constitutional position of those areas at present under Pakistani occupation, will also be again clarified and that we will reiterate that those areas including Hunza and Nagar and the tributaries of my father's previous State which are all part of India are also constitutionally and legally part of this country? Will this aspect be re-iterated?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** As the hon. Member has said, I have already made a very clear and unequivocal statement on the subject. Naturally our stand is firm. We are quite clear about what the position of these areas is. Therefore, when negotiations take place, when talks take place, these matters are bound to come up.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You cannot refer to family members in the House! (Interruptions)

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** It is a historical fact. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the Hon. Members can be present in the House he can talk.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** This is not Para Lok Sabha; this is Lok Sabha. (Interruptions).

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Will the hon. Minister take into consideration when discussing this No-War Pact with Pakistan, the question of reduction of armaments on both sides by

the super powers of the world? Today they are talking of war and these two poor countries are spending thousands of crores of rupees on various critical armaments. Would that also be taken into consideration, when deciding on the No-War Pact, so that these thousands of crores can be diverted both in Pakistan and in India, for the services of the poor?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is a natural corollary, I think.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I would think that the discussion referred to by the hon. Member would follow the no-war pact rather than precede it. It is just not possible to anticipate what all is going to come up for discussion. But in regard to the no-war pact there is a draft given by them; we will have to examine it fully with all its implications for the future, because we are doing it for coming generations. Having done that, when talks take place, I hope that all allied matters will come up for discussion.

(Interruptions)

दिल्ली में नकली जीवन रक्षक औषधियां बनाने वाला अर्द्ध कारखाना

\*4. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 24 मार्च, 1982 को दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा पता लगाये गये नकली औषधियां बनाने वाले गिराह में शामिल व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और नकली औषधियां बनाने वाले कारखाने से संबंधित व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI):** In the course of their investigations into the spurious drug racket unearthed by them on 24th March, 1982, the Delhi Police have arrested:—

(1) Shri Pradeep Kumar, s/o Shri Raaghu Nandan Prasad, Jassipura, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.

(2) Shri Sudhir Kumar, s/o Shri Ranga Prasad, Chander Nagar, Delhi.

(3) Shri Ram Kishan, s/o Shri Shiv Narayan, Shanti Mohalla, Krishna Nagar, Delhi.

(4) Shri Krishan, s/o Shri Shiv Narayan, Shanti Mohalla, Krishna Nagar, Delhi.

(5) Shri Asha Ram, s/o Shri Kishori Lal, Kayan Bagh, Kalyan-puri, Delhi.

(6) Shri Nami Saran, s/o Shri Jagdish Prasad, Seemapuri, Nand Nagri, Delhi.

(7) Shri Jagdish Prasad Gupta, s/o Shri Mangal Sen, Nand Nagri, Seemapuri, Delhi.

(8) Shri Brij Mohan, s/o Shri Kishori Lal, Mohalla Colony, Krishna Nagar, Delhi.

(9) Shri Ram Chander Kapur, s/o Shri Chet Ram, Chand Mohalla, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.

who were found by them connected with the said racket.

The investigations are in progress.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Member what is the procedure for granting licences for manufacturing drugs and whether these spurious drug manufacturers have valid licences or not. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to cancel their licences and what part of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act is going to be applied in this matter. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to change the law in this regard and take stringent measures and provide extremely deterrent punishment so that such kind of malpractices is put an end to?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI

B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, the House is aware that no licence is given to manufacture of spurious drugs. Therefore, the question of regulating and controlling the activities of such people under the Act does not arise. The Act provides for only to regulate the manufacture, licences, sale and marketing of the manufactured drugs by the licence holders and not otherwise. These spurious drugs are manufactured by those people who are not having licences. The other question is that this issue was debated in this House and outside in the Press also. In this connection, I may state that I have already appointed a Task Force on 21st June 1982 which will among other things, examine the following and suggest remedial action needed to rectify deficiencies if any, in the context of the need to cope adequately with the problems:

1. Adequacy of drug control set up in the States and at the Centre, and measures to strengthen it.

2. Need to augment the drug testing facilities at the Centre and at the States.

3. Need for setting up Intelligence Cells in the States/Central Drug Control Organisation to combat the problem of substandard/spurious drugs.

4. Changes needed in procedures relating to control over the licensing, manufacture and sale of drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

The Task Force is allowed to give its report within two months.

Apart from this, I have already introduced a Bill to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act whereby I have provided summary trial for these people and we have extended the punishment of imprisonment to the extent of 10 years.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत भूमिका बांध कर जवाब दिया है, मैंने तो प्रश्न से संबंधित बात पूछी थी। उन्होंने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में बातें तो बहुत बता दी हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि जो सूरियस ड्रग्स के मैन्यू-फैक्चरर्स थे, जिनका इन लोगों ने पकड़ा है, उनके पास वॉलड लाइसेंस था या नहीं? क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की अनएथाराइज कालोनी में नकली दवाएं बनाने की तीस बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टोरियां अनएथाराइज डंग से एक साल से चल रही थीं, वे नकली दवाएं बाजार में भी बेची जा रही थीं और व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी लोगों को दी जा रही थी, जिससे लाखों लोगों की जान के लिये खतरा पैदा हो गया था, यदि हां, तो क्या उन कंपनियों को लाइसेंस दिया गया था या नहीं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the racket has been unearthed by the police and the persons connected with it have been arrested and the matter is under investigation.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, यह ठीक है कि नकली दवाएं बनाने वाली कंपनियों को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है। क्या यह सही है कि महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ कंपनियां खून के रूप से नकली दवाओं का निर्माण कर रही हैं और इस शर्मनाक क्राइम में बड़ी महानगर कंपनियां शामिल हैं? मैंने आपको और मंत्री महोदय को बिसाया था कि महाराष्ट्र की ग्लास्को-कम्पनी द्वारा बनाई गई पेरिटोन औषधि में मछर पाए गए थे। इसी तरह उत्तर प्रदेश की सूर्या कोसमिकल ने भी एक औषधि बनाई थी, जिसमें मक्खी और मछर पाए गए थे। इस बारे में मैंने आपको भी कहा था। मंत्री महोदय को भी ऐसी कंपनियों के बारे में सूचना दी गई है, जिन्होंने वंध लाइसेंस कर नकली दवाएं बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। ये कंपनियां पैसे के बल पर यह काम कर रही हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी कंपनियों के बारे में सूचना मिलने पर भी सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करती है। मैंने लखनऊ की सूर्या कोसमिकल कम्पनी और महाराष्ट्र की

ग्लास्को कम्पनी के बारे में तो दस महीने पहले लिख कर दिया था और उसके बाद कई पत्र लिखे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the Hon. Member has written to me about these companies and I have already appointed the Drug Controller of India to investigate into the matter and submit his investigations to me.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह जांच कब तक होगी? मैंने दस महीने पहले लिख कर दिया था। यह जांच कब तक होती रहेगी? इसके बाद जब नई लोक सभा आएगी, क्या तब तक यह जांच चलती रहेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको एक्सपीडाइट करवाइए।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it will be expedited.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने कहा था कि आप इस बारे में क्विलिंग एटन्शन नोटिस लेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : He will expedite it. He has given an assurance

श्री निरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन नकली दवाओं के कारण देश में आज तक कितनी मौतें हुई हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि नकली दवाएं बनाने वालों के लिए दस साल की सजा मुर्करर की गई है, जबकि कानून यह है कि जान लेने वाले की जान ली जाती है—खून के बदले खून। इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय कानून में यह तरसीम करेंगे कि ऐसे लोगों को फांसी की सजा दी जाए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात ठीक है। These people are killers. मिनिस्टर साहब इसको एक्सपीडाइट करें।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have already introduced a Bill to amend the Act.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है।



क्या आप इस पर कालिंग एटन्शन नोटिस स्वीकार करेंगे, जैसा कि आपने कहा था ?

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you I have asked the Minister to expedite and take stringent action against these killers.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Hon. Minister in his answer has said that the police have taken some action. Will he let us know what those stringent measures are? You have not said under which Section of IPC they have been prosecuted. In this House we had discussed it. Are you thinking of changing the IPC to punish such people? Secondly, are you also aware of the fact that some multi-national companies are selling sub-standard drugs—and this has come in the newspapers? Most probably, your attention has been invited to it. What steps do you propose to take against those multi-national companies which are supplying sub-standard drugs to the hospitals, including the Delhi hospitals?

AN HON. MEMBER: There are some firms in Calcutta also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If it is there in Calcutta, you have to punish it also.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Whether it is multi-national companies or other companies, any person who is manufacturing sub-standard and spurious drugs will be dealt with strictly, according to law.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is simply an expression of a desire. Because we have discussed it, I want to know what concrete steps are going to be taken.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Perhaps the hon. Member has not gone through the provisions of the amending Bill. (Interruption) What is this? Listen to me. I have heard you enough. (Interruption)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is true he has heard

enough; but he has also taxed our patience enough.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chakraborty, you are a professor. You must listen.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The House is aware that I have already introduced an amending Bill to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, only to deal with the problems which are raised by hon. Members. About the salient features of the Drugs Act, I had spoken while introducing the amending Bill, and I am again repeating to-day also. There were some lacunae in the Act due to which we could not take proper action. That is the reason why I have come before the House with an amending Bill. Its salient features are:

A new definition of the term 'Spurious drugs' is being included, because till now there is no definition in the Act, as to what is a spurious drug. So, we are introducing this definition. (Interruptions) I am telling you that the lacuna was there in the Act. I do not know, if you cannot understand this ... (Interruption)

The Central Government is being given power to prohibit the import, manufacture, sale or distribution of a drug which is considered injurious to health or inefficacious or therapeutically ineffective.

The powers of Drug Inspectors are being enhanced to enable them to stop and search... (Interruption) I think that if the House is not interested, I need not answer.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very serious matter. Order please.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The scheme of penalties is being modified on a rational basis. Minimum and maximum penalties are being provided for serious offences. The penalty provided is a minimum of three years imprisonment and a maximum of five years, with fine.

Provision for punishment with life imprisonment is being made where it is established that the use of an adulterated, spurious or sub-standard drug has caused grievous hurt or death, solely on account of its being adulterated, spurious or sub-standard..

Provision is being made for certain offences punishable under the Act with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years to be tried in a summary way by a Judicial Magistrate.

The definition of the term 'cosmetic' is being amended to bring 'soap' within its ambit. At present 'soap' is specially excluded from the definition of the term 'Cosmetic'

Items like empty gelatine capsules, devices used in the diagnosis, treatment etc. of diseases or disorders, are being brought within the ambit of the term 'drug'.

A new status is being given to the Siddha system of medicine, which hitherto was considered as a part of the Ayurvedic system, and consequential amendments are being made throughout the text of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

The definition of the term 'patent or proprietary medicine' for Ayurvedic and Unani medicines is being introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I think the whole House stands behind your efforts to apprehend those killers, wherever they are. I think the society also should deal with these people—who are indulging in these things.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is why I had brought in the amending Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: As such, there should be strict and efficient implementation. Please put every effort into it.

## Consular access to persons detained in Pakistan and Indian Jails

\*5. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:  
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan had recently agreed on providing consular access to the persons detained in Pakistan and Indian Jails;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Consular in Pakistan visited Pakistan Jails to know the conditions of Indian nationals in Pakistan Jails; and

(c) if so, with what result and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for their repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Discussions on the grant of facilities on a reciprocal basis for consular access to prisoners and detenus in Pakistani and Indian Jails are in progress. It is hoped that an agreement on the subject will be finalised at an early date.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक, जो बन्दी जेलों में थे उनको एक दूसरे के यहाँ आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए और उनको जेलों से मुक्त कराने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था थी और क्या गत लड़ाई के समय बनाए गए युद्धबन्दी अथवा लापता डिकलेयर किए हुए लोग भी अभी पाकिस्तानी जेलों में हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो कितने ?

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : संख्या के बारे में आपने जो प्रश्न किया है, इस संबंध में मैं कई बार जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि चाँकि छोटे छोटे आफतों में लोग गिरफ्तार होते हैं और फिर छोड़ दिए जाते हैं, कभी उनकी संख्या तीन सौ हो सकती

है, कभी ढाई सौ या दो सौ हो सकती है इसलिए एककी संख्या कितनी है, यह कहना मुश्किल होता है।

सहूलियतों के बारे में आपने जो प्रश्न किया है, यह सहूलियत अब तक नहीं थी। अक्टूबर 1981 में हमने यह सुझाव दिया कि हम एक दूसरे को आपस में यह सहूलियत दें। मार्च 18, 1982 को पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इसके मान लिया और फिर अप्रैल में हमने सुझाव दिया कि इस बारे में हम आपस में चर्चा करें और एक एग्रीमेंट करें। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने अभी एक प्रारूप तैयार किया है जिसका भेजने वाले हैं। अभी उसको फाइनल टच दे दिए जा रहे हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि इस बार कोई एग्रीमेंट हो जायेगा।

श्री बालत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने अपने प्रश्न के एक भाग में यह भी पूछा था कि क्या गत युद्ध के समय बनाए गए युद्ध बन्दी अथवा लापता डिक्लेयर किए हुए लोग भी अभी बन्दी के रूप में पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं? यदि हां, तो कितने? इसका उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है।

श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव : इसके बारे में भी मैं समय समय पर सदनों को सूचना देता जा रहा हूँ। हम अभी भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारी सूचना के अनुसार 40 ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि वहाँ की जेलों में हैं। कुछ थोड़े बहुत सबूत भी मिले हैं और जो भी सबूत मिले हैं वह हमने उनको दे दिए हैं, उनकी तस्वीरें भी उनको दे दी हैं लेकिन अभी तक उनका पता नहीं चलाया जा सका है। जो भी जवाब उधर से आया है उससे पता चलता है कि अभी तक उनका पता नहीं चल पाया है। आज की स्थिति तो यही है।

श्री बालत राम सारण : मैंने लास्ट में जो पूछा उसका उत्तर ठीक तरह से मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। क्या यह सही है कि हमारी सरकार ने जिनको लापता घोषित किया था वे लोग पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बन्द हैं? उनके घर वालों ने ऐसे प्रमाण सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत किए हैं। क्या यह बात सही है?

श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव : जिनके बारे में हमारे पास सूचना नहीं थी कि उनकी मृत्यु हुई है उनके बारे में हम सोचते हैं, हमारा प्रिजम्शन है, हम क्यास करते हैं कि वे वहाँ हैं। हम माँग कर रहे हैं कि वे उनका पता लगायें और उनको भेज दें। बार बार हम उनसे कहते जा रहे हैं लेकिन बार बार हमको यही जवाब मिल रहा है कि उनका पता वहाँ नहीं लगाया जा सका है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सूरत-भुसावल यात्री गाड़ी का इटारती तक बढ़ाया जाना

\*3. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जो यात्री गाड़ी सूरत से चलकर प्रातः भुसावल पहुँचती है, उसे इटारसी तक बढ़ाये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Non-Aligned Bureau Meeting in Havana

\*6. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :  
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KO-  
CHACK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether he attended the last Non-Alignment Movement Bureau meeting at Havana;



(b) the main decisions taken in that meeting;

(c) whether the Government propose to take an initiative to call a meeting of the non-aligned countries on the question of Indian Ocean to be declared a Zone of peace; and

(d) in view of the fact that Sri Lanka is not in a position to call a meeting of the littoral countries on Indian Ocean whether Government of India have decided to take up this matter with the Security Council?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

#### Statement

The House is aware that the Indian delegation to the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau held in Havana from 31st May 1982 to 5th June 1982 was led by me. The Bureau issued a Declaration in two parts—political and Economic. In the political document the Bureau was able to adopt consensus decisions on a number of issues: viz. South East Asia; South West Asia, Southern Africa especially Namibia; West Asia situation and the Palestine problem; and Malvinas. These followed the lines and formulations contained in the New Delhi Declaration of February 1981; the recent Kuwait Bureau meeting, as also the earlier non-aligned meetings.

India was elected Chairman of the Economic Committee and was able to play a constructive role in the drafting of the economic part of the Declaration. The Economic portion included a balanced approach in the conceptual framework contained in the Introductory portion; as also certain definite and concrete recommendations on Global Negotiations, Transfer of Resources, Monetary and Financial Issues, Trade ECDC, and Science and Technology.

The House is aware that it had been proposed to hold a Conference on Indian Ocean in Colombo in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations. Due to lack of agreement in the 45-member Ad-hoc Committee on Indian Ocean on several issues regarding procedure and agenda, this Conference could not be held in 1981. The UN General Assembly has now recommended that the Conference be held by first half of 1983. At this stage, the Govt. do not see any purpose being served by calling a separate Non-aligned meeting on this question. This overall question was one of the important issues discussed in Havana and the consensus that was evolved is a forthright one. Until now Sri Lanka has not given any indication of its inability to hold the Conference on Indian Ocean, as had been agreed during the last session of the United Nations General Assembly. There is no proposal to call a meeting of only the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean. At this point in time, therefore, the question of raising this matter in the United Nations Security Council is bound to be considered unnecessary and premature. The Government's approach is to persuade the Great Powers, within the ambit of the United Nations *ad-hoc* Committee to agree to the Indian Ocean Conference so that the 1971 United Nations Declaration on the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace, is implemented.

आसाम मेल का 20 जून, 1982 को  
पटरी से उतरना

\*7. श्री बन्धुपाल शैलजी :  
श्री रामजी भाई माडगैण :

क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला दिवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डिब्रूगढ़ जाने वाली आसाम मेल गाड़ी के 20 जून, 1982 को उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे के बरौनी-कटिहार सेक्शन पर

बिहपुर पुलिस स्टेशन के निकट पटरी से उतर जाने पर हताहत होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा हताहत हुए व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को क्या राहत दी गई और क्या मुआवजा दिया गया;

(घ) दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी पाए गये कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) बार-बार होने वाली इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी):

(क) से (ङ) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(क) इस दुर्घटना में 11 व्यक्ति मारे गए, 25 को गम्भीर चोटें आयीं और 24 व्यक्ति मामूली रूप से घायल हुए ।

(ख) रेल संरक्षा के आयुक्त, गोरखपुर ने इस दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच की है । उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) रेलवे, सिविल तथा प्राइवेट डाक्टरों द्वारा शीघ्रतापूर्वक दुर्घटना स्थल पर चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान की गई और डाक्टरों चिकित्सा के लिए घायल व्यक्तियों को अस्पतालों में पहुँचाया गया

मृत व्यक्तियों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों की अनुग्रह के रूप में 25, 250 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ।

क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों की तदर्थ आयुक्त द्वारा निपटाया जाएगा ।

(घ) रेलवे संरक्षा के आयुक्त से जांच की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर, यदि कोई व्यक्ति दोषी पाया गया तो दोषी कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

(ङ) दुर्घटनाओं की समस्या के बारे में रेल प्रशासन को पूरी-पूरी जानकारी है और उनको रोकथाम के लिये हाल ही में बहुत से उपाए किए हैं, जैसे :—

(1) रेल कर्मचारियों में संरक्षा की भावना बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से एक सम्मिलित कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है । विभिन्न विभागों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के दो उच्च स्तरीय भ्रमण दल किसी क्षेत्र में पाई जाने वाली त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिए गहन निरीक्षण तथा क्षेत्र अधिकारियों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर सम्पर्क स्थापित कर रहे हैं ।

(2) विशेषकर रात्री के समय, गाड़ी के इंजनों पर यात्रा करके फुट प्लेट निरीक्षण को और अधिक गहन किया गया है ।

(3) व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित करके, आवधिक संरक्षा कम्पों और सैमिनारों का आयोजन करके संरक्षा नियमों और उनके महत्व के बारे में कर्मचारियों को शिक्षित करने पर विशेष बल दिया गया है ।

(4) रेलपथ, माल डिब्बों, सवारी डिब्बों और रेल इंजनों जैसी पुरानी परिस्मृत्तियों का नवीकरण और बदलाव ।

(5) सवारी डिब्बों तथा माल डिब्बों के बेहतर अनुरक्षण के लिये आवधिक तथा नेमी ओवरहाल क्षमताओं में वृद्धि कर दी गयी है ।

(6) रेलपथ, माल डिब्बों, सवारी डिब्बों और सिगनल उपकरणों जैसी अनसंरचनात्मक परिस्मृत्तियों के उचित रख-रखाव पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

(7) वित्तीय कठिनाइयों की सीमा के अन्तर्गत रेलपथ तथा अन्य उपकरणों को उत्तरांतर रूप से आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है ।

Report of working group on Eradication of Leprosy

\*8. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND



**FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Report of the Working Group on the Eradication of Leprosy was handed over by the Group-Chairman, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to the Minister of Health; and

(b) the likely date when Government will place the report on the Table of the House and initiate a discussion thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) and (b). The Report of the Working Group on Eradication of Leprosy was submitted to Government on 12th March, 1982. The Report is under Government's examination.

**New Railway lines in Southern Railway**

\*9 **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are having plans to construct new Railway lines within the limits of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any step for the construction of Alleppey-Kayankulam Railway line;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following new railway lines have been taken up for construction on the Southern Railway:—

(i) Karur-Dindigul new BG line alongwith a parallel BG line from Dindigul to Madurai, conversion of Madurai-Maniyachi MG to BG and

parallel BG line from Tuticorin to Tirunelveli via Maniyachi.

Length : 324.47 Kms

Cost : Rs. 42.86 crores.

(ii) Ernakulam-Alleppey (BG line)

Length : 51 Kms

Cost : Rs. 16.47 crores.

(iii) Chitradurg-Rayadurg (MG line)

Length : 100 Kms

Cost : Rs. 18.00 crores.

(iv) Alleppey-Kayankulam (BG line)

Length : 43 Kms

Cost : Rs. 11.20 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Urgency Certificate for Rs. 1.40 crores has been issued on 16-4-1982 for taking up the work on hand.

**Improving the navigational channel leading to Calcutta**

\*10. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up to improve the drafts in the navigational channel leading to the ports of Calcutta and Haldia; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the same and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under active consideration.

### Effect of Wagon Shortage on Coal Movement

\*11. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of wagons, the coal movement is affected; and

(b) if so, remedial steps to be taken in this regard to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Withdrawal of Drugs from Market

\*12. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw certain more drugs from the market due to their hazardous effect on human body;

(b) if so, the names of drugs thus withdrawn; and

(c) the main findings of the committee appointed for the purpose of studying in the deleterious effect of those drugs on the human body?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The main findings of the drugs Technical Advisory Board, which is a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, while recommending withdrawal of 18 fixed dose combinations, were as follows:—

(i) Some of these combinations had little therapeutic justification and were therefore, considered irrational.

(ii) Certain combinations, when used indiscriminately, were considered to cause toxic reactions and thus could positively be harmful to human system.

On the basis of these recommendations, Government have issued instructions withdrawing 18 categories of fixed dose combinations from the market. A statement giving the list of these categories of fixed dose combinations is attached.

### Statement

#### CATEGORIES OF FIXED DOSE COMBINATIONS, WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE DECIDED TO WEED OUT

1. Fixed dose combinations of Amidopyrine.
2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with anti-inflammatory agents and tranquilisers.
3. Fixed dose combinations of Atropine in Analgesics and Antipyretics.
4. Fixed dose combinations of Strychnine and Caffeine in tonics.
5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with Testosterons and Vitamins.
6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Arsenic and Yohimbine
7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.
8. Fixed dose combinations of Ayurvedic Unani Drugs with modern drugs.
9. Fixed dose combinations of Phenacetin.
10. Fixed dose combinations of Antihistaminics with Anti-diarrhoeas.
11. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamide.

12. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Analgesics.
13. Fixed dose combinations of Tetracycline with Vitamine C.
14. Fixed dose combinations of Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs except preparations which are used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery.
15. Fixed dose combinations of Steroids for internal use except combination of steroids with other drugs for the treatment of Asthma.
16. Fixed dose combinations of Chloramphenicol except preparation of Chloramphenicol and Streptomycin.
17. Fixed dose combinations of Ergot except combination of its alkaloid ergotamine with Caffeine.
18. Fixed dose combinations of Prophylactic Vitamins with anti-T.B. drugs except combination of I.N.H. with Vitamin B

#### Falkland and Lebanese Crisis

\*13. SHRI B. V. DESAI:  
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was world-wide tension due to recent conflicts between Argentina and U.K. on Falkland Issue and Israel versus Lebanon;

(b) if so, whether India being the non-aligned country, had intervened in the matter;

(c) India's stand in regard to these conflicts;

(d) whether India has also supported the move of the big two nations to reduce arms race in the world;

(e) if so, whether India was approached by various countries to help and negotiate for these conflicts; and

(f) if so, what help and assistance India provided to those countries which suffered during these wars?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In so far as Malvinas (Falklands) issue was concerned, we were in constant and close touch with other non-aligned countries. This was reflected in the consensus communique issued at the end of the Ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries held recently in Havana.

As regards Lebanon, we have condemned the unprovoked Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and acted in concert with the non-aligned and peace loving countries in passing a resolution in the special session of the UN General Assembly demanding Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

(c) As for India's views on the conflict between Britain and Argentina; India had earlier supported the New Delhi declaration in Feb. 1981 which had supported the Argentinian claim of sovereignty over the islands and expressed the need for speeding up negotiations between Britain and Argentina. Against this background on 3rd April, in a statement, the Government of India, while expressing its regrets on the use of force by Argentina to resolve the problem, as also the rupture of diplomatic relations between the U.K. and Argentina, hoped that negotiations to settle this issue would be speeded up. It urged all the parties concerned to desist from the use or threat of use of force.

**Lebanese crisis:** The Govt. of India believe that there is an urgent need for a just and durable settlement through peaceful negotiations involving all parties without which there would be no peace in Lebanon and in the entire region.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The question of help arose only in case of PLO in Lebanon. India has rushed a medical team, medicines and medical equipment at

PLO's request to render humanitarian assistance. The assistance is also being rushed to Lebanon on the Lebanese Government's request. The Indian Government is in touch with various other countries about this grave problem. The Prime Minister has sent a message to the PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat.

### Sno-India Border Talks

\*14. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the border issue was discussed at the India-China talks which were held in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, whether any solutions have been suggested at those talks and what is the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The boundary question has been discussed at the two sessions of official talks held, respectively, in Beijing from December 10 to 14, 1981 and in New Delhi from May 17 to 21, 1982.

(b) At the last session of talks each side presented its ideas on the principles and methods that should constitute an approach to settling the boundary question and guide the search for its solution. These are now under study by both sides. The process of talks is to be continued.

### Cancellation of local Trains in Bombay

\*15. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of local trains on the Western

and Central Railways in Bombay have been cancelled;

(b) if so, since when these trains were cancelled; and

(c) the reasons for the mass cancellation of trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). On Central Railway, the scheduled number of suburban trains per day has been reduced from 862 to 842 w.e.f. 15-5-1982. This was done as the booked speed of suburban trains has been reduced from 72 kmph to 65 kmph as due to overcrowding and present condition of motor coaches, the trains are not able to keep better timings. On Western Railway no train has been cancelled. All trains of Western Railway are already booked at 65 kmph.

However, on account of day to day exigencies there have been temporary cancellations.

Due to an agitation by public on 21-6-82 a large number of rakes were damaged on the Central Railway. As a result, 37 trains have been temporarily cancelled.

### रेल सुरक्षा आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

\*16. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल सुरक्षा आयोग ने हाल में सरकार को सुरक्षा उपायों के बारे में एक प्रतिवेदन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापक क्या है, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) री(ग). एक विवरण सलग्न है।



### विवरण

(क) से (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय वर्ष 1980-81 में रेलवे संरक्षा आयोग के कार्य निष्पादन के बारे में रेल संरक्षा के मुख्य आयुक्त की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट से है। इस रिपोर्ट में आयोग का संक्षिप्त इतिहास, उसके कार्य, 1970-71 से आज तक हुई गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या, 1980-81 के दौरान हुई प्रत्येक दुर्घटना के बारे में रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के संक्षिप्त विवरण सहित गम्भीर दुर्घटनाओं के संराश, रेल परिसम्पत्तियों और परिचालन आदि के अनुरक्षण की दशा की सराहना की गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में एक अध्याय भी शामिल किया गया है जिसमें रेलवे संरक्षा के कुछ चुने हुए पहलुओं पर विपरीत प्रभाव के बारे में रेल संरक्षा के मुख्य आयुक्त की टिप्पणियां दी गई हैं।

(ग) रिपोर्ट से दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के साथ-साथ आयोग के अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके आवधिक तथा अन्य निरीक्षणों के दौरान किए गए अवलोकनों के संबंध में रेल प्रशासन द्वारा आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई है।

### Israeli Aggression in Lebanon

\*17. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Government of India's proposals for implementing U.N. Security Council Resolution 509 relating to Israeli aggression in Lebanon; and

(b) whether Government has suggested any joint action by the Non-Aligned movement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Government of India has urged the immediate implementation of Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 and has been in close touch in this regard with the current Chairman and various mem-

bers of the Non-aligned Movement as well as with other world leaders.

The Seventh Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, resumed at the request of the Non-aligned Movement, adopted a Resolution, co-sponsored by India, demanding, *inter alia* that Israel comply with the provisions of the Security Council resolutions 508 and 509.

### "Year of the Aged"

\*18. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations have declared 1982 as "Year of the Aged"; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to formulate any programme for the welfare of the aged in the country and to solve their problems by giving them social and economic security?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Although no special schemes have been drawn-up for the aged this year, Government are implementing several programmes for giving social and economic security for the aged. A Statement outlining these measures is attached.

### Statement

The following programmes for giving social and economic security for the aged in the country are being implemented by the Central Government and various State Governments:

1. 20 States and 7 Union Territories are implementing Old Aged Pension Scheme, benefiting 29 lakhs persons. The rate of pension varies from Rupees 25/- to Rupees 60/- per month. Generally, persons over the age of

60 years and who have meagre family income and nobody to support them are entitled to old age pension.

2. Retired employees of the Government receive pension, gratuity, Provident Fund and leave encashment benefits. Government servants have been entitled to these benefits since 1871 when the Pension Act was enacted. Since then, there has been periodic revisions in the quantum of pension.

3. Recently, Government have introduced Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme which ensures payment on retirement or death.

4. In the organised sector of industry, similar retirement benefits are available to employees. The schemes in vogue for the benefit of the organised sector are:

- (i) Employees Provident Fund Scheme.
- (ii) Employees Family Pension Scheme.
- (iii) Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme.

These schemes cover about 11.3 million subscribers.

5. There are special schemes for Coal Mine Workers, plantation workers, etc., for providing similar benefits.

एम. बी. बी. एस. कोर्स के लिए प्रवेश परीक्षा

\* 19. श्री राम प्यार पनिका: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय एम. बी. बी. एस. कोर्स के लिए इस वर्ष होने वाली प्रवेश परीक्षा का उत्तर-दायित्व किसी बाहरी एजेंसी को सौंप रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसी तरह अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों के मामले में भी ऐसी परीक्षाओं को बाहरी एजेंसियों से कराने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो केवल दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय में ही ऐसा किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला काल): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

More funds for development of efficient Transport service

\* 20. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards demand made by the Transport Minister of Madhya Pradesh seeking more funds from the Centre for the development of efficient transport service; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh seeking additional funds from the Centre for the development of efficient transport service.

The Transport Minister, Madhya Pradesh, however, highlighted the State Government's financial constraints in her speech in Transport Ministers Conference on 31-5-82. The observations of the Minister were not in the nature of demands but suggestions regarding improvement in the financial position of the State and State

Undertakings in respect of transport service.

पटना-गया संघर्ष समिति के मजदूरों का धरना

1. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13-16 मई को पटना-गया, संघर्ष समिति के मजदूरों ने गया जेहानाबाद, तारगेना, पुनपुन और पटना रेलवे स्टेशनों पर धरना दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का व्यापार का है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पटना-गया संघर्ष समिति द्वारा की गई मांगें निम्नलिखित हैं :--

(1) पटना-गया रेल लाइन का दोहराकरण ।

(2) पटना-मोकामा, पटना-बक्सर तथा पटना-गया खंडों को उपनगरीय क्षेत्र घोषित करना ।

(3) पटना-मसौड़ी की जनता के हित में पुन-पुन सिंचाई परियोजना को पूरा करना ।

(4) पटना-मसौड़ी के बीच एककी सड़क का निर्माण ।

(ग) पटना-गया रेल लाइन के दोहराकरण की मांग के संबंध में स्थिति नीचे दी गई है ।

पटना-गया खंड की मौजूदा क्षमता यातायात की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त है। जहाँ तक पटना-मोकामा, पटना-बक्सर तथा पटना-गया खंडों

को उपनगरीय क्षेत्र घोषित करने की मांग का संबंध है, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

मद 3 और 4 का सम्बन्ध रेलों से नहीं है ।

**"Voluntary Aspect" of Family Planning Programme**

2. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to the officials of his Ministry that the 'Voluntary' aspect of family planning programme is to be highlighted and determined efforts should be made in the field of family planning;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the various contradictions yet to be sorted out in the field of family planning ; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The family planning programme in the country has always been 'voluntary'. As this is known to all officials, no special instructions have been found necessary.

(c) and (d) The programme is under constant monitoring and review to spread information, knowledge and motivation and to provide needed services and supplies.

**Use of Sick and over-aged Wagons**

3. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sick and over-aged wagons are still being used by the Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the sick and over-aged wagons are increasing day by day;

(c) if so, total number of these types of wagons in the country at present; and

(d) steps to be taken by the Government to replace them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Sick wagons are those wagons undergoing repairs in the Workshops and Transportation depots. Such wagons only after being made fit in all respects are used for train services. Some over-aged wagons are continued in service only if road-worthy and fit in all respects. By using such wagons safety is not compromised in any way.

(b) Sick wagons, or wagons under repairs, increased during the last two years primarily due to shortage of maintenance capacity in workshops, shortage of power supply and non-supply of vital components. However, during 1982, the Broad gauge sick wagon percentage has improved slightly. The number of overaged wagons has come down from about 37,800 as on 31-3-81 to 28,000 on 31.3.82.

(c) Total sick wagons (BG & MG) were about 33,500 during April 1982, and overaged wagons 28000 as on 31-3-82.

(d) For reducing sick wagons maintenance capacity in the workshops and depots is being increased substantially. For instance, against an average out-turn of 7450 wagons periodical overhaul per month during 1981-82, the out-turn for June 1982 was 8320. Similar improvements have been achieved in the depots. This will reduce the number of sick wagons. Number of overaged wagons is already reducing. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to use 50,000 wagons out of a total procurement of 78,000 wagons for replacement. Simultaneously

steps are also being taken to condemn over-aged wagons.

### Conversion of Bhatinda-Kotkapura-Fazilka Railway Line

4. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: III

(a) whether the survey for the conversion of Bhatinda-Kotkapura is Fazilka Railway line of Northern Railway from metre gauge to broad gauge has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey and the likely date for the execution of the project;

(c) if not, the likely date by which the survey would be completed and the work commenced; and

(d) the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The survey is expected to be completed by middle of 1983.

(d) The delay is due to very large number of surveys in progress on the Northern Railway and higher priority being given to surveys for defence works and other line capacity works required to generate transport capacity on the railway system.

### Ragging in Educational Institutions

5. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPAKASAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Education has sent letters to various State Governments and Universities to ban ragging in the educational institutions;



(b) whether ragging will not be permitted from the current educational year (July, 1982); and

(c) the steps taken by various Universities to implement the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps suggested by the Government to Universities are given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

##### Suggested Steps for Fighting Ragging in Educational Institutions

1. Ragging in any form inside or outside the campus should be banned by executive order of the head of the institution/university.

2. Senior students found indulging in ragging junior students should be summarily expelled from the institution/university.

3. The head of the institution/university should write before the start of the new session, to the parents/guardians of students in senior classes informing them of the possible consequences of ragging and requesting them to instruct their wards against getting involved in ragging.

4. Full publicity should be given to the punishment for ragging through open circulars to students and suitable posters in halls of residence.

5. Telephone numbers of senior faculty/administrative officers be given to every new entrant with the advice that they should report all incidents of ragging through these numbers even anonymously, if circumstances warranted.

6. Senior students of halls of residence should be invited to cooperate with the faculty and the administration in combating this evil.

7. Squads consisting of wardens, other senior faculty, senior students

and security staff should do regular patrolling throughout the night in the halls of residences where new entrants live, at least for the first month of the opening of the term.

8. A programme of extra-mural activities, e.g. drama, debates, quizzes, etc., should be planned for every evening of the first month of the opening of the term so that students will be engaged in constructive activities and will have little time for pranks. These activities will also help new comers to get adjusted to the new environment.

9. All new entrants should be attached in small groups to senior faculty member who should help in the process of adjustment of students to the new environment and serve as an academic and personal tutor.

10. A high level standing committee consisting of faculty and senior students and administrative officers be set up with the head of the institute/university as chairman to keep a periodical watch on the situation.

##### Expansion Development and Maintenance of National Highways

6. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the expansion, development and maintenance of National Highways during the current plan period;

(b) whether the National Highways have got adequate thickness to meet requirement or present traffic and loading; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) The Sixth (1980-85) Plan, includes a provision of Rs 660 crores for the development and expansion of the existing National High-



way System during the current Plan period. Maintenance is however a non-Plan activity and there is no 5-year Plan for maintenance as such. Funds allotted so far are as under:

	Develop- ment and Expansion	Mainte- nance
	Rs. crores	
1980-81 . . .	92.31	37.75
1981-82 . . .	109.45	47.00
1982-83 . . .	115.80	47.00
(Budget)		

Allotments during subsequent years from year to year would depend upon the resources position.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Steps are however being taken to remove the various deficiencies, including strengthening of pavement, subject to the availability of resources *inter se* priority of individual schemes.

#### E and C Wagons loaded at Pakur Railway Station

7. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the figures of wagons of Item-E (private supply) and Item-C (Government supply) during the last three years loaded by the stone merchants at Pakur Railway Station, Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The total number of wagons loaded with stone at Pakur under

Priorities 'E' and 'C' during the last three years are as under

Year	(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)	
	Item 'E'	Item 'C'
1979-80 . . .	10062	28965
1980-81 . . .	9640	28914
1981-82 . . .	13388	25504

#### Participants Asiad 1982

\*8. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the dates fixed for holding Asian Games;

(b) the number and names of countries to whom invitations to participate in Asian Games have been sent;

(c) the names of countries who have sent in their consent and the number of players of each such country who will be participating;

(d) whether any country has refused to join the Asian Games; and

(e) if so, the names of such countries and the reasons specified by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) The IX Asian Games 1982 will be held from 19th November 1982 to 4th December, 1982.

(b) A statement I is attached.

(c) A statement II is attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

## Statement—1

Names of countries to whom invitations to participate in the IX Asian Games 1982 have been sent by the Special Organising Committee for the Games

1. Afghanistan
2. Bahrain
3. Bangladesh
4. Brunei
5. Burma
6. China
7. Korea (PRK)
8. Hong Kong
9. Indonesia
10. Iran
11. Iraq
12. Japan
13. Korea (KOR)
14. Kuwait
15. Laos
16. Lebanon
17. Malaysia
18. Mongolia
19. Nepal
20. Pakistan
21. Philippines
22. Qatar
23. Saudi Arabia
24. Singapore
25. Sri Lanka
26. Syria
27. Thailand
28. U.A.E.
29. Vietnam
30. Yemen (SAN)
31. Yemen (ADE)
32. India

## Statement—2

(Position as on 6-7-1982)

Names of the countries who have sent in their provisional consent to participate in the Asian Games 1982.	Number of players who will be participating in the Games
1	2
1. Afghanistan (AFG)	Not given
2. Bahrain (BRN)	Not given
3. Bangladesh (BAN)	Not given
4. Burma (BIR)	Not given
5. China (CHN)	400
6. Korea (KOR)	441
7. Hongkong (HKG)	222
8. Indonesia (INA)	131
9. Iran (IRN)	230
10. Iraq (IRQ)	Not given
11. Japan (JPN)	470
12. Korea (PRK)	300
13. Kuwait (KUW)	305
14. Laos	68
15. Malaysia (MAL)	371
16. Mongolia (MGL)	101
17. Pakistan (PAK)	100/256
18. Qatar (QAT)	Not given
19. Saudi Arabia (SAU)	375
20. Singapore (SIN)	50
21. Sri Lanka (SRI)	125
22. Syria (SYR)	60
23. U.A.E. (UAE)	220
24. Vietnam (VIE)	30
25. Yemen (SAN)	Not given
26. Yemen (ADE)	Not given
27. India (IND)	493

### Spread of Vocational Education

9. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to spread Vocational education in the country; and

(b) the names of States which are not responsive to vocational education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b) Under the 10+2 system of school education, introduction of vocational courses at the +2 stage has been recommended to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Up to the academic session 1981-82, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry have introduced vocational stream at the +2 stage. Many other States/Union territories have also initiated various preparatory steps to launch this programme.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is helping them in conducting vocational surveys, orientation of teachers, preparation of syllabi and other instructional materials, etc.,

At the first degree level, the University Grants Commission does not have a programme for vocational education but has introduced a programme of restructuring of course so as to relate education to employment opportunities in the region.

### Stoppage of Trains at Bakhtiarpur Station

10. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bakhtiarpur Junction is the only Railway Station connecting the ancient and historic places like Pawapuri, Nalanda and Rajgrih etc.

(b) whether it is a fact that the pilgrims from all over India and even of foreign countries face great inconvenience due to non-stopping of super-fast trains like Himgiri Delux, Tinsukia, Vikramshila, Jayanti Janta at Bakhtiarpur Junction;

(c) if so, whether Government have any plan to make arrangement for the stoppage of aforesaid trains at the said Railway station; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) Bakhtiarpur is at present served by 18 pairs of trains, including 11 pairs of Express trains. Stoppage of 173/174 Himagiri Express, 103/104 A. C. Express, 155/156 Tinsukia Mail, 167/168 Vikramshila Express and 153/154 Jayanti Janata Express trains are neither desirable nor feasible as it will lead to similar demands from other stations of equal or more importance, the cumulative effect of which will be considerable deceleration of these fast trains.

### Traffic Intensity Survey of the Zonal Road

11. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10148 dated 29th April, 1982 regarding traffic intensity survey on Zonal road from Rao Tula Ram Marg to outer Ring Road, New Delhi and state:

(a) the outcome of the traffic intensity survey conducted on the Zonal Road in question;

(b) whether he is aware that it is very hazardous for vehicular traffic and pedestrians to cross over to this road from Rao Tula Ram Marg in the absence of any blinker/lights from the place at which it starts from this junction and goes towards South Moti Bagh and Shanti Niketan;

(c) whether lately some fatal accidents took place at this junction;

(d) whether Government propose painting a Zebra line at this crucial junction and also putting up blinker lights in view of heavy traffic; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) The traffic intensity survey conducted by Delhi Admn. indicated maximum peak hour traffic as 254 Passenger Car Units which is not heavy.

(b) to (d) According to Delhi Traffic Police there has been no serious accident at this junction during the last three months. Since the crossing is used by all types of vehicles a Zebra crossing is being provided by the Delhi Admn. for pedestrian safety. Putting up of blinker lights at present is, however, not considered necessary by them.

(e) Does not arise.

### Loss Incurred by State Transport Corporations.

12. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) average number of buses which ply daily on the roads in all metropolitan cities; city-wise separately; and

(b) the loss incurred by Delhi Transport Corporation, B.E.S.T., Calcutta State Transport Corporation and TNSRT during the last three years, year-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI):

(a) Average number of buses daily on road as in March, 1982 have been as below: -

(1) BEST, Bombay	1952
(2) Calcutta S.T.C.	749
(3) D.T.C., Delhi	3161
(4) Pallavan (M) MADRAS	1742

Information of total number of buses including those of private operators is being collected.

(b) The figures of losses for the last three years to BEST, Calcutta STC, Pallavan Transport Corporation, Madras and D.T.C. are as under:-

### LOSSES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. B.E.S.T. Bombay	778.69	1283.46	1414.98
2. Calcutta S.T.C.	1593.86	1576.00	N.A.
3. D.T.C. Delhi	1770.58	3064.65	5115.28
4. Pallavan Tpt. Corporation Madras	63.16	747.65	N.A.



### Man Power Planning in Respect of Steam Loco Sheds

13. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any manpower planning in respect of steam loco-sheds which are being closed down due to rejection of over-aged steam engines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Eligible staff among loco running staff rendered surplus due to closure of steam loco-sheds are given training in the operation of electric and diesel locos. Maintenance staff in sheds rendered surplus are deployed on the diesel side after giving them necessary training. Where this is not possible they are absorbed in other departments in alternative categories. Staff are, however, not retrenched on being found surplus in steam side.

(c) Does not arise.

### Cancellation of Suburban Trains at Central Railway

14. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with effect from 15 May, 1982, 42 Central Railway Suburban trains have been cancelled and the original facility of return tickets for the Suburban commuters has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Domivli unit of the Janata Party has sent a memorandum to the General Manager of Central Railway drawing the attention of the administration to these grievances of the commuters; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken for the redressal of these grievances of the Bombay Suburban Commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) With effect from 15.5.82 the number of suburban trains has been reduced to 842 from 862 per day on Central Railway. The period of validity of return tickets issued on the suburban section in Bombay has been restricted upto the midnight of the day of issue for completion of return journey.

(b) Yes.

(c) The grievances have been gone into and a reply sent already. The main grievance was for increase in frequency of trains which can be done only on receipt of additional Electric Multiple Units and after replacement of existing overaged stock.

### Declaration of State Roads as National Highways

15. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the State Governments for conversion of State roads into National Highways during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) In September, 1980 on certain priority considerations, six roads were declared as National Highways in the North Eastern Region. Subsequently, in February, 1981, the existing National Highway No. 12 was extended from Bhaora to Jaipur so as to pro-



vide a link between Jaipur and Bhopal, the Capitals of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Attention is now being concentrated on the development of these National Highways and those existing earlier. Owing to financial limitations, Government of India are not in a position to take over any more road as National Highway at present in any State.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received from the States during the last 3 years.
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	2
4	Bihar	6
5	Gujarat	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	2
7	Karnataka	11
8	Kerala	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	23
10	Maharashtra	13
11	Manipur	1
12	Meghalaya	1
13	Mizoram	1
14	Orissa	1
15	Pondicherry	1
16	Punjab	2
17	Rajasthan	1
18	Tamil Nadu	2
19	Tripura	1
20	Uttar Pradesh	16
Total		100

#### राष्ट्रीय तथा क्षेत्रीय परमिट

16. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि परिवहन प्राधिकरणों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने नए राष्ट्रीय/क्षेत्रीय परमिट जारी किए गए ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) :

वर्ष 1979 में भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार/संघ प्रशासनों द्वारा आवंटन करने के लिए 8,300 राष्ट्रीय परमिटों का आवंटन किया। यह आवंटन अक्टूबर 1980 में 16,600 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। अब राज्य सरकार/संघ प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर 13,000 राष्ट्रीय परमिटों का आवंटन किया जा चुका है और शेष परमिटों के आवंटन का कार्य हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार क्षेत्रीय परमिटों 22,196 परमिटों में से 12,300 परमिटों का आवंटन किया जा चुका है और शेष परमिटों के आवंटन का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

#### Nomination of SC/ST representatives on Committees under Railway Ministry

17. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of committee such as, National Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee/DRUCC and such other committees on which members are to be nominated under the administrative control of the Ministry and the constitution of Committees alongwith their tenure;

(b) the date from which these committees were constituted and when their present term would expire;

(c) the details of SC/ST members nominated on these committees;

(d) in case no representation to SC/ST has been given, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the recommendations for SC/ST for their nomination as member of NRUCC/ZRUCC and other such committees are pending consideration, if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHEJI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) The Consultative Committees which were functioning on the Railways had become unwieldy and had lost their represen-

tative character. With a view to re-vamping them, these were dissolved and fresh committees are in the process of reconstitution. They will have adequate representation from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Minorities.

The Constitution and tenure of National Railway Users' Consultative Council, Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees and Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees are given in attached statement I, II and III.

### Statement—I

#### NATIONAL RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL-I

Head Quarters:	New Delhi
Tenure of Office:	Two years.
Chairman :	Minister for Railways.

#### CONSTITUTION:

##### 1. Secretaries to the Ministries of :—

(a) Industry	
(b) Commerce	
(c) Tourism & Civil Aviation	= 3

##### 2. Chairman and Members of Railways Board. . . . . = 5

3. Members of Parliament:	Lok Sabha	= 10	}	= 15
	Rajya Sabha	= 5		

##### 4. Elected Representative one each from the ZRUCC. . . . . = 4

##### 5. One member each from the following All India Association:—

(a) Federated Chambers of Commerce		}	= 7
(b) Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry.			
(c) Indian Jute Mills Association			
(d) Indian Sugar Mills Association			
(e) All India Manufacturers' Organisation.			
(f) Cement Manufacturers' Association.			
(g) All India Travel Agents' Association and similar All India Associations. Members will be taken by turn from these Associations.			

##### 6. Agricultural Interest. . . . . = 1

##### 7. Two Retired Railway Officers (Member of Board/General Manager) . . . . . = 2

##### 8. Such other Members as the Minister may appoint to represent interests which he considers are necessary to be represented on the Council . . . . . = 2

## Statement—II

## ZONAL RAILWAY USERS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE-9

Head Quarters:	Headquarters of each Zonal Railway.
Tenure of Office:	Two years.
Chairman:	General Manager of concerned Zonal Rly.

## CONSTITUTION:

1. State Government Representatives—One each from the State served by the Railway—To be recommended by the concerned State Governments.
2. One Member from each of the State Legislature—To be recommended by the State Government concerned.
3. Principle Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations having a standing of not less than 5 years. = 5
4. Representative of Agricultural Associations—To be nominated by State Governments = 2
5. Elected representative one each from the DRUCC.
6. Representatives from Public Sector Undertakings including Ports in the case of Railways serving Ports. (On N.F. Railway only one Public Sector Undertaking is given representation.) = 2
7. Registered Passenger Associations. = 2
8. Members of Parliament:
 

Lok Sabha	= 2	} = 3
Rajya Sabha	= 1	
9. Special Interests:
 

Nominated by:	(1) General Manager = 1	} = 9
	(2) Minister of Railways = 8	

## Statement—III

## DIVISIONAL RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE-55

Head Quarters :	At Divisional Headquarters.
Tenure of Office:	Two years.
Chairman:	DRM of the concerned Division.

## CONSTITUTION:

1. One Representative each of local Chambers of Commerce, Trade Association and Industries and Agricultural Associations. = 6
2. Registered Passenger Associations in the area. = 2
3. State Government Representatives—One each from the States served by the Railway—To be recommended by the concerned State Governments.
4. One Member each from the State Legislature—To be recommended by the State Government concerned.
5. Members of Parliament:
 

Lok Sabha	= 1	} = 2
Rajya Sabha	= 1	
6. Special Interests :
 

Nominated by:	(1) General Manager = 1	} = 9
	(2) Ministers of Railways = 8	

(1) Persons holding assignments of profit connected with the Railways e.g. Catering and Vending Contractors, Out Agency Contractors, Handling Contractors, Engineering Contractors, etc. are debarred from the membership of the Railway Users' Consultative Committees and the DRUCC.

(2) Members of Parliament are nominated on these Committees/Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

### Polution of Arabian sea by the Bulk Oil Carriers

18. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of bulk carriers which carry oil from Gulf countries to Japan, while journeying back empty huge quantities of oil sludge in the Arabian sea;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this is in contravention of the Rules laid-down by the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea Report 1973 and inter Governmental maritime consultative Organisation Report; and

(c) what action Government proposed to take to prevent the Sea Pollution?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Government has no specific information.

(b) and (c). The provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 are incorporated in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. According to those provisions no oil or oily mixture shall be discharged from Indian or foreign tanker or any other ship within any of the prohibited zones specified in the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of pollution of the sea by oil) Rules, 1974. The aforesaid Act prescribes penalties leviable on ships for the contravention of those provisions.

A composite Convention, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 was adopted to replace the 1954-Convention. A Protocol to the 1973-Convention was also adopted in 1978. The 1973-Convention and its 1978-Protocol purport to control pollution of the sea by oil and other pollutants. These two instruments have not yet come

into force. India is considering ratifying both these instruments.

### तिनसुखिया मेल दुर्घटना

19. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 21 जून, 1982 को तिनसुखिया डाक गाड़ी दुर्घटना में कितने लोग मारे गए और घायल हुए ;

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) मृतकों के आश्रितों को सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री शल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) इस दुर्घटना में 2 व्यक्ति मारे गए और 2 व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे ।

(ख) प्रथम दृष्टि से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह दुर्घटना तोड़-फोड़ के कारण हुई हो । इस सम्बन्ध में एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और इस मामले की पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के निकट सम्बन्धियों को अनुकम्पा के आधार पर अभी तक 1,000 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से भुगतान किया गया है ।

### Growth of Parthenum Plant

20. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an abundant growth of parthenum, a poisonous plant, in and around New Delhi as well as in the zoo and on Mathura Road;

(b) whether the effect of parthenum is very severe on human beings and inhaling the smell of the plant or flower causes T.B. and Asthama; and



(c) if so, details of steps taken to remove these dangerous plants wherever they exist in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no evidence to suggest that the inhalation of the smell of the plant or flower of parthenium can cause tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease and is caused by infection with tubercle bacilli. Some persons are allergic to parthenium grass and allergic reactions may occur in some individuals either by inhalation of the pollens of parthenium or even by direct contact.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Strike by Junior Doctors in the Capital during June 1982

21. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

DR. SARADISH ROY

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical services in the major Government hospitals in the Capital, particularly the OPDs were disrupted on 8 June, 1982 as a result of the strike by junior doctors in response to the call given by the All India Federation of Junior Doctors' Association;

(b) if so, what were the demands put forth, and

(c) Government's reaction there to and whether this strike could have

been averted if timely action had been taken to set matters right and inconvenience caused to the public avoided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No. Work in the major Government Hospitals in Delhi ran smoothly on 8-6-1982.

(b) A copy of the Charter of Demands of the All India Federation of Junior Doctors' Association is attached as statement.

(c) As the various demands, specially those of a concrete nature, involve appropriate consideration and decision by the State Governments, this Ministry has addressed them for necessary action in the matter. The Government's position was explained to the representatives of the Federation in a meeting taken by the Director General of Health Services on 23 April, 1982.

#### Statement

#### CHARTER OF DEMANDS

1. The right to health care should be a fundamental right.
2. National Health Service should be immediately constituted.
3. The newly proposed 3-year M. B. B. S. (Diploma) Course which aims at providing second grade health care to rural areas, should be immediately scrapped.
4. To encourage self-employment, interest-free loans should be freely available to doctors for setting up practice in rural areas. Further, they should be given an unemployment allowance for the initial period.
5. The period of rural internship should not exceed three months, as it neither serves the interest of the rural populace and only hampers the training of interns.



6. The number of seats to medical colleges should be linked to the Health requirements of the area and the job opportunities available. It should also be ensured that all doctors should be absorbed in appropriate jobs after finishing their training.

7. The working hours of all junior Doctors should be fixed at a maximum of 48 hours per week. Further, over-time allowance should be given for over-time done.

8. All Junior Doctors should be entitled to full leave benefits of: Earned Leave, Casual Leaves, Sick Leave and Maternity Leave, as is given to other Government Servants.

9. The pay-scales of all Junior Doctors should be suitably upgraded so as to be commensurate with their qualifications, since they work as fullfledged doctors or specialists during this period.

10. Full benefits of the period of serving as Junior Doctors for purposes of increments, seniority and pension should accrue to them.

11. An Indian Medical Service should be immediately constituted.

12. Capitation fees in Medical Colleges should be abolished.

13. Junior Doctors should be given adequate representation on all decision-making bodies concerning them.

14. The Thesis for post-graduate course should be abolished.

### Complaints by Indian Workers in Gulf Countries

22. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian immigrant workers in Gulf countries and Libya have complained of ill treatment, denial of promised employment in respect of skilled work, manhandling by local police, withholding of payment of wage etc.

(b) whether Government have made any investigation into these complaints through our diplomatic personnel posted in these countries;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). All complaints received are investigated and efforts are made to take remedial action through discussions with authorities of the concerned countries as also through discussions with concerned employers.

### Arrears of Demmurrage Charges towards Public sector Undertakings

23. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) arrears of demmurrage charges towards each of the Public Sector Undertakings, specially those of steel, power, coal and fertilisers;

(b) names of other parties towards whom demmurrage amount of Re. one lakh or more is due; and

(c) the action taken and guidelines laid down in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

### Shifting of N.F. Railways Loco Shed and Stores at Katihar

24. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loco shed and the store of N.F. Railway at

Katihar is going to be closed and shifted to some other place;

(b) if so, what prompted this decision; and

(c) whether there is still scope of reversing this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Loco shed and the store of N.F. Railway at Katihar is not going to be closed. MG Loco Shed is proposed to be shifted and combined with the existing BG loco shed at Katihar. There is no proposal for shifting of stores depot from the existing site at Katihar.

(b) In view of conversion of Barauni-Katihar MG section into BG, remodeling of Katihar yard has been considered necessary.

(c) Loco shed and store depot will remain at Katihar even after shifting of MG shed.

#### Stabbing of India's U.N. Official

25. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
— SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an Indian Official at United Nations was stabbed at the Ralph Bunche Park in front of the U.N. building;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been adopted by the Government for the safety of Indians living abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The Government is aware that an Indian employee of the United Nations was stabbed in New York near the United Nations building. However, while the Government deeply regrets this incident, it is not in a position to take any specific action in this regard since the enforcement of

law and order is a subject within the sole jurisdiction of the civil authorities concerned, in this case the City of New York. There is no record of the victim of this incident having sought the assistance of the Indian mission in New York.

#### Late Running of Trains between Gondhia and Jabalpur

26. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains running between Gondhia and Jabalpur under Jabalpur Division do not run in time;

(b) whether last year on many occasions they were late by four to five hours; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to run the trains in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The punctuality of trains on Gondhia-Jabalpur section has not been satisfactory. However, as a result of concerted efforts the performance of trains on this section has already improved considerably compared to last year. Efforts are being made to improve it still further.

#### Survey for broad Gauge lines between Tirupathi to Katpadi

27. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey from Tirupathi to Katpadi has been taken up to lay a broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, the work done so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Survey for conver-

sion of Tirupath-Katpadi M.G. section into B.G. has been approved in the Budget for 1982-83. Preliminary arrangements for starting the work are in hand.

### Railway Delegation from China

28. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a railway delegation from China proposes to visit India to explore the possibility of cooperation in specific areas between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Recently, a delegation of Indian railway officers visited People's Republic of China as a part of bilateral exchange of experts between the two countries. With a view to continuing the contact and dialogue, an invitation has been extended to the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Railways, People's Republic of China, to lead a delegation and visit India.

गोरखपुर से बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के लिए सीधी गाड़ियां

29. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर से बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के लिए तथा वहां से वापसी के लिए सीधी गाड़ियां चलाने की मांग लोगों द्वारा काफी लम्बे समय से की जा रही है,

(ख) बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के बाद अब मंत्रालय की क्या कठिनाई हो रही है, और

(ग) सीधी गाड़ियां कब तक चला दी जाएंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) गोरखपुर और हावड़ा के बीच एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी अर्थात् 19/20 गोरखपुर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस पहले से ही उपलब्ध है । नई दिल्ली और बम्बई तक से गोरखपुर तक के यात्रियों के लिए उपयुक्त गाड़ियों में सीधे जाने वाले डिब्बों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

मार्गवर्ती विभिन्न संतृप्त खंडों पर अपेक्षित लाइन क्षमता, दिल्ली, बम्बई और गोरखपुर में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की कमी तथा कीचिंग स्टाक के अभाव के कारण भी, बम्बई और नई दिल्ली तक सीधी गाड़ियां आरम्भ करना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से फिलहाल व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

### Speeding up of Neelachal Express

30. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speed of Neelachal Express has been reduced as compared to other trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase its speed like Kalka Mail or other Super Fast Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes, the maximum permissible speed of 175/176 Neelachal Express has been reduced from 110 kmph to 100 kmph alongwith other 10 pairs of trains besides 2 pairs on electrified portions only with effect from 1-5-1982. This has been done in the context of heavy accumulation of arrears of railway track and backlog of repairs and maintenance of rolling stock and also with a view to have interchange ability of coaching stock so as to improve utilization.

(c) No. Not at present. The speed of 1/2 Kalka Mail has also been brought down to 100 kmph with effect from 1-5-1982.

### Central/States Government Reservation Quota in Medical Colleges

31. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central and the State Governments have reservations quota of seats in different medical colleges;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the categories of persons who are covered under the reservation quota;

(c) whether there have been instances where the Central/State quota has been misused by the authorities concerned; and if so, details thereof; and

(d) what measures have been taken by the Government to ensure that the reservation quota is not misused?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) to (d) There is no reservation of MBBS or Post-graduate seats in the medical colleges for the Central Government. However, the State Governments with medical/dental colleges place at the disposal of the Government of India MBBS/BDS seats (the total number of which varies from year to year). These seats are utilised by the Government of India to take care of the needs of States and Union Territories which do not have medical/dental colleges; children of Defence personnel (deceased, retired and serving); self financing foreign students; foreign students awarded Cultural Exchange Fellowships; refugees from Tibet, Burma, Sri Lanka, Vietnam etc. Annual categorywise allocations depend upon the overall availability of seats vis-a-vis the demands from the deserving categories and certain hard cases fulfilling the eligibility criteria prescribed by the Medical Council of India for admission to the MBBS course. There has been no mi-

sutilisation of seats placed at the disposal of the Central Government.

Tuticorin-Tirunelveli Broad Gauge Line

32. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on Tuticorin-Tirunelveli broad gauge line on Southern Railway has been started; and

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A beginning has been made.

(b) No target date has been fixed. This will depend on availability of resources.

### Road Accident

33. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have shown its great concern on the road accidents in the country for the last two to three years;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has also offered its full assistance to the States to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Transport Ministers, in the meeting held on 31-5-82 noted the seriousness of the situation of road accidents and decided that they would take in their respective States necessary steps to prevent occurrence of



accidents. The measures decided to be taken include appointment of Commissioners for Road Safety, introduction of highway patrolling scheme, setting up of accidents monitoring machinery and strict enforcement of regulations in respect of driving licences and fitness certificates for vehicles. In addition, the Transport Ministers desired that the Central Government should appoint the Transport Ministers desired that the Central Government should appoint a Committee of Experts to undertake an in-depth study on an urgent basis, and evolve short-term and long-term programme for road safety to enable them to take suitable action.

In pursuance of the same, Central Government have since constituted the Committee.

#### Berth for Ships

34. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the major Ports in the country are under utilised and the waiting period for ships in most cases before they are berthed has risen three-fold and four-fold at the ports of Calcutta and Cochin as compared to figures of four years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) It is not correct that all our major ports are under-utilised. In fact, the traffic handled by our major ports has been increasing steadily over a number of years. As against 66.23 million tonnes of traffic handled in 1977-78, over 87 million tonnes of cargo was handled during 1981-82. Besides, most of the major ports have handled general cargo in 1981-82 in excess of their capacity.

The average pre-berthing detention period of vessels at Calcutta and

Cochin was a little higher in 1981-82 as compared to 1977-78.

(c) At present, there is no congestion at any of the major ports. The Government has sanctioned schemes at various ports which are aimed at increasing the ports' capacities.

#### Motor Driving Training Schools in Capital

35. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many motor driving training schools are being run in the Capital;

(b) what are the conditions, if any, that have been laid down by Government to run such schools;

(c) what is the existing machinery to ensure that the prescribed rules and regulations are strictly followed by these motor training schools; and

(d) how many checks, were carried out during the last one year to find out the erring schools and what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Twenty six.

(b) The conditions to be satisfied by these schools are as prescribed in the Rule 2.24 of Delhi Motor Vehicles Rule 1940 as amended from time to time vide Notification Nos. 12(3)/40-General dated 21-3-1940 and SECE 3(30)/Tpt/81/3907-40 dated 1-3-82.

(c) Enforcement wing of the Directorate of Transport has been entrusted with the task of ensuring strict compliance with the Rules and Regulations referred to in (b) above.

(d) Consequent upon amendment in Rules 2.24 of the Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules 1940 w.e.f. 1-3-82, Delhi Administration has proposed to appoint one Inspector for these schools who would

periodically carry out the inspections. No checks were carried out during the last one year.

### **Fake Reservation of Berths**

36. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities have launched a programme to check fake reservation of berths in passenger trains;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this direction, the number of such cases detected and action taken against the culprits;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to complaints that even genuine reservations were cancelled by the Railway authorities in this process; and

(d) if so, what corrective measures are being taken in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Railways as a regular measure conduct checks against fake reservations and this is a continuous exercise. Every year during summer season when there is heavy rush due to holidays, marriage season etc. these checks are intensified and a more concerted drive is launched.

(b) The steps taken include scrutiny of requisition slips, verification of genuineness of the demand for reservation by door to door checks, writing reply paid letters on the address given in the requisition slips and intensive checks on the trains, cross checking the antecedents of the passengers travelling as against the particulars given in the requisition slips, rounding up of the unauthorised travel agents, tours etc. for example, at Delhi and Bombay alone, during April and May, 1982, about 240 tours were rounded up over 1950 cases of transfer of reservations were detected

out of which 540 persons were prosecuted and 1560 fake reservations were cancelled.

(c) and (d) Some cases of cancellation of genuine reservations were reported. This happened due to requisition slips having not been filled up properly or being deficient and incomplete in respect of certain particulars. When such cases came to notices, the position was rectified.

### **Proposal to Convert Calcutta Chittaranjan Cancer Research Centre into a Regional Centre**

37. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a proposal to convert Calcutta Chittaranjan Cancer Research Centre into a full fledged regional centre; and

(b) if so, steps so far initiated in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta is already functioning as a Regional Cancer Centre for the Eastern region, since 1975.

### **Non-Utilisation of Funds for Family Planning Programmes**

38. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds allotted for the family Planning Programmes have not been fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### “राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों को हुआ घाटा”

39. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम घाटे में चल रहे हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में वर्ष 1980-1981 और 1981-82 में क्रमशः कितना वाणिज्यिक घाटा हुआ और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : (क) और (ख) . वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 अभी हाल ही में समाप्त हुआ है । इसके आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

2. सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम 1950 के अधीन गठित सड़क परिवहन निगमों के लिये वर्ष 1980-81 की लाभ-हानि सम्बन्धी सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

### विवरण

क्रम सं.	सड़क परिवहन निगम का नाम	1980 में हुआ घाटा (लाख ₹.)	कारण
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य स. परि. नि.	1690.95	घाटे का कारण मुख्यत
2.	आसाम राज्य स. परि. नि.	53.44	यही है कि परिचालन
3.	बिहार राज्य स. परि. नि.	528.50	खर्च अधिक है और
4.	कलकत्ता स्टेट ट्रा. कार.	1576.00	किराया कम रखा गया है
5.	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	3064.65	जिससे कि समाज सेवा के
6.	दुर्गापुर स्टेट कार.	159.42	इरादे से सेवाएं चलाकर
7.	गुजरात राज्य परि. कार.	2559.04	सामाजिक आवश्यक-
8.	हिमाचल स. परि. नि.	118.04	ताओं को पूरा किया
9.	जम्मू और काश्मीर उ. परि. नि.	99.77	जा सके ।
10.	कर्नाटक राज्य स. परि. नि.	1096.36	
11.	केरल राज्य स. परि. नि.	1000.00	
12.	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य स. परि. नि.	732.87	
13.	महाराष्ट्र राज्य स. परि. नि.	3752.47	
14.	मणिपुर राज्य स. परि. नि.	42.96	
15.	मेघालय परिवहन निगम	46.55	
16.	नार्थ बंगाल स्टेट परि. निगम	413.84	
17.	उड़ीसा राज्य स. परि. नि.	253.73	
18.	पी. ई. पी. एस. यू. स. परि. नि.	575.28	
19.	राजस्थान राज्य स. परि. नि.	706.70	
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य स. परि. नि.	972.41	
21.	त्रिपुरा सड़क परि. निगम	78.00	



### **Bifurcation of Hari Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensary**

40. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hari Nagar CGHS Dispensary (no. 48) is having about 4500 card holders and about 20,000 beneficiaries to attend to;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 2,000 more DDA flats under Hudco Scheme opposite this dispensary have recently been allotted which will further increase the above number in a short time;

(c) whether the Estimates Committee in its 22nd Report recommended bifurcation of dispensaries having more than 4,000 cards ;

(d) if so, whether any action has been initiated to bifurcate the present dispensary; and

(e) if so, the latest position and if not, reasons thereof and the time by which bifurcation is expected to be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). There are about 4200 card holders and about 18,000 beneficiaries attached to Hari Nagar Dispensary. As the number of doctors and other staff deployed there are according to the number of beneficiaries attached to the dispensary, adequate arrangements are available to meet the needs of the patients.

(c) to (e). The Estimates Committee of Parliament has recommended that the work load in dispensaries with more than 4,000 families should be brought down by opening more dispensaries and re-adjusting the work load. This recommendation has been accepted in principle and a review is being carried out in order to open more dispensaries where necessary and re-adjust the work load subject to availability of funds and accommodation.

### **Alleged unscrupulous Coal Coterie.**

41. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn by the tea industry in North Bengal about the stranglehold of an unscrupulous coal coterie which is holding the industry to ransom and the priority to be given for the movement of coal;

(b) if so, the other salient points raised by the tea industry in North Bengal; and

(c) steps taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). No. In a recent meeting held between the representatives of the Tea Producers Association, Railways, Coal India Ltd. and Tea Board to discuss in detail the movement of coal to North Bengal Tea Estates, it has been decided that the Tea Board would continue to sponsor 10 rakes of coal per month for the North Bengal tea gardens and at least 6 rakes would be allotted every month. The position would be reviewed on quarterly basis. The main constraint affecting coal movement is less offer of steam coal.

### **Delhi aided-school teachers not employees of Delhi Administration**

42. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of aided-schools in Delhi are not treated as the employees of the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration provides to



these schools grants up to 95 per cent of the expenditure of the schools;

(c) whether it is a fact that the teachers of aided schools in Delhi are entitled to all the benefits like LTC facility, pension, gratuity, P.F., etc. like other Government-owned schools in Delhi; and

(d) the reasons why these teachers are not treated as Government employees of Delhi Administration and whether there is any proposal to consider them as employees of Delhi Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) These teachers are entitled to LTC facility, pension, gratuity, P.F., etc. However, facilities like House Building advance and scooter advance, etc. are not provided to these teachers as are available in the case of Government school teachers.

(d) These teachers are employees of the respective managements of the schools and therefore cannot be treated as employees of Government. There is no proposal to change their status.

#### Birth Control Method Developed by American Research Laboratory

43. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow have gone through a new birth control method developed by American Research Laboratory which is simple, reversible and surgical; and

(b) if so, what are its findings and how far it is successful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD

BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). In the absence of the name of the laboratory or the method, it is difficult to provide any information on the subject.

28 per cent Academic posts reserved for SC and ST

44. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a provision to reserve 28 per cent academic posts for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in all the Universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of States which have implemented this programme and the names of States where this programme has not so far been implemented and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Government have not issued any instructions to universities to reserve 28 per cent of all academic posts for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The question of implementing such a programme of reservation by any state does not therefore arise. The University Grants Commission has however advised all universities to reserve posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for recruitment at the level of Lecturers. Although no specific percentage of reservation has been suggested, it is expected that the Central institutions would follow the pattern of reservation decided by the Central Government while State Universities would adopt the percentage of reservation prescribed by the State Governments concerned.

#### Slowing down of superfast Trains

45. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent weeks the speed of running of

several superfast trains has been slowed down; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). In the context of heavy accumulation of arrears of replacement of railway track and backlog of repairs and maintenance of rolling stock and also with a view to have interchangeability of coaching stock so as to improve utilization, the maximum permissible speed of eleven pairs of trains has been reduced from 110 kmph to 100 kmph with effect from 1-5-1982. In addition, the maximum permissible speed of 2 pairs of trains on the electrified portion has also been reduced from 110 kmph to 100 kmph to conform with recommendations of Commissioner of Railway Safety for reducing maximum permissible speed for Electric locos.

इन्दौर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा

46. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इन्दौर डिब्बेज और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा आरम्भ करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (घ). फिलहाल इन्दौर और दिल्ली के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का कोई

प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, हाल ही में दिल्ली और इन्दौर के बीच 19/20 देहरादून एक्सप्रेस तथा सम्बन्धित गाड़ियों में एक अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बा लगाना आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

State-wise malaria cases during the last three years

47. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of malaria cases, reported during the last 3 years, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) the number of P. Falciparum cases as well as deaths reported during the same period, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the incidence of Malaria and P. Falciparum as also number of deaths on this account both State-wise and year-wise as reported by the States/Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Set No. LT-4155/82].

(c) To contain the incidence of Malaria as well as to prevent the deaths due to malaria, the Government of India launched a Modified Plan of Operations under National Malaria Eradication Programme which is being implemented by the States/Union Territories from 1-4-1977. The salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations are:—

(1) Every village irrespective of remoteness or difficult terrain is to be visited fortnightly by a surveillance worker to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

(2) The laboratories have been decentralised and these function in each Primary Health Centre for

prompt examination of the blood smears and institution of radical treatment of the malaria positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drugs could be made available with no loss of time to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are to be undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

### Major and Minor Collisions and Derailments

48. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the major and minor collisions and derailments of trains carrying goods or passengers during the three 16 months periods beginning from December, 1976, December, 1978, and December, 1980;

(b) the number of trains involved therein; and

(c) number of Coal Box rakes other Box-rakes, steam-engine driven trains out of them separately and also mail, express trains out of them which were running right time or late?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Number of train Collisions and train derailments both major and minor, during three 16-month period is shown below:

Period	Collisions			Derailments		
	Passenger carrying trains	Other than passenger carrying trains	Total	Passenger carrying trains	Other than passenger carrying trains	Total
December, 1976 to March, 1978	48	32	80	265	621	886
December, 1978 to March, 1980	49	43	92	259	659	918
December, 1980 to March, 1982	54	60	114	292	919	1211
Total	151	135	286	816	2199	3015

(b) The number of trains involved in these collisions and derailments was 3479.

(c) Statistics in respect of types of rakes involved in train accidents, mode of traction, punctuality, etc. are not maintained.

### Working conditions of Correctional Institutions for juveniles

50. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to improve the working conditions of the Correctional Institutions for juveniles in the country in view of tremendous increase in the cases of juvenile delinquency;

(b) if so, the details of the measures to be initiated by the Government in this matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The correctional institutions for juveniles are set up under the provisions of the Children Acts of various States in the country. The Children Act, 1960 has been enacted by Parliament for Union Territories. The implementation of these Acts and establishment of institutions thereunder is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Children Act 1960 has been amended in 1978 in order to remove certain inadequacies and to strengthen the effectiveness of services under the Act.

(b) The new provisions of the Children Act, 1960 provide inter-alia the requirement of maintaining certain minimum standards of services in the correctional institutions established under the Act. The Government of India have been pursuing with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the extension and development of correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents under their respective Acts.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Recruitment of doctors by Saudi Government from India**

51. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Government has recruited about 350 doctors, most of them specialists, from India to man new hospitals and dispensaries in their country;

(b) if so, whether these doctors have left the country; and

(c) whether Government have taken into account the average amount spent

on the training of a doctor in our country before permitting them to leave the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Government of India are not aware about the recruitment of Indian doctors by the Saudi Arabian Government. The Government are also not aware of the departure schedules of those recruited, nor of the nature of duties to be assigned to them.

Presently there is no ban on medical personnel seeking employment abroad. However, certain restrictions have been placed on those in Government service as well as on the emigration of those belonging to specified scarce categories.

#### **5-year LL.B course from current academic year**

53. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce five year LL.B course from the current year;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that no student unless he has obtained 45 per cent marks in 10+2 will be admitted in the five year course, if so, what are the norms fixed in this regard

(d) whether all the Universities and colleges have agreed to switch from 3 year LL.B course to the five year course; and

(e) if so, what are the names of such Universities and what are the advantages of the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Under the Advocates' Act, 1961,



the Bar Council of India is the competent authority to lay down standards of legal education and to recognise degrees in Law for the purpose of enrolment as an Advocate. The Bar Council of India has recently framed detailed rules prescribing a new 5-Year integrated course in law, to be introduced from June 1982. The course is open to students who have completed 12 years schooling under the 10+2 pattern. The new course is expected to be the mainstream of professional education in law in the country in place of the existing three-year LL.B. course after graduation. The new course has been formulated by the Bar Council after due consideration and in consultation with the Universities. The Bar Council has also suggested to the Universities that switch-over to the new pattern of legal courses may be completed in the next two years.

(c) According to the Rules formulated by the Bar Council, no student shall be admitted to the course unless he has obtained 45 per cent marks in the aggregate in the qualifying examination. The modalities of calculating the marks are left to the Universities. The rules provide for 5 per cent relaxation in marks for Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

(d) and (e). The new course has been formulated in consultation with the Universities, the U.G.C. and other concerned interests. Since the new rules are statutory, Universities have to accept and implement them if their courses have to be recognised by the Bar Council for the purpose of enrolment as advocates. The new course is designed to re-organise the professional legal education system and to bring about improvements in the standards and quality of the new entrants to the profession.

**Admission to first year MBBS course**

54. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the admission in the first year MBBS Course received by Delhi University for 1982-83;

(b) the number of students of SC/ST admitted for the same course;

(c) the number of students excluding SC/ST admitted for the same course;

(d) whether it is a fact that some irregularities have been made in the admission of MBBS course;

(e) if so, number of such cases and the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that a Memorandum has been received to this effect and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL): (a) to (f) Admissions to the first year MBBS Course of Delhi University are made on the basis of an Entrance Examination. 8,465 candidates have applied for the Entrance Examination for the MBBS Course for the Academic Session 1982-83. This Examination is scheduled to be held on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1982.

**Study about Infrastructural Facilities at Ports**

55. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Indian Engineering Industry had carried out a study about the infrastructural facilities at the ports;

(b) if so, the detailed conclusions thereof;

(c) what steps are proposed to rid the major ports of inadequate cargo handling equipment, berthing and warehousing facilities, security and congestion; and

(d) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). It is presumed that reference in part (a) of the Question is to the Summary of Conclusions arising out of 'Conference on Infrastructure for Exports—Focus on Transport' organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry on 14-2-1981. The broad conclusions of the said conference were—

- (1) A Central Port Authority be set up for formulating effective policies to create adequate handling facilities at all ports;
- (2) There should be planned and co-ordinated development so that shore-based facilities at the ports keep pace with the changes in the methods of sea transportation;
- (3) Speedy implementation of the Nhava Sheva Port Project;
- (4) Existing facilities/warehousing arrangements should be improved at Bombay with a view to reducing congestion;
- (5) Facilities should be improved for handling of containers.

(c) and (d). Setting up of a Central Port Authority was examined by Government but was not found acceptable in view of administrative and historical reasons.

The emphasis in the Sixth Five Year Plan is for increasing port capacities by adding additional berths and for modernising of ports by procurement of container handling equipments, etc. The Plan includes schemes for acquisition of Cargo handling equipment and construction of new warehouses. Most of the important schemes included in the Plan have already been sanctioned. These include construction of additional general cargo berths at the ports of Kandla, Madras, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam; fertilizer berths at

Cochin and Visakhapatnam; Oil Jetties at Kandla and Cochin. These schemes are expected to be completed within the current plan period.

Construction of a new port of Nhava Sheva across Bombay Harbour estimated to cost Rs. 592 crores has also been sanctioned on 8-6-1982.

An Operations group headed by General Manager is being set up at Bombay Port to co-ordinate all cargo handling activities and deal with day-to-day problems connected with documentation, berthing of vessels, supply of equipment warehousing and clearance of cargo by consignees. Warehousing facilities are also being put up during the current plan at the ports of Kandla, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam.

Container handling facilities have also been sanctioned at the ports of Bombay and Madras. A full-fledged container terminal at Madras has also been sanctioned. These are expected to be operational before the end of the current plan.

There is practically no congestion at any of the major ports now.

As regards security at the ports, excepting Bombay and Kandla, all the ports have deployed the Central Industrial Security Force. It has since been decided to induct CISF in the Bombay Port also. Various steps such as improved lighting arrangements, compound wall around the operational areas and round the clock vigil are being taken in the interest of security at the Ports.

#### Indo-Pak Relations

56. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA  
KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is not adhering to the Simla accord after the present military rule was established there;

(b) if so, the grounds/issues on which the spirit of the above accord has been violated by that country, ignoring the mutual benefits therefrom; and

(c) what steps, in the above context, are being taken to improve the relations between the two neighbours?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Government of Pakistan has officially stated that it remains committed to the Simla Agreement of 1972. However, certain statements reported to be made by Pakistani Leaders, particularly regarding Kashmir, do not seem to be in conformity with the letter and spirit of Simla Agreement.

Discussions are continuing between the two Governments on all matters of bilateral interest to further improve relations.

#### **Class IV employees at M.C.D. Education Department**

57. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Education Department of MCD has been harassing permanent Class-IV employees by not allowing their fixation of pay despite the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission while putting in service between 20 and 24 years and overlooking audit objections;

(b) whether the five instalment of CDS sanctioned few years back have not been paid to some of Class IV employees and been denied the enhancement of DA sanctioned;

(c) whether some chowkidars are denied money in lieu of uniform as per decision of MCD and whether some chowkidars performing double duties have not been paid remuneration for additional duty;

(d) whether it is proposed to appoint an enquiry committee to look

into this affair so as to mitigate the difficulty of weaker section of the society; and

(e) what other steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### **Doubling of Existing track and gauge Conversion in Rajasthan State**

58. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal of the Rajasthan State Government relating to doubling of existing tracks and gauge conversion pending with the Centre;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government had asked for a separate railway zone for the State:

(c) whether it is also a fact that the work on the Kota-Chittorgarh broad gauge line was slow;

(d) whether Government considered the track expansion programme in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A Statement is attached.

#### **Statement**

(a) In their memorandum presented to the Railway Convention Committee on the subject of Track Expansion Programme in the State, the Rajasthan State Government made certain proposals. These proposals and the position thereof are indicated below:



(i) **Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad MG line into BG:** This is an approved project. Work on this project has not been taken up as it has not been cleared by the Planning Commission for want of resources.

(ii) **BG railway line from Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur:** Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur is a metre gauge line, and the proposal involves conversion to broad gauge. Conversion of this section is linked with Delhi-Ahmedabad conversion.

(iii) **Kota-Chittorgarh BG line:** This is an approved project and the work is in progress.

(iv) **BG link from Suratgarh to Jaisalmer:** Surveys for construction of a parallel broad gauge line from Suratgarh to Sarupsar and conversion of Sarupsar-Anupgarh MG section into broad gauge and its extension to Chhattargarh and (ii) Conversion of Suratgarh-Bikaner MG section into BG are in progress. Regarding BG link connecting Jaisalmer with Bikaner, there is no proposal, due to resources constraints.

(v) **BG line from Tonk to Deoli-Shahpur and Bhilwara-Chittorgarh:** Preliminary Engineering-cum-traffic survey for a MG line between Nathdwara to Toda Raisingh via Bhilwara and Kekri has been included in the Budget. A decision on the project will be taken after the survey has been completed and the survey report examined. It is not proposed to link the line with Tonk.

(b) Yes. The proposal to create a Metre Gauge (North-West) by reorganising the Northern and Western Railways is one of the items referred for examination to the Railway Reforms Committee, set up in implementation of the announcement made by the Minister of Railways on 19-2-1981.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Yes. The position has been explained in reply to part (a) above.

### Transport Finance Corporation

59. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a separate Transport Finance Corporation to strengthen the transport service in the country has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI):** (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration in consultation with concerned Departments.

### Electrification of Railway Lines in Kerala

60. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify any of the main railway lines in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Kerala Government has offered supply of power at cheap rates for the purpose of electrification of railway tracks in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kerala State has not offered power at cheap rates for electrification of Railway tracks.

(d) Does not arise.



### Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge into broad gauge

61. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge into broad gauge was inaugurated, tenders called, funds allocated, materials sent to Laheria Sarai etc. during 1981-82 under Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, details thereabout and the present stage of construction;

(c) whether survey of Darbhanga-Jayanagar line for conversion to broad gauge has been completed;

(d) if so, details thereabout; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The project was inaugurated by Minister of Railways in April 1981 and later tenders were invited for starting the work. It was expected that with the completion of the Broad Gauge conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur section in 1981, it would be possible to allocate sufficient funds for the Samastipur-Darbhanga conversion project, but this was not so. In view of the acute shortage of resources it has not been possible to allocate sufficient funds during 1982-83 for progressing this work, and as such tenders had to be cancelled by the Railways.

(c) to (e). The survey for the Darbhanga-Jayanagar conversion is in progress, and is expected to be completed shortly. Full details will be known after the survey is completed.

### Indo-Bangladesh Maritime Boundary

62. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of limitation of maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh was considered at the recent official level meeting held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof, indicating the differences resolved in this regard and how far the differences still persist between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Secretary level talks were held between India and Bangladesh at New Delhi from January 13 to 15, 1982 on some bilateral issues, including delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries. The Bangladesh and Indian delegations reviewed their respective positions on the issue and decided to continue the dialogue with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution. Discussions between the two Governments on the subject are expected to continue.

### Late Running of Trains

63. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the trains including the most prestigious trains are running inordinately late;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) remedial steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and

(b). Yes, some prestigious trains do run late sometime on account of alarm chain pulling, miscreant activities discussion of hosepipes accidents, rolling stock failures, signal failures/defects and other operating failures.

(c) Punctuality performance of important mail/express trains is watched in the Railway Board's Office on day-to-day basis. General Managers are paying personal attention to matters pertaining to punctual running of trains. Liaison with concerned State Governments is being maintained by various Zonal Railways for arresting the incidence of alarm chain pulling, hose-pipe disconnection and other miscreant activities.

**Seasonal Pass holder Travelling and Two/Three Tier Compartments of Mail Trains**

64. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seasonal passes are not allowed two or three tiers compartments in Mail trains;

(b) whether it is also fact that only one general compartment is there in Mail trains for daily or casual passengers.

(c) whether there are many daily passengers who travel in these trains daily and facing lot of difficulties due to lack of space in these trains;

(d) the reasons for not allowing seasonal passes in these compartments; and

(e) whether Government are making some arrangements for such daily passengers such a Government's employees who go by these train to their home town?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS IN THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) to (e). Monthly Season Ticket holders are not permitted to travel by reserved carriages. They however, can travel by unreserved carriages provided on Mail/Express trains subject to usual distance restrictions. Mail Express trains cater for long distance passengers. Season Ticket holders are short distance commuters. Suitable alternate passenger services are already provided which can be made use of by them.

**Strengthening Central Industrial Security Force and Removal of Hutments from Port Areas**

65. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revamp and strengthen the Central Industrial Security Force to prevent pilferage and theft of goods etc., arrived at the ports, machinery at the ports and parts thereof and other properties of the Port Trusts or of others lying at the Ports; and

(b) action proposed by Government to remove hutments in port and nearby areas which are being used for crime?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Presently Central Industrial Security Force is employed at 8 major ports viz., Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Madras, Tuticorin New Mangalore, Cochin and Mormugao. The present strength of CISF at the ports of Visakhapatnam, Mormugao and Cochin is considered adequate. There are proposals for increasing the strength of CISF at the Ports of Madras, Paradip, Tuticorin, New Mangalore and Calcutta. Besides, it is planned to induct CISF into Bombay Port to strengthen its security arrangements.

(b) Regular drives are held by the Port authorities to demolish the unauthorised structures including hutments and to apprehend the miscreants who might be using these as their shelter.

#### Late Running of K. K. Express

66. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Minister that K. K. Express is still coming late, inspite of the assurance given by the Minister to set right the matter;

(b) steps proposed to be taken to ensure its punctuality scheduled; and

(c) whether Railway Minister has taken steps to run K.K. Express daily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Close watch is being kept on the running of these trains at all levels with a view to improve their punctuality.

(c) No. The proposal is not feasible at present due to operational constraints and paucity of coaches.

ऐसी रेल लाइन पर मरम्मत कार्य जहां असम मेल पटरी से उत्तरी थी

67. श्री नर सिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 जून, 1982 को असम मेल के पटरी से उतर जाने पर इस रेल लाइन पर मरम्मत कार्य कब से चल रहा था और रेलगाड़ियों के निरन्तर आने-जाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उस स्थान पर, जहां रेल लाइन पर मरम्मत कार्य चल रहा है, क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस रेल लाइन पर इस प्रकार के सुरक्षात्मक उपाय नहीं किये गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) स्लीपरो का नैमित्तिक नवीकरण 12 तथा 13 जून, 1982 को किया गया था। स्लीपरो के नवीकरण के लिए सामान्यतः कोई रफ्तार प्रतिबन्ध लागू नहीं है। बहरहाल, इस खंड पर 6 मार्च, 1982 से रफ्तार 75 कि. मी. प्रति घंटा से घटाकर 40 कि. मी. प्रति घंटा कर दी गयी है। इस प्रतिबन्धित रफ्तार पर गाड़ियां सामान्य रूप से चलती रहें।

(ख) किये जा रहे मरम्मत कार्य के अनुसार रफ्तार प्रतिबन्ध लगाना लाइनों को ब्लाक करना, अस्थायी सिगनलों का प्रदर्शन आदि जैसे संरक्षा उपायों का यथावश्यक रूप से अपनाया जाता है।

(ग) नारायनपुर तथा थानाबीहपुर स्टेशनों के बीच डाउन लाइन पर जहां 20 जून, 1982 को आसाम मेल की दुर्घटना हुई थी, 40 कि. मी प्रति घंटे का रफ्तार प्रतिबन्ध पहले ही लागू कर दिया गया था। मरम्मत कार्य सामान्य एहंतयात के अधीन किया गया था।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### उत्पादकता बोनस

68. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे ने 1981-82 में कुल कितना शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया है:

(ख) कर्मचारियों को 1981-82 में उत्पादन बोनस के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और शुद्ध लाभ कितने प्रतिशत था; और

(ग) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों को न्यूनतम बोनस का भुगतान करने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो उसकी संक्षिप्त रूप से क्या



है और उस पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेलों द्वारा 1981-82 में अर्जित शुद्ध अधिशेष के बावजूद इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि अभी 1981-82 के अन्तिम खाते बन्द किये जाते हैं तथा उनकी लेखा परीक्षा की जाती है।

(ख) 1981-82 के खाते बन्द कर दिये जाने के बाद ही सूचना प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है।

(ग) 1982-83 के बाद ही बोनस फार्मूले में संशोधन करने के बारे में विचार किया जाना है।

#### **Failure of States to implement Malaria Eradication Programme**

**69. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the State Governments have failed to implement the malaria eradication programmes;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof stating the Central allocation made for the malaria eradication programme during the last three years, the share of the State Governments and the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the implementation of the programme; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Indian Assistance to P. L. O.**

**70. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance rendered by Indian to the P.L.O. in their struggle against the Israeli invasion of their camps in Lebanon; and

(b) whether India has raised its voice against the Israeli invasion in the U.N.O. if so, with what result?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) The Government of India has given moral and material assistance within its means and reaffirmed its solidarity with the PLO. A medical team was despatched soon after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Medical supplies have also been gifted.

(b) India had co-sponsored the Resolution adopted by the Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly which, *inter alia*, condemned Israel for non-compliance with the related Security Council Resolutions, demanded Israel's withdrawal forthwith and unconditionally, to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon, and a total cessation of hostilities.

#### **Robbery in Trivandrum-Bombay Jayanti Janata**

**71. SHRI P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that robberies in running train are still continuing;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was a robbery in Trivandrum-Bombay Jayanti Janata recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the loss suffered by passengers;

(d) what are the steps taken to apprehend the culprits; and



(e) steps taken to prevent such robberies in running train in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Some cases of train robberies occur occasionally.

(b) No such incident has been reported.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The following steps are being taken to prevent dacoities and robberies in running trains:—

(i) All important long distance trains are being escorted during night time by armed G.R.P. staff;

(ii) RPF is also deployed to assist G.R.P. in escorting trains during night time;

(iii) Watch is kept on known criminals;

(iv) T.T.Es. have been instructed to be alert during night journey and not to allow any unauthorised person in reserved compartments;

(v) Drivers have been instructed to give a long whistle during unscheduled halt of the train in the Section as an indication so that the escorting staff will get down and find out the reason for detention. In case of any eventuality the escorting staff will take necessary action.

### Shortage of Seats in Educational Institutions

72. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of acute shortage of seats in centrally-administered educational institutions at the elementary, secondary, college and University levels;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Facilities for Students of Ayurvedic Colleges in Delhi

73. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps which have been taken to provide proper educational facilities to the students of Ayurvedic Colleges in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): The following steps have been taken to provide proper education facilities to the students of the recognised Ayurvedic Colleges of Delhi:—

(i) The Colleges have been requested to avail of assistance provided under the Government of India scheme for the purchase of Laboratory equipment and setting up of a book bank;

(ii) Pattern of assistance providing for recurring and non-recurring assistance for construction of build-

ing, expenditure on salaries etc. is under consideration.

(iii) The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College is governed by the Tibbia College Act, 1952 and its courses are recognised by the Central Council of Indian Medicine. The College is affiliated to the University of Delhi for the purpose of examinations and the Delhi Administration meets hundred per cent deficit of the College by way of grant-in-aid. To improve the educational facilities of this college, schemes totalling Rs. 5.37 lacs have been included in the 6th Five Year Plan.

#### Construction of New Railway Lines in Kerala

74. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request or proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding the construction of new railway lines; and

(b) if so, the details and the action taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Construction of the following new lines has been requested:—

- (i) Alleppey-Kayamkulam
- (ii) Cochin-Madurai
- (iii) Guruvayoor-Kutti-puram
- (iv) Tellicherry-Mysore
- (v) Kottayam-Madurai
- (vi) Chengannur-Trivandrum.

Work on construction of Alleppey-Kayamkulam line has already been approved. A survey for construction of Cochin-Madurai line has been included in 1982-83 Budget. A survey for Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor-Trichur new line has recently been completed. There is no proposal for construction of the other lines for want of funds.

#### Formation and Development of Trivandrum Railway Division

75. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent for the formation and development of Trivandrum Railway Division;

(b) what are the proposed developmental activities within the Trivandrum Railway Division; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Rs. 205 lakhs upto

31-8-82 against the scheme of formation of Trivandrum Division.

(b) and (c).

(Rs. in 000s)

Name of work	Outlay for 1982-83
(i) Formation of Trivandrum Division . . . . .	10,00
(ii) New BG Line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum Central via Nagercoil with a branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari. . . . .	1,50,00
(iii) Proposed new BG Railway line between Ernakulam and Alleppey . . . . .	3,00,00
(iv) Alleppey-Kayamkulam . . . . .	1,40,00
(v) Doubling of Shoranur-Alwaye Section-I . . . . .	12,89
(vi) Doubling of track between Shoranur-Alwaye-II . . . . .	1,32,64
(vii) Shoranur-Alwaye Section—Land Acquisition for Phase-III . . . . .	2,51
(viii) Shoranur-Alwaye Section—Patch doubling of remaining single line sections (24.33 kms)-Phase III. . . . .	7,11
(ix) Conversion of Cochira into crossing station . . . . .	81
(x) Chengannur—Provision of second signalled loop. (2) Perinad—Provision of second signalled loop (3) Vaikom Road—Conversion to crossing station. . . . .	50
(xi) Provision of additional loop to hold 70 vehicles with simultaneous reception facilities at (i) Tiruvalla (ii) Varkala and (iii) Kaunagapalli . . . . .	1
(xii) Trivandrum Central—Land acquisition for proposed coaching yard complex and goods shed near Killipalem . . . . .	1
(xiii) Improvement to Station buildings at Tiruvalla Changanacheri and Mavelikare . . . . .	2,70
(xiv) Trivandrum Central—Construction of 24 units Type I and 12 units Type II quarter for essential staff. . . . .	3,36

#### Setting up of a Population Advisory Council

76. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a population advisory council to analyse the implementation of the Family planning programme and to suggest strategies for achieving the demographic goals of the country; and

(b) if so, who are the members of the advisory council, what are the terms of reference and functions of the council and when the council is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Government have set up a Population Advisory Council. The membership and terms of reference of the Council are given in the Resolution laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4156/82]. The Council is to be a standing body and will meet from time to time and as such is not expected to submit any final report.

#### Eligible Couples Covered by Family Planning Devices during Last Three Years

77. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number and National ave-

rage of eligible couples covered by the family planning devices during each of the last three years and so far in 1982, State-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):** Required information is given in the Statements I, II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4157/82].

#### Committee of Experts for Road Safety

**78. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to constitute a committee of experts to draw up long-term and short-term programmes for road safety to be adopted by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations;

(b) if so, who are the members of the committee and what will be the functions of the committee;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the problems faced by transport operators and organisations in their inter-State operations;

(d) if so, State-wise details in this regard; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to solve these problems?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the committee members and its functions are given in the attached statement.

(c) to (e) In so far as problem relating to inter-State operations are concerned, the review undertaken in the meeting brought out the main cons-

traints such as multiplicity of checkposts on the roads and wide variations in the M. V. taxes levied by different States. The State Governments have been advised on the need for establishing unified checkposts. As for bringing out rationalization in the matter of motor vehicular taxes, it was decided that a Minister-level Committee be constituted to examine the issue and provide General Guidelines for adoption by all States. The Committee is being constituted.

#### Statement

#### Members of the Committee on Road Safety Measures

1. Shri Govind Jee Misra, Joint Secretary (T), Transport Bhawan, New Delhi. Chairman.
2. Shri P. C. Bhasin, ADG (R) & Secretary, Indian Road Congress, Transport Bhawan, New Delhi... Member
3. Shri S. K. Mallik, Director, Bureau of Police Research and Development Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. Member.
4. Prof. C. G. Swaminathan, Director, Central Road Research Institute, Mathura Road or his representative, New Delhi. Member.
5. Shri Manmohan Wazir, Director General (Transport), Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar. Member.
6. On Additional/Deputy Inspector General of Police in charge of Traffic of one of the States. Member.
7. A nominee of ASRTUS, Ashoka Estate, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1. Member.
8. Shri Chittaranjan Dass, Secretary General, All India Motor Transport Congress, Asaf Ali Road, Delhi.... Member
9. A nominee of Indian Road and Transport Development Association (IRTDA), Bombay. Member.



The Chairman of the Committee may co-opt and nominate any other officer/person to be the member of the Committee.

The Committee will nominate one of its members as Member-Secretary. Roads Wing of Ministry of Shipping and Transport will provide Secretarial assistance to the Committee.

The Committee will examine all aspects of the subject matter of road accidents and on the basis of identified measures to prevent road accidents as also measures for ensuring continuing road safety, shall prepare short-term and long-term programmes of action.

#### Halt Station at Tripal (Kangra)

79. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has sanctioned the construction of a halt station at village Tripal in Tehsil Dehra of Kangra District of K. V. Railway;

(b) if so, the progress to-date on the construction of the building for this purpose and the likely date by which Halt would be opened to the public; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Gram Panchayat had agreed to construct the platform and the booking office by Shramdan and also provide drinking water arrangements. Gram Panchayat had also agreed to recommend a suitable person to work as the contractor of the Halt. The Shramdan work has not been completed nor any name recommended for appointment of a contractor. The date of opening of the Halt will be fixed after completion of the Shramdan work by the Gram-

Panchayat, and appointment of the contractor on receipt of their recommendation.

#### New Control Schools during 1982-83

80. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open any new Central Schools in the academic year 1982-83;

(b) if so, names of the places, State-wise, where the opening of the schools has been sanctioned; and

(c) the likely date by which each one of these schools would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of the places, State-wise, where opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas during the year 1982-83 have been sanctioned, are given below:—

Namrup (Assam); Mokameghat (Bihar); Dantiwada and Wadsar (Gujarat); Bakloh (Himachal Pradesh); BEML Nagar (Karnataka); Rewa and Raipur, (Madhya Pradesh); Varangaon, Pune and Devlali (Maharashtra); Rourkela and Bhubaneswar (Orisa); Udaipur, Jalpa Cantt. and Uttarlai (Rajasthan); Shahihanpur, Kanpur Cantt. and Bamrauli (Uttar Pradesh); Farakka (West Bengal); Mandovi (Goa, Daman & Diu).

(c) These schools are expected to start functioning shortly.

#### Talks held with Pakistan regarding annexing occupied territories of Kashmir

81. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir Government has issued a white paper refuting the Pakistan President Zia's claim that northern territories of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza which Pakistan is claiming as part of their territory;

(b) if so, whether this was also discussed with Pakistan Government during the talks that were held between the two Governments in June, 1982;

(c) if so, what were the other subjects discussed in the meeting and decisions arrived at;

(d) whether any improvement in regard to relations between the two countries has been made; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Government's position that territories of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza of the so-called "Northern Areas" of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir are parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, has been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan.

Discussions are continuing between the two Governments on all matters of bilateral interest to further improve relations.

#### Global negotiations on international economic order

82. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India urged for the immediate resumption of global negotiations to bring about the much needed new international economic order;

(b) if so, whether India also welcomed the plan for a new world order based on rapid spread of new technologies enunciated by the French President while addressing the world's

seven major industrial powers in Versailles (France) on June 6, 1982;

(c) if so, whether India agreed in regard to the decisions taken by the conference; and

(d) if so, to what extent the decisions taken by the conference were appreciated and agreed by the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) India generally welcomes the outcome of the discussions that took place in the Versailles Summit Meeting on the question of relations between the developing and developed countries. India is appreciative of the fact that the participants considered the latest draft resolution of the Group of 77 on global negotiations helpful and that they agreed that it could serve as a basis for further consultations. India has also noted their willingness to develop practical cooperation with the developing countries. India hopes that the suggestions in this regard would take concrete shape in the near future and would contribute in a meaningful manner to the economic progress of the developing countries.

#### Opening of Primary Health Centres during 1982-83

83. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of additional Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and Sub-centres proposed to be opened in various States in 1982-83;

(b) whether prevention and cure of blindness will be given priority in these new health Centres; and

(c) whether health guides will be engaged in these Primary Health Centres?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):** (a) It is proposed to establish 209 additional Primary Health Centres, 783 Subsidiary Health Centres and 7931 Sub-centres during 1982-83.

(b) The prevention and cure of blindness is a priority programme to be implemented through the entire health infrastructure, including the new health institutions which may be established in the future.

(c) No. Health Guides function at the village level.

#### **Voluntary organisations Dealing with Prevention and cure of Blindness**

**84. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations which deal with the prevention and cure of blindness;

(b) whether Government provides financial assistance to these voluntary organisations to work for controlling blindness in various States;

(c) if so, the allocation made to these organisation in 1982-83; and

(d) the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):** (a) There are a number of voluntary organisations which deal with the prevention and cure of Blindness such as Rotary Club, Lions Club, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind etc. apart from numerous individual organisations.

(b) Yes; financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations who are performing cataract operations at the rate of Rs. 60/- per case, and who apply for such assistance.

(c) and (d) A sum of Rs. 16.25 lakhs has been provided during

1982-83 for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations.

#### **Populaziation of Chhau and Qdissi Dances Aroad**

**85. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to popularise 'Chhau' and 'Odissi' dances abroad; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme prepared for this purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):** (a) and (b) There is no exclusive programme to popularise 'Chhau' and "Odissi" dances abroad as the performing troupes, representing different dance forms, including these, are sponsored for performances abroad under Cultural Exchange Pogammes and to attend Festival of performing arts in different countries from time to time.

#### **Complaints Regarding booking of goods at Kandia Port**

**86. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain complaints of corruption in regard to the booking of the goods etc. at Kandla Port Trust;

(b) If so, what are the details of the complaints;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) what are the findings; and

(e) the steps taken to remove the corruption?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) The Government is



not aware of any such complaints in regard to the booking of goods, etc at Kandla Port.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

### Special Features of Educational Survey

87. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of the Fourth Educational Survey; and

(b) the names of States where 80 per cent of children are not enrolled under universalisation of elementary education due to paucity of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). Confined to school education stage only, the Fourth All India Educational Survey was conducted, with 30.9.1978 as the reference date, to collect most upto date data on various aspects of school education to help in the formulation of plans and programmes under the Plan for school education, especially elementary education. Data were collected on the following topics:—

- (i) enumeration of every rural habitation with and without schooling facilities, at different stages;
- (ii) rural population covered by these educational facilities at varying distances;
- (iii) education facilities available in rural areas, predominantly populated by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;
- (iv) teachers with their qualifications, both academic and professional;
- (v) enrolment of children including those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and also girls at different school stages;

(vi) single-teacher schools at primary stage;

(vii) school buildings;

(viii) other facilities like furniture in schools, library, laboratory, medical check-up drinking water facilities in schools, playground facilities; and

(ix) incentives like mid-day meals, free uniforms to students; free textbooks and scholarships to girls.

(b) The States/Union Territories in which 80 per cent enrolment has not been achieved at the elementary stage (classes I—VIII) during 1978-80, the base year of the Sixth Plan, are:

Andra Pradesh  
Assam  
Bihar  
Haryana  
Jammu & Kashmir  
Karnataka  
Madhya Pradesh  
Orissa  
Rajasthan  
Tripura  
Uttar Pradesh  
West Bengal  
Arunachal Pradesh  
Chandigarh

The reasons for non-achievement are many, the main reason being growth in population. Slow progress of enrolment is not merely due to paucity of funds.

Foreign assistance and schemes approved by Government under family Planning Programme

88. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of



**HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**  
be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the schemes approved by the Central Government under the family planning programme; and

(b) how much foreign assistance has been made available to each such scheme?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI):** (a) A statement indicating the details of the Schemes and out lays approved in Sixth Plan under Family Welfare Programme is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4158/82].

(b) Statement showing the details of International assistance likely to be received during Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4158/82].

**Damage caused to Paradip port due to recent Cyclone**

**89. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the damage caused to Paradip Port in the cyclone of 3 June, 1982;

(b) if so, what is the extent of the damage; and

(c) what steps are being taken up by the Government to remedy the said loss ?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). The cyclone which hit Paradip during the night of 3 June 1982 and early morning hour of 4 June 1982 caused extensive damage to the Port offices, electrical and mechanical installations of the port, warehouses, residential houses, water

supply installations, etc. Besides, a large number of mechanised boats and other privately owned small crafts were damaged extensively. There were also damage to cement and other perishable cargoes kept in the transit sheds of the port.

(c) The proposal for giving suitable financial assistance to the Port is under consideration of the Central Government.

**Extension of Matador Service to Nanakpura or Shantiniketan**

**90. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 726 on 20 August, 1981 regarding extension of Matador Service to Nanakpura or Shantiniketan and state:

(a) Whether any efforts have been made by the Delhi Administration to review the existing operation of Matador service between New Delhi Railway Station and Dhaula Kuan via Connaught Place and to extend it to Shantiniketan or Nanakpura colonies New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it will be extended to provide much needed relief to the residents of Moti Bagh, Nanakpura, Shantiniketan and Anand Niketan colonies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI):**

(a) to (c). The Matador service between New Delhi Railway Station and Dhaula Kuan was introduced on experimental basis by Delhi Administration in July, 1981. Later on, the review made by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the Delhi Administration indicated that the operations of Matador services on this route were not economically viable and the route has therefore been deleted. As for meeting the traffic requirements a good number of DTC bus services connect these localities with change-

over facilities at Central Secretariat and Connaught Place.

सेन्ट्रल ड्रग्स स्टैंडर्ड्स आर्गनाइजेशन  
द्वारा आयात की गई औषधियाँ

91. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सेन्ट्रल ड्रग्स स्टैंडर्ड्स आर्गनाइजेशन द्वारा देशवार कितनी मात्रा में औषधियाँ आयात की गईं;

(ख) क्या इस अवधि के दौरान आयातित औषधियों की जांच की गई थी और प्रति-वर्ष कितनी औषधियों को छूटिया किस्म का पाया गया और क्या इन औषधियों को निर्यातक देशों का वापस किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें कैसे प्रयोग में लाया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारो कूमूद एम. जोशी):

(क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय औषध मानक संगठन स्वयं कोई दवा आयात नहीं करता। उनका दाक्षिण केवल देश में विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा आयातित दवाइयों का निवारित बंदरगाहों में परीक्षण करना होता है। देश में आयातित दवाओं को बेचने की तब तक अनुमति नहीं दी जाती जब तक केन्द्रीय औषध मानक संगठन द्वारा उनकी क्वालिटी प्रमाणित नहीं की जाती।

रेलगाड़ियों में अपराध रोकने के लिए  
वायरलेस सैट

92. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, उत्तर प्रदेश ने हाल ही में रेलगाड़ियों में चोरी, डकैती आदि घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए रेलगाड़ियों में प्रयोग के रूप में वायरलेस सैट लगाए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है और भविष्य में इस प्रणाली को अपनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :  
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस योजना पर अभी परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

Extension of Matador Service to  
Central Secretariat in Morning

93. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that commuters from Daya Basti face a lot of trouble since they are not getting any bus to Central Secretariat;

(b) whether bus route Nos. 91/900 coming from Punjabi Bagh and other places do not stop there and are very much over-crowded;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to introduce at least one extra bus service from Daya Basti to Central Secretariat in the morning; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI):

(a) to (d). Bus route No. 91 and 900 which originate, from Tri Nagar and Punjabi Bagh terminal for Central Secretariat, passes through Daya Basti and no complaint regarding non stoppage of buses at Daya Basti bus stop has so far been received. Although no demand for additional bus service on these routes has been made by the residents of Daya Basti, yet Corporation from time to time conduct of its own surveys on various routes and induct more buses, wherever necessity is felt.

**Route-wise passenger load on D.T.C. Buses**

94. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) route-wise passenger load on DTC buses for the months from January to June, 1982;

(b) whether he is aware of the unduly crowded routes;

(c) what measures have been proposed or being proposed to lessen the burden on these routes;

(d) whether the position would be reviewed from time to time; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Information compiled so far covers the period upto May, 1982 and is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4159/82].

(b) to (d). Surveys are conducted from time to time at specific points of a route when there is demand for more buses. As and when the position so warrants, subject to availability of additional buses, services of the route are suitably augmented.

(e) Does not arise.

**Mini bus plying between R. K. Puram and Inter State Bus Terminus**

95. SHRI DIGMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mini bus plying between R. K. Puram and Inter State Bus Terminus via Moti Bagh, Dhaura Kuan and Connaught Place is very much over-crowded;

(b) whether the Police in busy thoroughfare like Sardar Patel Marg and Connaught Place turn a blind eye to such state of affairs.

(c) whether there is any limit upto which passengers can be loaded in a Mini bus and what machinery exists to enforce discipline amongst the Mini bus operators; and

(d) the difficulties which lie in the way of the authorities to put in some more buses on this busy route and raise the frequency to make travel comfortable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c). Govt. has not received any complaint in this regard but the over-crowding during peak-hours cannot be ruled out. The passenger loading capacity for a Mini-bus is 33 inclusive of driver. The traffic police and the Enforcement State of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration are responsible for checking and regulating traffic operations.

(d) Besides 7 mini buses plying under Stage Carriage Permits issued by State Transport Authority, Delhi, D.T.C. is plying their buses on this route by providing adequate number of buses as per public requirement. R. K. Puram is connected with I.S.B.T. by the regular DTC services of route Nos. 602 and 621. The services of route No. 602 operate between Vasant Vihar (Priya Cinema) and I.S.B.T. at a frequency of 18 minutes via R. K. Puram while the services of route No 621 originate from Munirka (R. K. Puram) and terminate at I.S.B.T. and have a frequency of 28/56 minutes. The services of both the routes are considered adequate to meet the existing requirement of traffic.

**Machinery to check spending for Asiad 1982**

96. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the budgeted provision for various projects connected with Asiad, 1982 to be held in the capital this year;



(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) what check is exercised over proper spending of huge sums of public money and to prevent misappropriations and frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL):

(a) The overall estimate of expenditure to be borne by Government as approved by it in November, 1980 for the Asian Games, 1982, was placed at Rs 54.83 crores out of which Rs 22.61 crores has been budgeted during the current financial year.

However, the present indications are that some increase in the overall estimate is likely when a revision of such estimate is done.

(b) The expenditure booked upto 30th June, 1982 is Rs 36.46 crores.

(c) The various construction and other agencies responsible for construction works and for making other arrangements connected with the Asian Games are subject to the usual checks which are otherwise applicable under the various codes and procedures laid down for their normal functioning.

**Conversion of temporary posts of Medical Officers G.D.O. Grade-II into Permanent**

97. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) progress made in the matter of completion of the work of conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones in the cadre of Medical Officers G.D.O. Grade II recruited through U.P.S.C. in 1976 and 1977 Examinations;

(b) whether abnormal delay caused in the matter of confirmation of these Officers is causing discontentment amongst these UPSC recruited personnel and they are not being treated

in the matter of confirmation on the same lines as persons recruited to the other All-India Services; and

(c) whether Government will review cadre strength and fix it expeditiously and afford necessary relief to this class of Officers who are awaiting their confirmation for the last five years or so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) 655 temporary posts of GDO Gr. II have recently been converted into permanent posts by the various participating Units of the C.H.S. like CGHS Organisations, Assam Rifle and P & T etc. The posts so converted also includes a no of posts against which recruitment was made in 1976 and 1977. The participating units of the C.H.S. are being requested periodically to convert the temporary posts into permanent ones, as per the rules existing in this regard. Confirmation of eligible officers is being made from time to time subject to availability of permanent vacancies and also according to the seniority and suitability of the concerned officers.

(b) There may be some discontent amongst some Central Health Service Officers due to delay in the confirmation as compared to the members of other Services. However, the CHS Officers of G.D.O. Grade (Junior Class I) are appointed against permanent/temporary vacancies on probation for a period of 2 years and subsequently confirmed from time to time depending upon their seniority and suitability against the permanent vacancies available.

(c) The cadre strength of various Grade in CHS is being reviewed constantly and all the Organisations which participate in the Central Health Service are being advised periodically to complete the work of conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones in accordance with the Government instructions in the



matter, so that confirmation of the eligible officers can be done expeditiously.

### **Minimum wage of the port and dock workers**

98. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers and minimum wage of the Port and Dock workers in the country; and

(b) the demands of the employees unions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total number of Class III and Class IV employees/workers under the Major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards as on 31-12-1981 is about 1.4 lakhs. The minimum wage of the lowest paid Port and Dock Worker at the Major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards in the country as on 1-7-1982 is Rs. 710 (approximately) per month.

(b) The 4 major federations of port and dock workers who were represented on the employees' side of the Bipartite Wage Negotiating Machinery had demanded, in their Charter of Demands, submitted in 1980, a minimum basic pay of Rs 725 per month at the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960 series), 363.

### **Detention of Indian Boats and Fishermen by Sri Lanka**

99. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps that have been taken for the release of Indian fishermen and their boats (MS 245 and TNT 195) who had strayed into Sri Lanka waters and were held by the Government of that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Local authorities of India and Sri Lanka are in constant touch with

each other on the problem of their respective fishermen straying into each others' territorial waters. In this specific instance the fishing vessels and the fishermen, including the drivers of the vessels, have been released by the Sri Lankan authorities through the efforts of our High Commission in Colombo.

### **Programmes for raising Educational level of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

100. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made with regard to the present level of education of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with a view to framing long term/short term programmes for raising their education level in various States to bring it at par with other communities; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA Kaul):

(a) and (b). Yes Sir. Periodical surveys are conducted to assess the progress of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The 4th Education Survey was conducted in 1978. This analysed inter-alia the number of habitations, predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, covered with schooling facilities, the proportionate increase of enrolment of children belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the proportion of teachers belonging to these communities etc. Further, a study is conducted annually to analyse the quantitative expansion of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at various levels of education. The findings of these surveys and studies are made available to the State Governments who are responsible for the formulation and implementation of long term/short term programmes for raising the educational levels of these communities at par with other communities.

**Alleged forged documents for retiring consignments of iron sheets**

101. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a multi-crore racket and the involvement of some railway officials in robbing the railways by forging documents for the retiring consignment of iron sheets over the last many years have come to light recently; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) A case of unauthorised diversion of 2 wagons containing iron sheets worth over Rs 4 lakhs, with the connivance of railway employees, and the delivery of the contents on forged Railway Receipts during February/March, 1982, at Maijapur Railway Station of the North-Eastern Railway has come to light.

(b) Wagon numbers PW 3963 originally booked ex-Tatanagar to TISCO siding Kanpur and ER 59613, originally booked ex-SCOB siding Sitarampur to Okhla, loaded with iron sheets worth about Rs 4 lakhs were unauthorisedly diverted from Goods Marshalling Yard, Kanpur, to Maijapur Station (N. E. Ry.) purported to have been booked ex-Chopan to Maijapur, by a gang of miscreants, which included some railway employees. The delivery of the iron sheets loaded on these wagons was obtained by 2 members of the gang from the Station Master, Maijapur Station, on production of 2 forged Railway Receipts on 24-2-82 and 25-3-82, respectively. The Railway Protection Force staff of Gonda, on receipt of information, were successful in recovering all the iron sheets involved in this racket

from the premises of M/s. Bhagwati Transport/Gonda and M/s. Khattaria Transport/Indore & Bombay. A case No. 21/82 dated 7-4-82 under Section 3 RP (UP) Act has been registered at RPF Post/Gonda and 5 persons, including 2 railway employees, have been apprehended so far. Further enquiries are in progress. With a view to ensuring that the entire gang involved in this racket is brought to book, the C.B.I. have been requested to take up investigation of this important case.

**Statement made by the Pak President declaring occupied areas as Pak territory**

102. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to the reported statement made by the President of Pakistan declaring Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu in occupied Kashmir as parts of Pakistan;

(b) whether President of Pakistan also stated that Kashmir issue is an international issue and could not be precluded from being referred to on International forums under the SIMLA Agreement; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) Government have conveyed to the Pakistan Government its serious objection to the reported statements of the President of Pakistan and reiterated our well-known position to them that juridically and constitutionally

nally the territories of Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu in Pakistan occupied Kashmir are parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

As regards Kashmir, the Government have made it clear that raising it in international forums is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

### Indians languishing in Pak Jails

103. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 923 on 20th April, 1982 regarding ten Indians detained in Pak jails and state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the Government of India to secure the release of Indian detenus in Pakistan jails and their repatriation to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). As a result of the efforts made by Government, Pakistan Government have agreed to repatriate the 10 Indian nationals detained in Sukkur prison (Karachi). Arrangements are in hand for their repatriation.

फुलेरा और रीनास से होते हुए जोधपुर से दिल्ली के लिए नई रेलगाड़ी

104. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर से दिल्ली के लिए सीधा और सबसे छोटा मार्ग फुलेरा तथा रीनास से होते हुए है ;

(ख) क्या लगभग 30 वर्षों से जोधपुर से दिल्ली को केवल एक रेलगाड़ी जोधपुर मेल चल रही है, जिसमें बहुत भीड़भाड़ होती है ;

(ग) क्या क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक, जोधपुर डिवीजन और डिवीजन की 'यूजर्स कन्सल्टेंट्स कमिटी' जोधपुर से दिल्ली (फुलेरा और रीनास होते हुए) के लिए एक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाने हेतु लगभग दस वर्ष से प्रस्ताव भेज रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या जोधपुर डिवीजन के लोगों की मांग पूरी की जाएगी ; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । बहरहाल, 93/94 जोधपुर मेल के दूसरे दर्जे में थोड़ी सी भीड़ भाड़ है ।

(ग) से (ड) फुलेरा-रीनास के रास्ते जोधपुर तथा दिल्ली के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाने की सम्भावना के बारे में जांच की गई है लेकिन फिलहाल इसे दिल्ली-रिवाड़ी-फुलेरा खंड पर संतृप्त लाइन क्षमता के कारण परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया । बहरहाल, 93/94 जोधपुर मेल में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है ।

बाड़मेर रेलवे स्टेशन के भवन में सुधार के लिये आबंटित धनराशि

105. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के अन्तर्गत बाड़मेर, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण सीमा नगर है, के रेलवे स्टेशन का भवन पचास वर्ष पुराना है ;



(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान जरूरतों को देखते हुए उस भवन में काफी सुधार की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान तथा आगामी वर्ष के लिये उक्त भवन के सुधार हेतु कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जोधपुर डिवीजन में पुराने वाष्प इंजन

106. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर डिवीजन में कुल कितने वाष्प इंजन हैं और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक इंजन कितना पुराना है;

(ग) ऐसे प्रत्येक इंजन की सेवाविधि क्या है और वे कितने समय बाद अनुपयुक्त हो जाते हैं;

(घ) इस डिवीजन में ऐसे इंजनों की संख्या क्या है जो निर्धारित अवधि पूरी होने के बाद तक काम में लाये जाते हैं और काम में लाने योग्य नहीं रह गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या रेलवे ऐसे इंजनों को भी जिन्हें बेकार घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए अब भी काम में ला रहा है;

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे इंजन खराब हो जाते हैं और यात्रियों को रुके रहना पड़ता है; और

(छ) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप कोई दुर्घटना हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में

उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर मण्डल में भाप रेल इंजनों की कुल संख्या 91 है जिनकी आयु 20 से 33 वर्ष अलग-अलग है। उनकी वर्तमान हालत संतोषजनक है।

(ग) एक भाप इंजन की सांकेतिक आयु 40 वर्ष है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(छ) कोई नहीं।

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद लाइन का बदला जाना

107. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदल जाने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति की गई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त मीटर गेज लाइन की इस वर्ष प्राथमिकता देकर दिल्ली से अलवर तक बड़ी लाइन में बदलने तथा इस पर इसी वर्ष कार्य शुरू करने के लिए स्वीकृति देगी?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम एक अनुमोदित कार्य है। इस परियोजना पर कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि संसाधनों की कमी के कारण योजना आयोग ने इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति नहीं दी है।

(ख) दिल्ली से अलवर तक मीटर लाइन बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, मथुरा से अलवर तक एक बड़ी रेल लाइन का निर्माण करने के लिये इन्जीनियरी-एवम् यातायात सर्वेक्षण का कार्य बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है।



### खंडवा-बरहानपुर राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना

108. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंदौर-धूलिया तथा खंडवा-बरहानपुर राज्य राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है अथवा क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के लिये स्वयं कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केशरी) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1980-85 की योजना में जिन भागों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव दिया है उनमें अन्य भागों के साथ-साथ खंडवा-बरहानपुर मार्ग भी है। लेकिन आर्थिक कठिनाई और अन्य आवश्यक कार्यों के कारण राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। वह स्थिति अब भी बनी हुई है और यह बात मध्य प्रदेश के साथ-साथ सभी अन्य राज्यों पर भी लागू होती है।

### प्राथमिक स्कूलों की संख्या में वृद्धि

109. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू :

श्री राम स्वरूप राम :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृत मंत्री निम्न जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व में कुल 72 करोड़ तथा 30 लाख निरक्षरों में से 42 करोड़ तथा 40 लाख भारत में ही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा के लिये कुल बजट आवंटन में से 22 प्रतिशत प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर व्यय किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में लगभग 6 लाख गांवों में से प्राथमिक स्कूलों की संख्या 44 हजार है और उक्त स्कूलों में से 40 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में एक-एक अध्यापक है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा निरक्षर लोगों की संख्या कम करने तथा दोष में प्राथमिक स्कूलों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कान्त) : (क) निरक्षर आबादी के नवीनतम अनुमानित आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) विश्व : 81.40 करोड़, आयु 15 वर्ष तथा इससे ऊपर (1980, यूनेस्को अनुमान);

(2) भारत 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार निरक्षर आबादी के आयु वर्ग के बारे में अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में निरक्षर लोगों की संख्या 30.72 करोड़ थी, इसमें 15 तथा इससे ऊपर के आयु वर्ग के 20.95 करोड़ तथा 5-15 आयु वर्ग के 9.77 करोड़ भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) 1981-82 के बजट उपबन्धों के अनुसार, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिए बजट बद्ध राशि राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के कुल शिक्षा बजट की 47.5 प्रतिशत थी।

(ग) चौथे अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण (सन्दर्भ तारीख 30-9-78) के अनुसार 4,74,636 प्राथमिक स्कूल थे। जिनमें से 1,64,931 अथवा 34.7 प्रतिशत एकल-शिक्षक स्कूल थे।

(घ) अनुच्छेद 45 में निर्धारित संवैधानिक लक्ष्य के अनुसार प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्व-सुलभीकरण को प्रोत्साहित शिक्षा के इसको प्रशंसात्मक कार्यक्रम सहित छठी योजना (1980-85 के न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में शामिल

कर लिया गया है। छठी योजना के इन कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा (कक्षा 1-8) में 6-14 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों का शत-प्रतिशत दाखिला तथा 1989-90 तक 15-35 आयु-वर्ग के सभी व्यक्तियों में निरक्षरता का उन्मूलन करना है। ये नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का भी हिस्सा है।

छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत, 300 अथवा अधिक आबादी वाली 6.95 प्रतिशत व्यवहार्य वस्तियों के सम्बन्ध में एक किलोमीटर के अन्दर प्राथमिक स्कूली शिक्षा की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। चौथे अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 93.05 प्रतिशत ऐसी वस्तियों में प्राथमिक स्कूली शिक्षा की सुविधाएं पहले ही प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं।

**Scheme of conversion of narrow gauge Railway lines into broad gauge.**

**110. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry, in consultation with the Planning Commission, has drawn up a comprehensive scheme to convert all narrow gauge railway lines into broad gauge;

(b) whether the Railway Ministry is drawing a long term scheme for the conversion of all narrow gauge lines into broad gauge so that the Planning Commission and the Railway Ministry are able to provide funds within next two Five Year Plans for such conversions; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) to (c). Basically Gauge Conversion proposals are considered only when it is discovered that the traffic likely to develop in future cannot be handled on the existing system. Considered from this angle Narrow Gauge (N.G.) sections are comparatively much less important to recommend themselves for conversion into Broad Gauge (B.G.). Further-more, for want of resources

even some of the busy Metre Gauge (M.G.) routes could not be accommodated for conversion into B.G. No scheme is, therefore, proposed at present, nor funds asked for conversion of N.G. into B.G.

**Abolition of public School system:**

**111. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have a uniformity in Educational System throughout the country by abolishing public schools and raising the standard of education from primary to the University level;

(b) whether Government have invited the views of the State Governments in this regard, if not, whether Government propose to call the State Education Ministers' Conference alongwith the eminent educationists; and

(c) whether Government are aware that after studies in junior high schools the emphasis would be for education at all levels?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):**

(a) to (c). The 10-2 system of school education has been recommended *inter alia* with the objective of having a uniform system of education throughout the country. Various aspects of this system had been discussed in various national forums, including the Conferences of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories from time to time. However, the concept of standard of education is very comprehensive. Taken in its totality, there has been a definite thrust towards upgrading standards of education. The question of abolition of public schools was examined some-time back and the legal opinion tendered to the Government was to the effect that any action to abolish public schools would be violative of constitutional provisions.

### Programme to check population Growth Rate

112. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in comparison to developed countries India's population growth is higher while other countries have taken many effective steps to control growth of their population India is still lagging far behind;

(b) whether Government have drawn any concrete and comprehensive programme for the next 10 years to bring down the growth rate; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, India's population growth is higher than that of most of the developed countries of the world.

(b) and (c). The outline of the programme of the government in this regard are given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

The salient features of the strategy are:—

(a) Adoption of the 'small family norm' will continue to be promoted entirely on a voluntary basis.

(b) Intensified efforts will be made to spread awareness and information about small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies.

(c) Each couple will be allowed to choose the method most suitable to it.

(d) Services and supplies will be provided as close to the door-steps of the acceptors as possible.

(e) the programme will continue to be an integral part of health care and socio-economic development efforts.

(f) Facilities and efforts for rapid increase in female literacy will be intensified and expanded.

(g) Population education will be extended to youth in schools and colleges as well as these out-of-school. It will be introduced in all workers' education and training programmes, conducted by Government Departments/agencies and by the organised sector.

(h) Elected Representatives of the people at all levels, grass-root level, village organisations, voluntary organisations, etc., will be closely assisted and provided encouragement and support.

(i) Linkages with other concerned Ministries and Departments will be strengthened.

(j) Effective observance of the law relating to minimum age for marriage for girls and boys will be pursued.

(k) Maintenance of records of all marriages at the village or community level will be pursued.

(l) Close monitoring and follow-up will be ensured at all levels. Steps will be taken to tune up the administrative machinery and improve motivation and accountability of staff at the field level in consultation with the State Governments.

### Plan for Railway Line Connecting Cochin and Madurai

113. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are having any plan to construct a Railway line connecting Cochin and Madurai; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-



**TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). A survey for conversion of the existing Madurai Bodinayakkanur Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge and construction of a new Broad Gauge line from Bodinayakkanur to Cochin has been included in the Budget for 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Further action can be taken only after survey is completed.

### **Merger of Port and Trunk Railways**

114. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the port and trunk railways are proposed to be merged.

(b) if so, the advantages and disadvantages thereof; and

(c) the efforts made to sort out the matter with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A Two-Man Committee comprising of a representative each from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Ministry of Railways has been constituted in April 1982 to examine in detail the question of merger of port railways with trunk railways. Deliberations of the Committee have not yet been completed. Advantages and disadvantages and feasibility of the proposed merger would be known only after the study is completed.

### **Drop-out Rate at Primary and Middle Stages**

115. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the drop out rate at the primary and middle stages during the last three years; and

(b) how far the steps proposed to be taken are expected to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The drop-out rates in percentages at the end of primary (Class V) and middle (Class VIII) stages, for the country as a whole during the three years 1976—1979 are:

Year	At the end of Primary stage	At the end of Middle stage
1976-77	63.1	77.1
1977-78	62.7	76.9
1978-79	62.6	76.8

(b) The steps designed or undertaken, if implemented fully, are expected to result in substantial reduction in the drop-out rates.

### **National Nutrition Policy**

116. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on "Nutrition trends and perspectives in 80s" was held in New Delhi in May, 1982;

(b) if so, the resolutions passed at the seminar and suggestions made to review the nutrition situation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to chalk out a national nutrition policy and to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-



BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

### Sub-Standard or Spurious Drugs

117. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that one out of five drugs in Indian market is sub-standard or spurious;

(b) if so, whether the study reports of the Drugs Controller of India for 1968 to 1979 revealed that consistently high percentage of indigenously produced and imported drugs, were sub-standard;

(c) whether this applies even to the so-called essential drugs;

(d) whether reports from 1968-1979 show that sub-standard drugs had been entering Indian markets every years;

(e) if so, whether the same position is still prevalent;

(f) whether in 1969, 66 out of 729 samples of imported drugs tested were sub-standard in 1979, 9 per cent were impure and in 1978-79, one out of 100 imported drugs samples was spurious;

(g) whether during 1980-81 and 1981-82 the same position existed; and

(h) if so, action proposed by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes. Press

Reports to this effect have appeared in the Times of India and Indian Express (Delhi Edition) of 7th June, 1982.

(b) The Drug Controller (India) does not himself publish any reports and as such reference to his reports of 1968-79 is not relevant. However, the average of drug samples tested by the Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta and Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad, during the year 1978-81, which were found to be sub-standard, works out to about 17.5 per cent.

(c) The samples tested cover all categories of drugs including essential drugs.

(d) and (e). As stated earlier, there are no published reports of Drug Controller (India). However, samples of imported drugs are regularly drawn for testing by the Port Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and no drug which is not found of standard quality is permitted entry into Indian market.

(f) and (g). According to the information available with the Drug Controller (India), during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, 2809, 2960 and 3183 samples respectively of drugs imported in the country were drawn and sent for test. Of these 24, 16 and 78 samples respectively were found to be of sub-standard quality.

(h) A statement on the steps taken to check the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is enclosed.

### Statement

Statement on the steps taken by the Government to check the manufacture and sale of sub-standard spurious drugs.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended in the year 1964 to —

(a) increase the penalty for manufacture and sale of certain categories of misbranded drugs (spuri-

ous (drugs) from three years to ten years and with fine. The courts were required to record in writing special reasons if they wished to impose a sentence of imprisonment of less than one year.

(b) add a new section 18-A requiring every dealer or an agent of a manufacturer to disclose to the Drugs Inspector, the name, address and other particulars of the person from whom he acquired drugs or cosmetics.

(c) make provision whereby the implements of machinery used in manufacture, sale or distribution of spurious drugs and any receptacles, packages or covers in which such spurious drugs were contained and the animals, vehicles, vessels used in carrying such drugs became liable to confiscation.

2. To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, an All India List of licensed drug manufacturer has been compiled and is being brought up to date from time to time. This list is circulated to all the State Drugs Controllers and leading Associations of the Drugs Manufacturers and Dealers.

3. The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the campaign against spurious drugs to be carried out intensively.

4. Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and wherever a racket is support to be of Inter-State character, the States concerned are immediately alerted and advised to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

5. A constant liaison with the State Drugs Control Organisation is maintained by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation by holding meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee, meeting of the Zonal State

Drugs Controllers, and through discussion the Zonal Officers have with the State Drugs Control Officials and by correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps coordination and intensification of quality control measures.

6. The States have been requested to constitute State Drug Advisory Boards on which representatives of the manufacturers, dealers, medical profession and consumers are associated to advise the State Governments on the measures to be taken for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

7. The testing facilities available with the Central Government at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, the Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad and the Central Research Institute, Kasauli have been placed at the disposal of the States. Many States and Union Territories are availing of these testing facilities.

8. Regular training programmes for drug inspectors and drug analysts held under the auspices of the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation.

9. A Bill to further amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on April 30, 1982 to provide *inter alia* a clear cut definition of the term "spurious drugs", prohibit import, manufacture, sale or distribution of a drug which is considered injurious to health or ineffective therapeutically by the Central Government, enhance powers of the Drug Inspectors, provide more stringent penalties for offences under this Act. etc.

10. The Government have set up a Task Force on June 21, 1982 with a view to identify and tackle the problem of manufacture, sale and distribution of mis-branded/spurious drugs in the country. This Task Force will *inter alia* examine the adequacy of drug control set up in the States and the Centre and recommend measures to strengthen it and also examine the need to augment the

drug testing facilities and setting up of Intelligence Cells in the various States.

#### Accidents on inter-city motorways

118. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry has prepared a scheme and forwarded the same to the States for consideration in regard to the setting up of country-wide system for alerting highway police medical teams and wreckage clearance about accidents on inter-city motorways;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme and the total expenditure involved; and

(c) whether State Governments have accepted the proposal on the condition that the expenditure will be met by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme envisages setting up of Traffic Aid Posts at every 50 Kms. along National Highways, to serve as monitoring centres to flash news of accidents if and when occurred and to ensure wreckage clearance as well as to provide First-aid, to the victims involved in the accidents. On the basis of present estimates, the recurring annual expenditure on manning and operations of each of the traffic aid post will be of the order of Rs 50,000, while the non-recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs 2.50 lakhs.

(c) Though some of the States had earlier mentioned about the possibility of financial assistance in this regard, the Transport Ministers in the meeting held on 31-5-82 have agreed to the implementation of highway patrolling scheme.

#### Railway Accident at Gummidipundi station near Madras on 3 June, 1982

119. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident took place on June 3, 1982 at Gummidipundi station near Madras in which a goods train hit the rear of a suburban electric train;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in the accident;

(c) whether the causes of the accident have been investigated; and

(d) whether any compensation has been given to the injured and the relatives of the persons killed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) In this accident, 9 persons were killed, 9 sustained grievous injuries and 17 simply injuries.

(c) The Commissioner of Railways Safety, Southern Circle Bangalore, has held his statutory inquiry into the accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

(d) A sum of Rs. 19,250/- has been paid as ex-gratia to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured persons. No claim for compensation has been received so far.

#### Uniform Educational Policy

120 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government propose to appoint another Commission to evaluate and consider a fresh uniform education Policy throughout the country on the basis of the recommendations of Kothari Commission and the experience gained during the years and the increase in population; and

(b) if not, what are the plans to streamline the education policy to bring about effective integration of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The existing National Policy on Education continues to be the guiding Principle for the development of education in the country along with the Sixth Five-Year Plan document. This Policy envisages a radical reconstruction of education for economic and cultural development and National integration. It already includes programmes like free and compulsory education, development of languages, equalization of educational opportunities, spread of literacy, adult education and a uniform educational structure. These programmes play a vital role in the process of integration of the country.

#### **Working Group for relief to Shipping Industry**

121. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Working Group to explore possibilities of relief to the Shipping Industry;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Group would also consider re-scheduling of loans from the Shipping Development Fund Committee; and

(d) when the working Group is expected to submit its proposals?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) In order to study the representation made by Indian National Ship owners Association for extending financial assistance to the shipping industry in the wake of the recent depression in freight, an informal Working Group has been set up. The Group will make recommendations to the Government about the extent of financial assistance to be rendered to the shipping industry on a case to case basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposals from the Working Group are likely to be received during this month.

#### **Patronising Indian ships**

122. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Export-Import Houses continue to patronise foreign shipping lines;

(b) whether Government have decided to give six months grace period to these traders to switch over to Indian ships; and

(c) if so, what penalties are envisaged for the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Indian Export-Import Houses use both Indian and foreign shipping lines. However, the share of Indian Lines is less—only about 33.9 per cent in respect of general cargo and about 32.3 per cent in the total sea-borne trade of India during 1980-81.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.



### Shipping Corporation of India's Demand to raise its capital

123. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India has demanded that its capital to doubled to Rs. 50 crores to enable it to raise more resources and meet shortages in cash flow; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Railway Accidents

124. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of Railway accidents are increasing day-by day on Western Railways and other Railways;

(b) if so, the number and details of railway accidents occurred during 1st January, 1982 to 20th June 1982 as well as during 1st January, 1981 to 31st December, 1981;

(c) the number of persons who lost their lives and injured in each accident in Gujarat on Western Railway as well as on various parts of the country;

(d) the compensation given or expected to be given to those involved;

(e) the reasons and causes of the accidents;

(f) whether any sabotage and foreign involvement has come to light ; and

(g) if so, the action and precaution taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Category-wise details of train accidents are given below:—

Category	January, 1981 to December, 1981	January, 1982 to 20th June, 1982
Collision . . . . .	91	29
Derailment . . . . .	918	359
Level Crossing accident . . . . .	75	44
Fires in train . . . . .	27	11
Total . . . . .	1111	443

(c) Information about accidents is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise Casualties involved in these

accidents on Western Railway and other Railways are should below:

	January, 1981 to December, 1981		January, 1982 to 20th June, 1982	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Western Railway . . . . .	38	88	13	17
Other Railways . . . . .	498	1016	202	263

(d) A sum of Rs. 21,67,556/- has so far been paid to the injured, as compensation, during the period from January, 1981 to 20-6-82. For the claim cases pending adjudication compensa-

tion shall be paid and when decided by respective ad-hoc Claims Commissioner/ex-officio Claims Commissioners.

(e) These accidents occurred broadly due to the following causes:

	January, '81 to December, 1981	January, '81 to 20th June, 1982
(i) Failure of Railway Staff . . . . .	726	248
(ii) Failure of persons other than Railway Staff . . . . .	97	41
(iii) Failure of equipment :		
(a) Mechanical . . . . .	160	65
(b) Track . . . . .	25	17
(c) Electrical . . . . .	2	..
(iv) Sabotage . . . . .	14	3
(v) Accidental . . . . .	61	33
(vi) Cause could not be established . . . . .	24	5
(vii) Cause not yet finalised . . . . .	2	31

(f) Some cases of sabotage have occurred but the persons involved therein have not been identified.

(g) Welding of tracks joints and burring of fish bolts are being increasingly adopted to make interference

with track more difficult. In vulnerable areas patrolling of the track by gangmen aided by Home Guards/Police Personnel is undertaken and investigation of concerning cases are pursued by the Police with vigour.

### Condition of Indian workers in Bahrain

125. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bahrain Worker's Union has drawn his attention to the miserable plight and degrading conditions of Indian workers in Bahrain;

(b) whether there is any agreement at Government level between India and Bahrain regarding the conditions or employment of Indian labour recruited by official or private agencies in Bahrain; and

(c) if not, what action Government is taking to safeguard the interests of Indian workers in Bahrain?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) whenever any complaints of maltreatment/ discrimination are received from individual Indians in Bahrain, the Indian Embassy takes up the case with the relevant Bahraini authorities and has in most cases succeeded in getting the grievances redressed.

### Expenditure incurred on Asiad 1982

126. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the preparations for Asiad 82 have progressed;

(b) what is the total expenditure so far incurred by the Special Organising Committee for Asiad 82; and

(c) whether all arrangements for holding the Asiad will be completed according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Preparation for Asiad, 82 have progressed satisfactorily and are nearing completion.

(b) The Special Organising Committee have intimated that the total expenditure incurred by them till May 1982 for Asiad, 82 is Rs. 2.85 crores which includes Rs. 88 lakhs on purchase of Giant Score Board.

(c) Yes, Sir. The arrangements for holding the Asiad will be completed well in time for the Games.

### Eviction from Railway Land in Gauhati Municipality

127. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether action is being taken to physically evict from Railway land under the Gauhati Municipality, Assam, hundreds of families who have settled there for years;

(b) whether such eviction will apply to railway employees also, who have not been provided with railway quarters; and

(c) whether in view of the hardship involved, non-railway employees will be provided with alternative house-sites at Amingaon on the opposite bank of the Brahmaputra river?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). According to extant rules, action is required to be taken to evict unauthorised encroachers from Railway land and this covers all the encroachers, whether these are outsiders or Railway men. Action is being gradually taken accordingly.

(c) The responsibility for resettlement of the encroachers removed

from the Railway land does not lie with the Railway.

### Stepping up ship building capacity

128. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Shipyard can produce only three ships a year of 21,000 tonnes class and Cochin Shipyard can produce only one ship a year of 75,000 tonnes class; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to step up ship building capacity so as to lessen India's dependence on foreign vessels?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The present capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard is 3 ships a year of 21,000 DWT each of pioneer Class design. The Cochin Shipyard Limited is designed to build 2 ships each of 75,000 DWT per annum.

(b) The Government have sanctioned a development and modernisation programme for Hindustan Shipyard, on the implementation of which the ship-building capacity of the yard will be more than doubled. The Cochin Shipyard have engaged M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan, as consultants with a view to achieving the rated capacity in the shortest possible period and optimising the utilisation of the Yard facilities.

### Parcel Containing Explosives in Delhi Main Railway Station Godown

129. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a parcel containing explosive was recovered from the Howrah Godown of Delhi Main Railway Station recently; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the result of the investigations made and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) On 28.4.82, a shed clerk of E.I.R. Shed, Delhi Main Railway Station, notice that a wooden box wrapped in a gunny bag, which was received at the shed on 1.4.82 and had remained undelivered till then, contained some round objects suspected to be bombs. A report was, therefore, lodged with the local police. The box in question was seized by the local police and was examined by a ballistics expert of the Central Forensic & Scientific Laboratory, R. K. Puram. It was revealed that the box contained 4 country-made bombs which were defused by the expert. An envelope containing a letter in Hindi, bearing salutation of Anand Marg, purported to have been written by 3 persons of Bhagalpur (Bihar) and indicating that the bombs were sufficient to blow up the 'Sabha' of the Prime Minister, was also found in the box.

A case crime No. 167 dated 18.4.82 under Section 4 of the Explosives Substances Act was registered at the Railway Police Station, Delhi Main, and Police investigations with the assistance of crime and Special Branches of Delhi Police, Civil Police/Bhagalpur, CID of Bihar Police and Intelligence Bureau are in progress.



### Implementation of Recommendations of Empowered Committee on A.I.I.M.S.

130. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Empowered Committee on A.I. I. M. S. submitted its report to the Government in January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Committee have since been considered by the Government; and

(c) how far the recommendations have since been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) to (c). The Empowered Committee established to examine the report of the Review Committee on the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and P.G.I.M.E.R., Chandigarh submitted its report in January, 1982. The reports of the Review Committee and the Empowered Committee are presently being considered by the Institute Bodies of both the institutions.

शिक्षा में एकरूपता और चिकित्सा को होम्योपैथिक प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण

131. श्री राम प्यारै पनिका :  
श्री अजीत बाग :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा में एकरूपता लाने तथा चिकित्सा की होम्योपैथिक प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में अभी तक कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् का गठन अगस्त, 1974 में होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन किया गया था । इसका काम अधिनियम के उन प्रयोजनों को सम्पन्न करना है जिनमें देश में होम्योपैथी की शिक्षा और प्रेक्टिस का विनियन शामिल है ।

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटना

132. श्री राम प्यारै पनिका :

श्री सुशील भट्टाचार्य :

श्री अजीत कुमार साहा :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में दिल्ली देश में सबसे आगे है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए उपाय करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कुछ उपाय किये हैं जिनमें मूल्य स्थानों पर

यातायात स्टाफ को नियुक्त करना, अधिकतम यातायात में समय के अलावा वहां पर सतर्क रहना, सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की प्रवृत्ति का विश्लेषण करना, राडार से चीकिंग करना और सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए पुल्लियां बनाना आदि अपनाना शामिल है।

2. विभिन्न स्थानों पर यातायात के परिमाण को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न प्रकार की गाड़ियों के लिए न्यूनतम गति सीमा निश्चित की गई है। स्कूली बच्चों और अन्य सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं को व्याख्यान और फिल्मों के जरिए सड़क सुरक्षा की शिक्षा दी जाती है। ड्राइवरों द्वारा यातायात-नियमों का पालन करवाने के लिए, उल्लंघन करने वालों को स्थल पर ही गिरफ्तार करके नकद जमानत ली जाती है। दुर्घटनाएं रोकने की इस कार्रवाई से उन दुर्घटनाओं पर प्रत्यक्ष, प्रभाव पड़ा है जो अन्धाधुन्ध और लापरवाही से गाड़ी चलाने के कारण होती थी।

3. सड़क को यातायात के लिए साफ रखने और यातायात को किसी किस्म की रुकावट न आए इसके लिए अधिक स्थान उपलब्ध करने के लिए सड़क के किनारे और पैदल पथों पर जो अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है इसे हटाने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मार्ग अवरोध करने वाली और अनुचित रूप से खड़ी की गई गाड़ियों को हटाने के लिए क्रेनों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

4. बिना लायसेन्स गाड़ी चलाने वालों को पकड़ने के लिए ज़रूरदार अभियान चलाया गया है। 31-5-82 तक 31516 ऐसे ड्राइवरों को पकड़ा जिनके पास ड्राइविंग लायसेन्स नहीं थे और पिछले वर्ष (1981) की इसी अवधि में केवल 8353 ऐसे व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया था।

## एशियाड, 1982 के लिए रियायती दर की टिकट

133. श्री प्यार पनिका : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार एशियाड 82 के लिये विद्यार्थियों और सेवा कार्मिकों को रियायती दरों पर टिकट उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रबंध करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन टिकटों की दरें क्या होंगी और उन्हें किस प्रकार वितरित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला काल): (क) और (ख). 9वें एशियाड खेल 1982 की विशेष आयोजन समिति ने छात्रों तथा सेवारत रक्षा कार्मिकों का सभी खेलों/प्रतियोगिताओं में ज़िपमै उद्घाटन और समापन समारोह भी शामिल है, टिकटों की कीमत में रियायत की अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया है। यह रियायत निम्न कोटि की कीमत वाले टिकटों पर ही केवल उपलब्ध होगी। इन रियायती टिकटों की दरें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

दिल्ली में छात्रों की ये टिकटें भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा संचालित निर्दिष्ट बिक्री स्थलों के माध्यम से वितरित किए जाएंगे। अन्य राज्यों में छात्रों को ऐसे टिकटों के वितरण का निर्णय संबंधित राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया गया है। सेवारत रक्षा कार्मिकों को ये रियायती टिकट एक मुक्त में रक्षा प्राधिकरण द्वारा नामित प्राधिकरण को उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे और यह नामांकित प्राधिकरण इन कार्मिकों को इन टिकटों की बिक्री का प्रबंध करेगा।

## विवरण

नौवें एशियाई खेल, 1982

छात्रों और सेवारत रक्षा कार्मिकों के लिये दैनिक रियायती टिकटों की अनुसूची

प्रतियोगिताएं/खेल	दरें
प्रत्येक उद्घाटन और समापन समारोह	5/- रु०
तीर अन्दाजी, अथलीटिक्स, साइकलिंग, व्यायाम, निशाने बाजी, और भारत्तोलन जैसे प्रत्येक खेल के लिये	2/- रु०
घुड़सवारी, तैराकी जैसे प्रत्येक खेल के लिये	3/- रु०
बैंडमिण्टन, वास्केट बाल, हैंडबाल, हथगोला, हाकी (पुरुष)	2/- रु० (क्वार्टर फाइनल तक)
हाकी (महिलाएं) वालीबाल कुश्ती जैसे प्रत्येक खेल के लिये	3/- रु० (सेमीफाइनल और फाइनल के लिये)
मुक्केबाजी, रोइंग (नौका विहार) और टेनिस (लान) जैसे प्रत्येक खेल के लिये	3/- रु० (क्वार्टर फाइनल तक) 7/- रु० (सेमी-फाइनल और फाइनल के लिये)
फुटबाल	3/- रु० (क्वार्टर फाइनल, प्रमुख स्टेडियम, लोधी रोड एवं अम्बेदकर स्टेडियम) 2/- रु० (माडल टाउन स्टेडियम में क्वार्टर फाइनल) 7/- रु० (प्रमुख स्टेडियम, लोधी रोड में सेमी फाइनल और फाइनल के लिये)
गोल्फ	10/- रु० (क्वार्टर फाइनल तक) 17/- रु० (सेमी फाइनल और फाइनल के लिये)
टेबल टेनिस (प्रातः सत्र)	2/- रु० (क्वार्टर फाइनल के लिये) 3/- रु० (सेमीफाइनल और फाइनल)
टेबल टेनिस (सांय कालीन सत्र)	3/- रु० (क्वार्टर फाइनल तक) 7/- रु० (सेमीफाइनल और फाइनल के लिये)

एशियाई खेलों से प्राप्त होने वाला राजस्व

134. श्री राम प्यारं पनिका : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी एशियाई खेलों से सरकार का अनुमानतः कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है;

(ख) इस आय का मद-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन खेलों पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कर्मा) : (क) एशियाई खेलों की विशेष आयोजन समिति के अद्यतन अंतरिम प्राक्क-

लन के अनुसार खेलों से लगभग 8.60 करोड़ रुपये की कुल आय होने की सम्भावना है। इसमें विभिन्न विदेशी/भारतीय फर्मों से सामान के रूप में प्राप्त खेल सामान की लागत अथवा एक इन्डोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण के लिए कूबेत के एक अमीर से प्राप्त 12 करोड़ रुपये का नकद अनुदान शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) एशियाई खेल, 1982 के लिए सरकार द्वारा कुल 54.83 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च वहन किए जाने का अनुमान है जैसाकि इसने नवम्बर, 1980 में अनुमोदित किया गया था। फिर भी, वर्तमान संकेत यह है कि इस प्राक्कलन का संशोधन करने पर कुल प्राक्कलन में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है।

### विवरण

आय का स्वरूप	1981-82	1982-83
	यथार्थ स्थिति	के लिये प्राक्कलन
1	2	3
	(लाख रुपये)	
1. लोगों एवं मैसकट की रायल्टी/प्रेसाइज	20.63	7.29
2. दूरदर्शन अधिकारों एवं स्टेडियमों में एरना स्थान की बिक्री	—	540.00
3. दान	11.55	20.50
4. भाग लेने वाली टीमों से 16 दिन का 16 डालर प्रति व्यक्ति की दर से भोजन और आवास शुल्क के रूप में आय (भाग लेने वाले 5,000)	—	115.00
(1 डालर=9 रुपये)		
5. टिकटों की बिक्री	—	125.00
6. विज्ञापन राजस्व	10.32	10.00
कुल	42.50	817.79

कालम (2) और (3) का योग

860.29 लाख रुपये

अथवा लगभग 8.60 करोड़ रुपये



**State Transport Ministers Meeting on  
31-5-1982**

135. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
MADHUKAR:

SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of State Transport Ministers was held in Delhi on 31 May 1982;

(b) if so, the agenda discussed;

(c) decisions and recommendations made; and

(d) steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c), Issues discussed were:-

(a) Road Accidents and measures of Road Safety.

(b) Review of allotments of National Permits and Zonal Permits.

(c) Amenities for passengers and truck operators while on journey.

(d) Performance of State Road Transport Undertakings.

(e) Development of truck industry.

2. In the meeting, Transport Ministers decided-

(i) that concerted and determined steps will be taken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to strengthen the Machinery for enforcing Rules and Regulations to check violations of traffic Rules, to appoint Commissioners of Road Safety and to im-

plement the National Highway Patrolling Scheme.

(ii) That a small committee of experts should go into the question of preparing short-term and long-term programmes to check accidents.

(iii) That for the purpose of bringing about certain rationalisation in the motor vehicular taxes levied by the States, committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of an state for shipping and Transport should go into the matter and suggest general guidelines or adoption by the States.

(iv) That the work of constituting review Committees in each State to review the performance of State Road Transport Corporations will be expedited and measures as may be suggested expeditiously implemented.

(v) That appropriate schemes would be devised and put into action for providing amenities to passengers and truck operators

(vi) That allotments of national permits/zonal permits would be completed without any further delay.

(d) As a follow-up of the decisions, the Chief Ministers of the States have been apprised of the decisions, requesting them to ensure implementation. The Committee on Road Accident Measures has been constituted. The other is being constituted.

**Closing Israel's Bombay Consulate**

136. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing aggressive action of Israel, Government of India intend to ask Israel to wind up its consulate mission in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA

RAO): (a) and (b). The Government of India has repeatedly affirmed that it would be second to none in imposing sanctions against Israel for latter's policies and practices.

The Israeli Consulate's main function is to facilitate visits by Indian Jews to their relatives in Israel and handle related consular affairs. However, this matter has been taken note of.

### Conviction of India in U.A.E.

137. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian citizen working in U.A.E. was convicted by that country's Shariat Court to death by stoning for the offence of adultery;

(b) whether the convicted person decided to appeal to the higher courts against his conviction; and

(c) if so, what assistance our diplomatic mission in U.A.E. provided to the convict to facilitate his appeal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, As a consequence of the appeal the death sentence was set aside and he was sentenced to receiving one hundred lashes and thereafter deportation from the U. A. E.

(c) A representative of the Indian Embassy in the U. A. E. regularly visited the Indian national in jail and also assisted in engaging a lawyer and in the submission of the appeal.

### Recommendations of Dalvi Committee on D.T.C.

138. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the findings and recommendations of the Dalvi Committee about Delhi Transport Corporation's performance and requirements and Government's follow-up action about each;

(b) how does the loss suffered by Delhi Transport Corporation compare with other Metropolitan Road Transport Corporations and other State Road Transport Corporations in each of the last three years and in the present year; and

(c) immediate steps being taken to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) The main findings/ recommendations of the Dalvi Committee are:-

(i) the road capacity is not a constraint for augmenting DTC's fleet;

(ii) DTC fleet should be augmented by 1500 additional buses to meet the projected traffic demand by 1984-85.

(iii) DTC should provide effective feeder services once the EMU services starts and for the purpose of providing co-ordinated transport system in Delhi, Co-ordination Committee with the representatives of the concerned agencies should sort out the problems.

For the purpose of augmenting DTC fleet and for providing adequate feeder services, additional plan provisions have been already sought. The work relating to construction of nodal points to provide feeder services has already been initiated.

(b) Comparative statement indicating losses suffered by the DTC vis-a-vis other Metropolitan Road Transport Corporations during the last three years is given in the attached statement.

(c) The major reason for incurring losses has been the low fare structure

Proposal for fare revision is under consideration.

**Statement**  
*Comparative Statement*

	D.T.C.	BEST	Calcuatta	Pallavar (M)	Ahmedabad	Pune
Fleet Strength as on 31-3-1981 (Passenger buses)	2754	2049	1079	1794	610	365
(i) Loss during 1979-80	1770.58	778.69	1598.86	63.16	98.17	192.68
(ii) Loss during 1980-81 (in lacs)	3064.65	1283.46	1576.00	747.65	175.98	80.68
(iii) Loss during 1981-82	5115.28	1414.98	..	..	252.00	73.30

**Railway Station at Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi**

**Disruption in Hospitals work due to Power Cuts**

139. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

140. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

(a) whether it is a fact that the electric trains will start running on Ring Railway in Delhi from July, 1982;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the scheme for Ring Railway Project there is provision for construction of a Railway Station at Laxmibai Nagar;

(a) whether the Government are aware that power cuts plague Delhi hospitals; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the construction of Laxmibai Nagar Railway Station has not been started so far; and

(b) if so, remedial steps to be taken by the Government so that the works of Hospitals is not disrupted?

(d) if so, when this Railway Station is likely to be constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). There are occasional instances of electricity disruptions in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. But the essential services of these hospitals are maintained with the help of Generators and emergency lights. Steps are in hand to increase the supply from the Generators in the hospitals.



### Closure of Katihar Transhipment Yard

141. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Katihar transhipment yard in N. F. Railway is going to be closed and shifted to New Bongaigaon in Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Katihar yard which had four lane tracks previously has been reduced to two and the two tracks have been uprooted; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that although smaller stations have quota in 1st class as well as IInd class sleeper in different trains, but Katihar which is an important station of North Bihar had no reservation quota in any important train and some of the quota of berths previously allotted to Katihar has been withdrawn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No. Katihar station has reservation quota by all important trains. Quotas already allotted to Katihar station have not been withdrawn except one AC two-tier berth by 155 Dn. Tinsukhia Mail with effect from 1-12-79 due to under-utilisation.

### Funds for Conversion of Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge from Barauni to Katihar

142. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds allotted for the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge from Barauni to Katihar in N. F. Railway

in the current plan period has been diverted into some other project;

(b) if so, the reasons why this project has been shelved, although the survey and other relevant works were completed; and

(c) if not, when this work is going to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Part of the funds allotted for the conversion of the MG section from Barauni to Katihar, to BG, had to be diverted, during 1981-82, to meet the additional urgent requirement of funds for the Barabanki-Samastipur, Gauge conversion project, which was completed and opened for BG traffic in July, 1982. A lot of residual ancillary works have still to be completed on the Barabanki-Samastipur section, and, therefore, the major portion of the funds available during 1982-83, for Gauge Conversions, allocated to N. E. Railway, had to be earmarked for the Barabanki-Samastipur project, leaving very little amount for the Barauni-Katihar conversion project.

The project has not been shelved, but only slowed down due to non-availability of adequate funds. The progress will be accelerated when the resources position improves.

### Iranian Students Rusticated by Aligarh Muslim University

143. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disciplinary committee of Aligarh Muslim University has recommended for rustication of 40 Iranian students on charge of violence after the clash between pro and anti-Khomeini students resulting in death of one student;



(b) whether it is also a fact that the Iranian Embassy wanted to get the Iranian students at Aligarh Muslim University sent back to Iran; and

(c) how many Iranian students are studying at Aligarh Muslim University at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) According to the information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, 57 Iranian students have been expelled from the University for periods ranging from 2 to 5 years for involvement in acts of gross misconduct and indiscipline.

(b) The University has not been approached by the Iranian Embassy for this purpose.

(c) The total number of Iranian students in Aligarh Muslim University during 1981-82 is 202.

#### Development of Anti-Leprosy Vaccine

144. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian research scientists have recently found out a safe and effective anti-leprosy vaccine;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has tested and given their approval for the use of that anti-leprosy vaccine; and

(c) if so, full details thereof and by what time it will be available in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FA-

MILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

#### Increase in Leprosy in South India

146. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the leprosy is increasing in South India especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to arrest it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) There is no available evidence that incidence of leprosy in South India especially in Andhra Pradesh is increasing. However, due to better coverage by the National Leprosy Control Programme, large number of new cases have been detected and recorded for treatment in Southern States during 1979, 1980 and 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Substandard Drugs

147. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the laboratories where sub-standard drugs are being tested;

(b) the number of cases detected during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The following

are the Central Government Drug Testing Laboratories:

(1) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta—all biological and non-biological products except sera and vaccines.

(2) Central Research Institute, Kasauli—Sera, Vaccines, Antigens, etc.

(3) Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad—condoms and non-biological drugs.

(4) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar—veterinary biological products.

(5) Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Calcutta VDRL Antigen.

Under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the following State Governments have also set up their own Drug Testing Laboratories:

1. Maharashtra
2. Gujarat
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Kerala
5. Karnataka
6. Andhra Pradesh
7. Bihar
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Orissa
10. Punjab

11. West Bengal

12. Rajasthan

13. Haryana

14. Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the various Central/State Laboratories and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Railway Tracks being Electrified

148. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:  
SHRI NAVIN KAVANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway tracks which are being electrified and by when the work will be completed and opened to traffic;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide this system in western railway during the next five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) Items, 4, 5 and 10 of statement in reply to Part (a).

**Statement**

Part (a) : Details of Railway Sections on which electrification works are either in progress or have been approved for execution, are given below :

S. No.	Railway sections	Route Kms.	Target (Depending on availability of funds)	
1	Delhi-Mathura . . . . .	170	1982-83	} In Progress
2	Mathura-Jhansi . . . . .	276	1983-84	
3	Trivellore-Arakkonam . . . . .	28	1982-83	
4	Vadodara-Ratlam & Godhra-Anand . . . . .	340	1983-84	
5	Mathura-Gangapurcity . . . . .	153	1984-85	
6	Colliery lines of Chandrapura complex . . . . .	134	1984-85	
7	Vijayawada-Balharshah . . . . .	454	1985-86	
8	Jhansi-Bina . . . . .	151	1984-85	
9	Bina-Itarsi . . . . .	230	1985-86	
10	Gangapurcity-Ratlam . . . . .	437	1984-85	
11	Renigunta-Gudur . . . . .	94	1984-85	} Approved
12	Renigunta-Arakkonam-Jollarpettai . . . . .	210	1984-85	
13	Bhusaval-Nagpur . . . . .	393	1986-87	
14	Itarsi-Bhusaval . . . . .	301	1985-86	
15	Bhopal-Nagda . . . . .	239	1986-87	
16	Itarsi-Nagpur . . . . .	292	1987-88	
17	Balharshah-Wardha . . . . .	133	1986-87	
18	Kazipet-Senatnagar . . . . .	167	1986-87	
19	Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai . . . . .	557	1988-89	

**Railway Hospital at Khalilabad**

149. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Railways employees daily go in the morning by train from Khalilabad to Gorakhpur to work in the North-Eastern Railway Head-quarters, Gorakhpura and return in the evening;

(b) whether his Ministry had a proposal to open a Railway Hospital at Khalilabad for the benefit of the

Railway employees and whether a doctor was also deputed at Khalilabad three days in a week to provide treatment and medicines to the Railway employees;

(c) if so, the reasons for withdrawing the services of this doctor; and

(d) whether a small hospital will be constructed in Khalilabad; and if so, the time by which it would be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

**THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Yes. A large number of Railway employees come from Khalirabad to work in North Eastern Railway Headquarters.

(b) There was no proposal to open a Railway Hospital at Khalilabad. It is a small township and there is a lock up Dispensary. Additional Divisional Medical Officer at Basti visits this Dispensary to meet the medical needs of Railway employees at Khalilabad.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal to open a small Hospital at Khalilabad at present.

**गोरखपुर और लखनऊ के बीच रेलों का विलम्ब से चलना**

150. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर और लखनऊ के बीच रेलगाड़ियां प्रायः विलंब से चला रही हैं;

(ख) क्या पुराने इंजनों के कारण ये रेलगाड़ियां विलंब से चलती हैं क्योंकि उनमें मार्ग में कुछ न कुछ मैकेनिकल खराबी हो जाती है; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लिये नये इंजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कोड़े प्रबंध कर रहा है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :**  
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) गोरखपुर-लखनऊ खंड की मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा सवारी गाड़ियां भाप इंजन से चलती हैं जिनमें नवीनतम मानक श्रेणियां अर्थात् डब्ल्यू. पी. तथा डब्ल्यू. जी. का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है । ये रेल इंजन गतायु नहीं हैं । विभिन्न कारणों से भाप इंजनों की समयपावन्दी बरकरार न रहने के मामले जिनमें कोयले की खराब किस्म शामिल है ।

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को आवंटित भाप के इंजन नवीनतम मानक अर्थात् डब्ल्यू. पी./डब्ल्यू. जी. श्रेणियों के हैं । इसके अलावा हाल ही में 10 डब्ल्यू बी एम आई इंजन भी आवंटित किये गये हैं और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को हस्तांतरित किये गये हैं ।

**Extradition of Members of 'Liberation Tiger'**

151. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government of India on the question of extradition of members belonging to the Sri Lankan Organisation known as "Liberation Tiger";

(b) whether any negotiations were carried on by the Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka, if so, the lines of approach of Sri Lanka and India respectively to the said problem;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by Government of India, on this question; and

(d) if so, what?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) to (d). Government of India and Sri Lanka have no extradition treaty nor has any request for extradition from the Government of Sri Lanka been received in the case involving the arrest of members of the Sri Lanka Tiger Movement in Madras city. Officials of the two Governments have been in touch with each other. As the matter is *sub-judice*, further comment will not be appropriate.



**पासपोर्ट के आवेदन-पत्रों पर संसद  
सदस्यों के जाली हस्ताक्षर**

152. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पासपोर्ट के लिए अनेक आवेदन-पत्र पासपोर्ट कार्यालय में विचाराधीन हैं क्योंकि उन् पर संसद सदस्यों के जाली हस्ताक्षर होने का संदेह है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामले कितने हैं; और

(ग) क्या अनेक व्यक्ति पासपोर्ट के ऐसे जाली गिराहों में लागे हुए हैं जो संसद सदस्यों के जाली हस्ताक्षर करके पासपोर्ट जारी करते हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव):

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 476 .

(ग) किसी व्यक्ति या किन्हीं व्यक्तियों द्वारा जाली पासपोर्ट जारी किये जाने की कोई घटना या कोई जाली पासपोर्ट घोटाला हमारी जानकारी में नहीं आया है। अतस्तत्ता 1981 में दो उदाहरण ऐसे सामने आये जिनमें एक संसद सदस्य के जाली हस्ताक्षर वाला सत्यापन प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करके धोखे से पासपोर्ट हासिल किये गये।

**Reduction in funds for social organisations**

154. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been reduction in the distribution of funds to social organisations for consumers' activities and family welfare programme.

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such large reduction in the funds; and

(c) steps taken to accelerate the family planning programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps are:—

(1) 'Adoption of the small family norm' will continue to be promoted entirely on a voluntary basis.

(2) Intensified efforts will be made to spread awareness and information about small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and interpersonal communication strategies.

(c) Each couple will be allowed to choose the method most suitable to it.

(4) Services and supplies will be provided as close to the door-steps of the acceptors as possible.

(5) The programme will continue to be integral part of Health care and socio-economic development efforts.

(6) Facilities and efforts for rapid increase in family literacy will be intensified and expanded.

(7) Population education will be extended to youth in schools and colleges as well as those out-of-school. It will be introduced in all workers education and training programmes, conducted by Government Departments/agencies and by the organised sector.

(8) Elected Representatives of the people at all levels, grass root level, village organisations, voluntary organisations, etc. will be closely assisted and provided encouragement and support.

(9) Linkages with other concerned Ministries and Departments will be strengthened.

(10) Effective observance of the law relating to minimum age for marriage for girls and boys will be pursued.

(11) Maintenance of records of all marriages at the village or community level will be pursued.

(12) Close monitoring and follow up will be ensured at all levels. Steps will be taken to tune up the administrative machinery and improve motivation and accountability of staff at the field level in consultation with the State Governments.

### Big Powers Activities in Indian ocean

155. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI SATYASADHAN  
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken stock of latest situation arising out of the increased naval strength by some of the big powers in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The situation in the Indian Ocean is under the constant watch of Government.

(b) We are opposed to Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean since it increases tensions and conflicts in the area and constitutes a threat to peace and stability in our neighbourhood. Government have continued to voice their opposition to outside military presence in the Indian Ocean during bilateral contacts as also in the U.N. and other international forums.

### Indo-Bangladesh Border Demarcation

156. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the demarcation of the borders between India and Bangladesh;

(b) the names of the areas/enclaves where the border remains undemarcated; and

(c) the time by which the demarcation of the borders between the two countries will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) India and Bangladesh have a common border of approximately 4,000 Kilometres out of which 2315 kilometres had been demarcated as on the 30th June, 1981. Figures for the latest field season which came to an end on the 30th June, 1982 are still being compiled by the concerned Directors of Land Records and Surveys who are actually engaged in demarcation work.

(b) In terms of the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement on the Land Boundary and Related Matters, signed on the 16th May 1974, demarcation of the Indo-Bangladesh boundary in the Meghalaya Sector has been completed. In the Assam sector only about 7 1/2 kilometres remain to be demarcated. The figures for West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram sectors are approximately 145.96 and 280 kilometres respectively. In the West Bengal sector about 155 1/2 kilometres of the boundary runs along the mid-stream of the main channel of rivers and will not be subject to demarcation. Boundaries of the enclaves of India and Bangladesh have not been demarcated.

(c) The entire Indo-Bangladesh border is expected to be demarcated in two to three years time.

## स्वचलित रिक्शों का डिजाइन तैयार करने के कार्य में हुई प्रगति

157. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आन्तरिक दहन इंजन (इन्टरनल कम्बश्चन एंजिन) सहित स्वचलित रिक्शों का डिजाइन तैयार करने का कार्य आटोमेटिक रिसर्च एसोसियेशन आफ इंडिया, पुणे को सौंपा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) स्वचलित रिक्शा कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा और उसका मूल्य क्या होगा?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आटोमेटिक रिसर्च एसोसियेशन आफ इंडिया, (ए. आर. ए. आई.) पुणे ने मोटर-युक्त साइकिल रिक्शा के उन्नत डिजाइन का एक अपेक्षित प्रोटोटाइप तैयार किया है। वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन के उद्देश्य से टेक्नोलॉजी का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिये ए. आर. ए. आई. पुणे ने साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, कलकत्ता को एक सरकारी उपक्रम है से एक करार भी किया था ।

(ग) साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया उत्पादन शुरू करने के लिए व्यवस्था कर रहा है । इसका बिक्री मूल्य, प्राथमिक कार्यों के पूरा होने के बाद ही तय किया जायगा । मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए मुख्य बात यह है कि प्रयोक्ता इन्हे खरीद सकें ।

कन्टेनर जहाजों तथा कन्टेनर "फ्रेट स्टेशनों" के लिये विदेशों के साथ बातचीत

158. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय व्यापारियों के लिये कन्टेनर जहाजों की खरीद के लिये तथा कन्टेनर फ्रेट स्टेशनों/डिपोजीट आदि को

निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय संसाधन प्राप्त करने हेतु किन्हीं देशों के साथ बातचीत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

## Sikh Extremists Seeking Asylum in other countries

159. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the ban on the Council of Khalistan, the extremists are now busy in using the ban to seek asylum in other countries on the ground of political persecution; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Certain individuals claiming to be supporters of the so called Khalistan movement have been using the pretext to seek asylum in foreign countries. In fact the pretext had been in use well before the ban on the Council of Khalistan. The Government of India has pointed out to the countries concerned that there exists no political persecution in India and that the so called Khalistan movement is being used by various individuals and agencies for their own ends or to facilitate their immigration into the countries concerned.

### **Indo-Bangladesh joint economic commission**

160. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a joint economic commission with Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have since been taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that the two Governments will shortly decide upon its composition, the frequency of its meetings and the scope of its activity in the near future.

### **Non-availability of Bengali Text Books in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

161. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by students of Bengali medium schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands owing to non-availability of text books in Bengali;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to solve the problem; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi publishes text books only in Hindi and English?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information furnished by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Bengali text books have already been supplied in lower classes. The Directorate of Education, Andaman and Nicobar Administration,

has arranged translation of NCERT text books of Social Sciences in Bengali for classes VI to VIII and these books are under print and would be made available to the students during the current session. However, it was not been possible to take up translation/publication of text books in Bengali for classes IX to XII as the number of students offering Bengali medium is small and the staff inadequate. To overcome this difficulty, the teachers dictate notes in Bengali and in other languages with the aid of text books available in English and Hindi.

(c) The Central Board of Secondary Education allows only English and Hindi as the medium of instruction in its All-India Secondary/Senior Secondary Scheme. As such, the books are prescribed only in English and Hindi medium.

### **Amount Spent on National Adult Education programme in 1981-82**

162. PROF RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was spent during 1981-82 for National Adult Education Programme; and

(b) whether there is any cell to monitor the progress of the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) An amount of Rs. 10.23 crores was incurred by the Central Government during 1981-82 apart from the expenditure incurred by State/Union Territories Administrations out of their own budget.

(b) Yes, Sir.



**Central Assistance Sought by "Prabartak Sangha"**

163. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes in the country looking after mentally retarded which receive Central assistance, State-wise;

(b) whether the Prabartak Sangha, a missionary organisation runs an institute for the mentally retarded at Chandannagore in West Bengal has sought for Central assistance; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following maintenance grants have been given to the Institute:

1980-81 : Rs. 84,623.00

1981-82 : Rs. 87,629.00

The Organisation had also asked for building grant amounting to Rs. 16.52 lakhs and they have been advised to submit a modest scheme which is still awaited.

**Statement**

Name of State	Number of Institutions looking-after mentally retarded which receive Central Assistance
1. Gujarat . . . . .	1
2. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1
3. Karnataka . . . . .	1
4. Kerala . . . . .	3
5. Maharashtra . . . . .	3
6. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2
7. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3
8. West Bengal . . . . .	3
9. Delhi . . . . .	5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>

### Visit of Railway Officials to China

164. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of railway officials recently visited China;

(b) the reason for the visit and its duration; and

(c) the findings of the team regarding the state of the Chinese railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKRJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The visit formed a part of bilateral exchange of experts to explore areas of bilateral co-operation between the two countries. The period of deputation involved seven working days excluding the transit time.

(c) The visit was of short duration to broadly see and discuss with the Chinese railway authorities general areas of operation and maintenance and to specifically generate an atnos-

phere in which the two systems may in due course identify areas of common interest and mutual help and co-operation.

### Fire in Bombay port trust area

165. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fires that broke out in the area under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Port Trust during the last three years; and

(b) the details of these fires, their causes and the extent of damage?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Five major fires broke out at sheds and warehouses of the Bombay Port Trust during the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1982. In addition there were three instances of fire on board ships and barges.

(b) Information regarding major fires is as under:—

Date of fire	Location	Cause	Estimated damage to cargo (in rupees)	Estimated damage to Bombay Port Trust Proper y <sup>t</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(In rupees)				
9-11-1979 . . . .	Shed No. 2, Victoria Dock	Not known	39,29,000	75,000
11-3-1980 . . . .	Shed No. 4, Indira Dock	Spontaneous combustion	1,00,000	Nil
28-3-1980 . . . .	New Hazardous goods warehouse, Haji Bunder.	Chemical Reaction	22,00,000	5,00,000
18-4-1980 . . . .	Behind 'B' shed, Haji Bunder	Leaking Hydrogen peroxide coming in contact with water.	3,94,000	Nil
14-6-1982 . . . .	Shed No. 6 Indira Dock	Enquiry is in progress	1,07,50,000	20,00,000

### Social cost of a Birth

166. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to  
state:

(a) the estimate of the social cost of  
a birth that has to be borne by the  
family and the society; and

(b) the cost of preventing such a  
birth as incurred in family planning  
programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-  
LY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD  
BEN M. JOSHI): (a) It is not  
possible to arrive at a rea-  
sonably reliable estimate of  
the social cost of a birth be-  
cause of many imponderable factors  
which include among others socio-  
economic, cultural and geographical  
variations, value judgements, defini-  
tions and concepts used and temporal  
changes.

(b) An upper limit of the cost of a  
birth averted during the period 1971-72  
to 1980-81 is Rs. 259. If births likely  
to be averted in future because of the  
performance during 1977-72 to 1980-81  
are also taken into account, the  
cost per birth averted will be  
Rs. 172. These estimates are on  
the high side because the expenditure  
under the Family Welfare Programme  
includes compensation paid for termi-  
nal methods/I.U.Ds and expenditure  
on Maternal and Child Health activi-  
ties also and cannot be separated as  
Family Planning and MCH are inte-  
gral parts of the Family Welfare Pro-  
gramme.

**Annual requirement of coal rakes for  
North Bengal Tea Industry**

167. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) what is annual requirement of  
coal rakes for the North Bengal tea in-  
dustry;

(b) how many rakes were supp-  
lied during the last five years,

(c) whether Government had ful-  
filled the demands of the tea industry

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-  
LIKARJUN): a) and (b). The informa-  
tion is available for the last three  
years only. Number of coal rakes  
programmed for North Bengal tea in-  
dustry and allotment made against  
the same during the years 1979, 1980,  
1981 1982 (upto June) were as fol-  
lows:—

Year	Programme	Allotment
1979 . . . .	110	27
1980 . . . .	110	31
1981 . . . .	118	32
1982 (Upto June) .	58	23

(c) and (d). The main constraint in  
fulfilling the demand of the tea in-  
dustry is low offer of steam coal by the  
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Even then, the  
Railways have recently agreed to sup-  
ply 6 rakes per month against a pro-  
gramme of 10 rakes while the other  
steam coal users are getting hardly  
25 per cent of their requirements.

**Consultance work for Detailed engi-  
neering of Nhava-Sheva Project**

168. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIP-  
PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is consider-  
ing awarding the consultancy work  
for detailed engineering of Nhava-  
Sheva Project to the consultant who

prepared the Detailed Project Report, without examining the comments of the other consultants on the design proposed in the detailed Project Report;

(b) whether any consultant with a foreign collaborator suggested major changes in the design given in the Detailed Project Report to reduce the project cost and construction time and provide better flexibility in handling of different cargoes; and

(c) whether the Ministry propose to utilise this opportunity to improve the design and thereby reduce the project cost and gain other advantages?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The offers received for Detailed Engineering were evaluated, based upon the guidelines of the World Bank. The Consultant who submitted technically acceptable offer, which was also the lowest, has been awarded the consultancy services for Nhava-Sheva Port Project. The selected Consultant happens to be the one, who prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this project.

The changes which some of the Consultants had suggested, were in the nature of review of DPR and optimisation, which could be effected only while undertaking detailed engineering. These will necessarily be done by the selected Consultant, while working out the details.

#### **Setting up of a task force to check sub-standard and spurious drugs**

169. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a task force has been set up to go into the problem of sub-standard and spurious drugs and suggest ways and means to effectively check their proliferation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have received any report from this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the composition of the Task Force is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4160/82]. The Government have asked it to submit its report within two months.

#### **Discussion between Director Accounts and S.A.S. Stag Association Railway Board**

170. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any discussion between Director Accounts, Railway Board and representatives of the Indian Railways SAS Staff Association was held on 24th February, 1982 at Board's Office, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. However, some Section Officers mainly belonging to the Eastern and South Eastern Railways, and purported to be representing a staff Association, informally met the Director, Accounts, Railway Board in Delhi on 24-2-82 and submitted a memorandum. The Section Officers also informally presented their point of view in support of the demands contained in the memorandum. These are under consideration of the Board.

#### **Appointment of cured leprosy patients in Laboratory Institutions**

172. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Centre has given instruction to the Health Secretaries of States and Union Territories to appoint cured leprosy patients in the leprosy institutions run by them;

(b) if so, how many such patients have been appointed in each State, State-wise; and

(c) what further steps have been taken by Government to give other benefits to such patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). On the 16th June, 1982, it has been impressed upon Governments of States and Union Territories that Category D posts in all National Leprosy Control Programme units should be preferentially filled by cured leprosy patients with requisite qualifications and capabilities. Since these instructions have been issued only recently, it is too early to assess their impact in quantitative terms.

(c) Apart from Surgical and Medical treatment, the National Leprosy Control Programme provides for supply of protective shoes and artificial appliance travel expenses and clothings to needy patients. Apart from this, patients are also provided help for rehabilitation through voluntary organisations.

#### Reopening of Khokrapar-Munabad Checkposts on Indo-Pak Border

173. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's repeated requests to Pakistan to reopen the Khokrapar-Munabad checkposts on the Sind-Rajasthan Border had no response from Pakistan;

(b) whether the Indo-Pak visa agreement of September 14, 1974 provided for opening of two checkposts on the

land border for nationals of either country visiting the other; and

(c) what further steps have been taken by the Government in this regard and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The Indo-Pak Visa Agreement of September 14, 1974 providing for opening of two checkposts on the land border for entry/exist of nationals of either country going to/coming from the other country. So far only the Wagah/Attari checkpost has been functioning.

Government have on different occasions, both verbally and in writing, requested the Government of Pakistan to agree to reopen the Khokrapar-Munabad checkposts. There has, so far, been no positive response from the Government of Pakistan.

#### Construction work on Nangal-Talwara Railway Line

174. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Nangal-Talwara Railway line, which was included in the supplementary Budget for the Ministry of Railways as approved by the Lok Sabha on 8th September, 1981 has since commenced;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for this work, the amount spent so far and the progress made to date in the construction of the line alongwith the target date for completion; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in execution of this project, the foundation stone for which was laid by Late Shri L. N. Mishra, the then Railway Minister at Amb in Una Distt. of Himachal Pradesh on 22nd December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 3349 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1982-83. Preliminary arrangements are in hand. Expenditure on this project so far is Rs. 50,000. No target date has yet been fixed for completion.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of the Committee on Indian Institute of Advance study, Simla

175. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received and considered the Report of the Committee set up to look into the working of Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla;

(b) if so, the date on which the Report had been received by Government and the decision/action taken by Government on the recommendations; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the likely date by which the decision and follow up action would be initiated alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee submitted its report to the Government in April, 1981. The recommendations have since been examined by the Government and the scheme of reorganisation of the Institute is in the process of finalisation.

जिला मुख्यालयों में स्टेडियमों का निर्माण

176. श्री हरोश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों से खेल-कूद को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से अपने जिला मुख्यालयों में खेल-कूद हेतु स्टेडियमों का निर्माण करने का परामर्श दिया है ;

(ख) कितने जिलों में ऐसे स्टेडियम हैं ; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने इसके लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी.के. थुंगन):

(क) जी, नहीं । तथापि, अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गई प्रारूप राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उपयोगी स्टेडियमों सहित जिला स्तर पर खेल सुविधाओं के सृजन की सिफारिश की है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) स्टेडियमों के निर्माण सहित खेलों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार/राज्य खेल परिषदों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इस प्रकार के स्टेडियमों के स्थान निर्धारित करना और योजना का लाभ उठाने के लिए निर्णय करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है ।

Norms to open Primary Health Centres in Hilly and Tribal Areas

177. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for opening Primary Health Centres in hilly and tribal areas of the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to relax the existing norms in view of the special geographical conditions and difficulties of these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). In view of the geographical conditions and other difficulties it is proposed to have a primary Health Centre for every 20,000 population in the hill and tribal areas as against the norm of 30,000 in the other areas. The norms have been relaxed to provide enlarged coverage of health and family welfare services in the hill and tribal areas.

लेबनान में भारतीयों की जान-माल को हुई हानि

178. श्री हरोश रावत : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इजराइली आक्रमण के कारण लेबनान में कार्य कर रहे भारतीयों की जान-माल का कोई नुकसान हुआ है; और

(ख) वहां कार्य कर रहे भारतीयों की सुरक्षा के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव):

(क) बेरुत स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास द्वारा मूहैया की गई सूचना के अनुसार एक भारतीय राष्ट्रिक के मारे जाने की खबर है। यह सही-सही अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है कि लेबनान में इस तबाही के कारण संपत्ति का कितना नुकसान हुआ है।

(ख) भारतीय राजदूतावास से कहा गया है कि भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को सभी सहायता प्रदान की जाए। राजदूतावास की सहायता से इनमें से कुछ भारतीय राष्ट्रिक बेरुत छोड़कर जा चुके हैं। कुछ अन्य को पूर्वी बेरुत में अपेक्षाकृत सुरक्षित स्थानों को भेजा गया है जहां राजदूतावास ने उनके

लिए जहां तक संभव हुआ है, रहने की जगह और अन्य सुविधाएं जटाई हैं। यूद्धग्रस्त इलाकों से आने वाले व्यक्तियों को राजदूतावास के फ्लैटों में जगह दी गई है और उनके लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

लेकिन इस समय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हालात बहुत खराब होने की वजह से राजदूतावास के लिए लेबनान में रहने वाले सभी भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के साथ नियमित रूप से संपर्क बनाए रखना संभव नहीं है।

मई, जून, 1982 के दौरान रेल दुर्घटनाएं

179. श्री हरोश रावत: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई और जून, 1982 के महीनों के दौरान कुल कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई; और

(ख) उनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोग मारे गये और रेलवे को किस सीमा तक सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) मई तथा जून, 1982 में 133 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुई।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 53 व्यक्ति मारे गये। रेलवे को हुई क्षति की कीमत अब तक लगभग 93.5 लाख रुपये आंकी गयी है।

Purchase of Ships by Poompuhar shipping Corporation

180. SHRI C. I. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation sought permission/clearance from S.D.F.C. to purchase three ships from South Korea and Japan;

(b) whether the deal has materialised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). Poompuhar Shipping Corporation have proposed to acquire three ships from M/s Hitachi Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, Japan. They have entered into an agreement with the said shipbuilders for acquisition of ships. The proposal is being processed for the consideration of the Shipping Development Fund Committee. The deal can materialise only when the Government have accorded sanction for acquisition after considering the recommendations of the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

#### Central University in Bihar

181. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Bihar Government either to promote any University of Bihar to a Central University or to open a new Central University in Bihar State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Number of Passport Applications Received by R.P.O. Chandigarh

182. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new passports received by the Regional Passport Office in Chandigarh during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) number of those given passports during these years;

(c) number of those still kept pending year-wise; and

(d) number of those rejected year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

##### Regional Passport Office Chandigarh

	1979	1980	1981
(a) Passport Applications Received . . . . .	73504	52849	816
(b) Passport granted . . . . .	72657	50432	760



### Criteria for sponsoring artistes by ICCR for tours abroad

183. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some Indian dancers and artistes charged the Indian Council for Cultural Relations with not following any clearly laid-down criteria in sponsoring artistes on cultural tours abroad; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the allegations have been made but the ICCR has not deviated from its norms & procedures. In one case, an artist who specifically wanted to go to the U.K. in connection with the Festival of India was informed to approach the special Committee for selecting entries & artists for the Festival as ICCR was not concerned with the matter. In another case the programme as desired by the artist could not be arranged due to factors beyond the control of both the host Government and the artist. However, the programme for the artists has been fixed for September, 82.

The Council receives many applications from interested organisations and artistes, who desire to go abroad. These applications are forwarded to competent bodies in the field of dance, music and performing arts for their expert opinion. Thereafter, these are examined by the Programme Committee of the Council which makes the final selection

### Kothari Committee Recommendations

184. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Kothari Committee which were submitted in April, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Adult Education Programme has been accorded high priority for inclusion in the minimum needs programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan and under the new 20-point-programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have broadly accepted the recommendations made by this Committee for the implementation of the adult Education Programme. Copies of the Kothari Committee Report are available in the Library of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Adult Education Programme has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme as a component of Elementary Education in the Sixth Five Year Plan as well as in the new 20 Point Programme. Emphasis will be laid on raising the literacy rate of women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of society and special attention would be paid to districts with literacy rate below the national level.

A provision of Rs. 123 crores comprising Rs. 60 crores in the Central Plan and Rs. 68 crores in the State Plans has been made for Adult Education Programmes in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Plan Document envisages coverage of cent percent adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 by 1990. The new 20 Point Programme envisages greater involvement of students and voluntary agencies in the programme for removal of adult illiteracy.

### Plight of Book Publishing Trade

185. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the situation faced by book publishing trade in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lack of finances have put publishing industry into doldrums and good quality books are not available in the country; and

(c) the details of measures proposed to be devised to keep book publishing healthy and regain its momentum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the situation faced by book publishing industry and a number of steps have been taken to help the industry. In so far as the question of finance is concerned, credit facilities are available to book publishers from commercial banks. Besides that, the measures taken by Government to promote book publishing include subsidizing the production of textbooks, providing good literature at moderate prices, holding and assisting in the organisation of book fairs and book exhibitions in India and abroad, giving grants to libraries and institutions, conducting surveys of reading habits, giving concessional postal rates for books, making available printing paper at concessional rates for educational books and tax concessions to authors and book publishers. These measures will continue to be taken.

### Indo-Pak Joint Commission

186. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in establishing an Indo-Pak Joint Commission to solve problems across the table by the two countries;

(b) if so, the nature of the progress made; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). India's draft proposal for setting up a Joint Commission has been given to Pakistan on 26.6.1982. Pakistan has assured us that the draft will receive earnest consideration of the Government of Pakistan.

### New railway lines from Raniganj to Bankura via Majia

187. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 365 on 18 March, 1982 regarding new railway Raniganj-Bankura Track and state what further steps have been taken to construct a new railway line from Raniganj to Bankura via Majia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The report of the reappraisal done earlier for the railway line from Raniganj to Bankura has not yet been received. A decision on the project will be taken as soon as the report is received and the same examined, taking into account the availability of funds, subject to clearance by the Planning Commission.

### Joint study made re. health and medical facilities

188. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRIMATI MADHURI  
SINGH:

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA  
RANE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint study of the health and medical facilities in the country made by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Social Science Research have brought out serious imbalances and inadequacies in the existing health and medical services;

(b) whether the study has pointed out the fact that majority of the masses particularly the rural and urban are not really benefited by the existing services; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remove the imbalances and inadequacies in the health and medical services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A study Group, set up jointly by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR), has presented its report entitled "Health for All An Alternative Strategy". The said study has made recommendations regarding the provision of services to meet the health needs of the rural population. While suggesting an alternative strategy, the study has reviewed the existing health services and has brought out the areas of their successes and failures. The essential concept worked out in the report is: "Health is regarded as the responsibility of the Ministry and Department of Health, whereas it ought to be a National responsibility of all concerned—the people and the States".

(c) In order to correct the imbalances and inadequacies in the health and medical services, greater emphasis is now being laid on the improvement and expansion of health services. The present policies approach is to develop integrated services for the preventive, promotive and curative aspects rather than dealing with medical care and health problems as separate entities.

### Expansion schemes for Cochin Harbour

189. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far in implementing the expansion schemes for the Cochin Harbour;

(b) what is the total expenditure so far incurred in this respect; and

(c) when these schemes are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Contracts have been awarded for major components of the integrated scheme for the development of Cochin Port viz. capital dredging, construction of oil jetty and the construction of fertilizer berth.

In the inner channel, about 40 per cent of dredging has been completed upto June, 1982. The dredging in the outer channel which can be done only in fair season is expected to be recommenced in September, 1982.

The pile driving at the oil berth is in progress; about 40 per cent of the work has been completed.

The preliminary work for driving of precast piles has been completed and the pilling has commenced.

Tenders for submarine pipeline are under scrutiny.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the Project upto 31 May, 1982 is about Rs. 1605 lakhs.

(c) The oil berth and fertilizer berth are expected to be completed by April 1983 and October, 1983.



### **Purchase of ships by Shipping Corporation of India**

190. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the purchase or import of ships by the Shipping Corporation of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Shipping Corporation of India has, in its Sixth Five Year Plan, envisaged acquisition of 47 ships aggregating 1.23m GRT from India and abroad involving a total investment of Rs. 800 crores. The vessels proposed to be acquired include medium range tankers, cargo liners, bulk carriers, crude carriers, product tankers, lube oil tankers and edible oil tankers.

### **Congestion in Madras, Bombay and Visakhapatnam ports**

191. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is congestion of incoming ships in the ports of Madras, Bombay and Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has effected the loading of outgoing ships; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). There is no congestion in the ports of Madras, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. However due to strike by workers in certain sections in Madras Port from 30th June, 1982 some temporary congestion

has developed, which is expected to be relieved soon.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Talks held on New Moore Islands**

192. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of ownership of the New Moore Island was considered at the recent Indo-Bangladesh talks held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof, indicating the area of agreement reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Secretary level talks were held between India and Bangladesh at New Delhi from January 13 to 15, 1982 on some bilateral issues, including New Moore Island.

(b) It was for the first time that detailed and substantive discussions were held on New Moore Island between the two Governments. In conformity with their mandate the two sides exchanged additional information and agreed to discuss this matter again at an early date after an in depth examination of the additional information made available, on the basis of relevant facts and principles.

### **Leasing out of Tinbigha to Bangladesh**

193. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of leasing out of the Tinbigha area in perpetuity to Bangladesh was considered at the recent Indo-Bangladesh Foreign Secretaries' meet held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what were the terms of the agreement, if any, concluded as a result thereof?



**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir. Secretary level talks were held between India and Bangladesh at New Delhi from January 13 to 15, 1982 on some bilateral issues, including the terms of lease-in-perpetuity in respect of Tin Bigha.

(b) The lease-terms were not finalised at this meeting. Discussions between the two Governments on the subject will continue.

#### **Talks held with PLO Chairman**

194. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the visit of the PLO leader Mr. Yasser Arafat in the third week of May (May, 21, 1982) this year, the Prime Minister and State Government representatives had talks with him and his team on the question of continuing war between Iraq and Iran and the unresolved Palestinian issue;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken as a result thereof to resolve these issues; and

(c) what steps have since been taken in pursuance thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India and the Palestine Liberation Organisation expressed their serious concern over the Iraq-Iran conflict and called upon Iraq and Iran to urgently resolve their differences peacefully.

On the Palestinian issue, India and the PLO reiterated their firm conviction that a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the immediate and complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab and Palestine territories, including Jerusalem; and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian

people, including the right to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state. India reiterated its full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and for its participation as a full and equal party in all efforts towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region within the framework of the United Nations.

(c) Close cooperation in international forums and regular exchanges of views and consultations between India and the PLO are continuing.

#### **F.M.'s visit to Bangladesh**

195. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Dacca in the third/fourth week of May 1982 and discussed various issues with regard to Indo-Bangladesh relations with Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh Mr. H. M. Ershad; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the talks on the various issues?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) and (b). I visited Dacca from May 22 to 23, 1982 on an invitation of the Bangladesh Government, renewed recently by H.E. Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh. My discussions at Dacca were general and positive in nature. In respect of Ganga waters it was conveyed that in view of the expiry of the 1977 Agreement on Farakka in November 1982 it was desirable for both sides to arrive at a fresh sharing arrangement, taking into account the interests of both the countries. At the same time, the need for augmentation of Ganga waters was also stressed. Other bilateral matters were touched upon but not discussed in detail. It was decided that pending issues would be taken up subsequently by both Governments at the mutual convenience.

the end of the visit is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4161/82] It may be noted that India and Bangladesh have decided to set up a Joint Economic Commission to further bilateral economic and technical cooperation between the two countries

### Inspection tour of Indian Missions

196. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-member team led by Shri S. K. Bhutani completed the inspection tour of Indian Mission in East Europe; if so, the duration of this inspection Tour and the Indian Missions visited;

(b) whether the Bhutani team has submitted its Report on the work and functioning of Indian Missions, if so, when and the recommendation there-in;

(c) what is the progress of growth rate of bilateral trade of the Missions visited by the team;

(d) whether the team has advised upward revision of the Government thereupon; and

(e) when does the Government plan to inspect the working of other Indian Mission abroad and the time table thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A four-member team led by Shri S. K. Bhutani has completed the inspection tour of Indian Missions in East Europe. The visit took place from 16th April to 3rd May, 1982, and the Missions visited were our Embassies in Bulgaria, Romania, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

(b) All reports have been submitted to the Government for consideration and approval. The recommendations contained therein relate to the functioning of the Mission, budget

and financing procedures, Staff rationalisation, locally recruited personnel and foreign allowance.

(c) Figures relating to growth of bilateral trade during the last decade with each of these countries are as under:

(in Indian rupees—millions)

	1971	1981
Czechoslovakia	400	1611
Hungary	256	710
G.D.R.	415	862
Romania	258	1363
Poland	645	1041
Bulgaria	293	1467

(d) The team has made certain recommendations regarding foreign allowance and these are presently under consideration by the Government.

(e) During the past seven months, 19 Missions have been inspected. Presently this Ministry is working out a plan of inspection in consultation with the Ministry of Finance with a view to institutionalising the process so that our Missions can be inspected periodically after every three to five years.

### Acquisition of land for Sakri-Hasanpur line

197. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6394 on 1st April, 1982 regarding Tender for construction of staff quarters at Laheria Sarai and state:

(a) whether acquisition of land and earthwork have since been completed for the Sakri-Hasanpur new line;

(b) if so, details thereof and further steps taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAILLIK-ARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Final Location Survey for the entire line has been completed and the report thereof is under finalisation by the Railway. Land plans for land to be acquired by the Bihar State Government, at its cost are under preparation and finalisation.

(c) In view of the extremely difficult position regarding funds for New Lines, it has not been possible to progress this work.

**News item "Take no chance with Railways"**

198. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item "Take no chance with Railways" appearing in the Indian Express of 15 May, 1982 highlighting the taking of more time for making reservations at the booking counters need to open more counters throughout the country where waiting period is more than one hour, declaring of tickets bought from railway booking counters as fake vis-a-vis need to adopt a fool-proof system; indifferent attitude of railway officials towards passengers and need for prompt attention and positioning of TTEs before compartments half an hour before the departure of trains, so also the assistance counter staff, making of wrong entries in registers by the booking clerks; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto and action taken to streamline the functioning of the booking counters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAILLIK-ARJUN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

Yes. The Government have taken a number of steps to streamline the booking and reservation systems. These include, opening of additional booking and reservation counters during the rush periods, strengthening the reservation organisation consistent with increased workload upgrading the level of supervision, introduction of telex facilities between important stations for speedy transmission of reservation messages, etc. Besides, a system of over-booking certain number of passengers on the counters against anticipated cancellations and providing sitting accommodation to some senior most wait-listed passengers for being provided with sleeper berths against passengers not turning up has been introduced. These measures have ensured accommodation to a large number of wait-listed passengers. A major step has been taken with the enactment of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Act 1982, in May, 1982 prescribing stringent punishment of imprisonment upto three years and fine upto Rs. 1000 for anyone carrying on the business of unauthorisedly securing and supplying rail tickets/reservations and anyone abetting or trying to abet the offence. Regular raids are conducted on the premises of unauthorised travel agents in coordination with law and order authorities; touts and anti-social elements have been rounded up. Door to door checks have been conducted, reply paid letters have been issued to ascertain the genuineness of reservation demands and intensive checks have been organised on trains to cross check the antecedents of the passengers actually travelling with the details given in the requisition slips.

The reservation workload has steadily increased over the years. This is particularly so in metropolitan cities. For example, in Delhi area about 45,000 reservations of berths/seats are arranged every day. The manually operated system is fast proving inadequate for this level of reservations. The possibility of introduction of computerisation in metropolitan cities is being examined.

### More passenger trains between Delhi and Panipat

199. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to run one more passenger train for seasonal passengers from Delhi to Panipat, Northern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Introduction of an additional train between Delhi and Panipat is not operationally feasible due to terminal and line capacity constraints and shortage of coaching stock.

### Number of RAKES reduced on Bombay suburban trains

200. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Railway have reduced number of rakes on Bombay suburban trains operating between Bombay VT and Kalyan, according to the recent change in the time table;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that passengers and commuters are facing difficulties due to heavy rush and delay in reaching destinations;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have received representations from commuters;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the trains do not operate according to the time table; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No. However, due to some of the rakes being damaged by the public on 21-6-1982, some trains have been temporarily cancelled.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

### Bombay Delhi services of Central Railways

201. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay-Delhi services of Central Railways are not adequate in respect of drinking water, catering facilities, cleanliness in compartments and on stations and punctuality as compared to Western Railway services on Bombay Delhi route;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose improvements in the above facilities;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of rakes on Bombay Delhi Central Railway route; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) No. There is however, always scope for improvement and every endeavour is made to improve the services, as and when any specific suggestion or complaints is received.

(d) No, it is not proposed to increase the number of trains on Bombay-Delhi Central Railway route.

(e) Does not arise.



**"M. V. Anastasis"**

202. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 70 lakh worth ship "M. V. Anastasis" certified as fit and sea-worthy till 1985 has been registered as per the Merchant Shipping Act with the Directorate General of Shipping;

(b) if so, when and the names of the previous two owners and other details of the said ship;

(c) whether Government are aware that the ship is now being ripped open as scrap by the Government of India undertaking viz. Steel Industries Kerala Limited;

(d) whether the matter of the sale and ownership of "M. V. Anastasis" is being litigated in the courts; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken against a Government Undertaking over an ownerless foreign ship for scrap opening?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) M. V. "Anastasis" is a foreign vessel. As such, it is not registered with Directorate General of Shipping, Bombay under the Merchant Shipping Act and no information with regard to its ownership etc. is available.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on its receipt.

**Ship-building yard at Hajira**

203. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Hajira in Gujarat is an ideal location on techno-economic consideration for establishment of a ship-building yard as per recommendations by experts; and

(b) if so, whether a decision to locate a ship-building yard at Hajira is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the availability of resources and the need for modernisation and expansion of the existing shipyards to achieve increased production in a shorter period with lesser investment, it has been decided to review the question of establishment of additional shipyards in the country, including the one at Hajira in Gujarat State, at the time of the mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan. A final decision will depend on the availability of resources and relative priorities.

**Preservation of folk arts**

204. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rural folk arts traditional cultural activities and sports of rural Indian origin are fast vanishing; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to preserve and promote such traditional rural activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Some forms of traditional and folk arts are languishing and may disappear if adequate support is not given. The Sangeet Natak Akademi under its programme of conservation and promotion of folk and traditional arts has initiated the following schemes:

(i) Documentation, archival collection and research.

(ii) Promotion and preservation of rare forms of performing arts.

(iii) Development of tribal culture.

(iv) Preservation and promotion of puppetry.

Besides these, financial support is given by the Akademi to cultural organisations engaged in imparting training in various forms of folk and tribal arts.

There is also a scheme of collection and preservation of folk and tribal music by All India Radio Stations.

In the field of traditional rural sports, the Government of India sanctions financial assistance to State Governments for establishment and maintenance of Rural Sports Centres. Financial assistance is also given for holding competitions at Block, District and State levels.

### Smuggling of antiques to foreign Countries

205. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are aware that precious idols and antiques of Indian origin are being smuggled out to foreign countries;

(b) whether our consulates in foreign countries are instructed to report all such sales and activities with regard to smuggled Indian idols and antiques; and

(c) the full details of preventive action being taken by Indian Consulates abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) According to the information supplied by the Ministry of Finance, reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale

smuggling of antiques and art treasures out of India during the recent past. The Customs authorities, in co-ordination with officers of the Archaeological Survey of India, maintain a strict watch at the International airports and Ports to prevent any attempts at smuggling of such items out of the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of External Affairs have issued no such instructions. It is primarily for the Ministries of Education and Culture/ Finance to advise the Ministry of External Affairs if and when such instructions are to be issued to our Missions abroad. However, Indian Missions abroad do bring such instances to the knowledge of the Ministry of External Affairs as and when they come to their notice.

### Tanjore-Pudukottai Railway Line

206. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for laying New Railway line between Tanjore and Pudukottai in Tamilnadu; and

(b) if so, the details hereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### Report of the Commissioner Rail Safety Bangalore on the Collision between Island Express and Goods Train

207. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Railway Safety Bangalore while submitting the report on the collision between the Island Express and a goods train at Vaniampadi in 1981, expressed any opinion on pre-empting such actions; and

(b) if so, what are his opinions and what action Government have taken on that ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the inquiry report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, on the collision of 20 Up Trivandrum-Madras Mail with a Goods train and the subsequent collision between 69 Down Yercaud Express and derailed vehicles of the earlier collision between Kettandapatti and Vaniyambadi stations of Southern Railway on 11-2-1981.

In the report, Commissioner of Railway Safety had observed that while his inquiry was in progress, the press and even the Government owned Films Division gave wide publicity to a theory about the cause of the accident, which was not based on facts. Such a thing is not desirable, as it would prejudice the course of the inquiry. He has recommended that the Government may take appropriate steps to dissuade the news media particularly the Films Division, from putting up unverified versions relating to an accident.

The observations of the Commissioner of Railway Safety have been brought to the notice of the Films Division who have advised that their report on the accident was based on information appearing in certain leading newspapers. The Films Division have, however, assured that their officers and units would be more careful in future and not depend entirely on press reports on accidents, and that they would confirm from official sources the facts of the accidents before recording them in the commentary of the films. Instructions have also been given to the Zonal Railways emphasising *Inter alia* that photographers/Films Division Cameramen should be conducted to the site by a responsible railway offi-

cial who should ensure that no inaccuracies are allowed to creep in the film.

### Mid-day Meals in Delhi Primary Schools

208. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools under the control of Delhi Municipal Corporation where books and uniforms are given free of cost to weaker section of society;

(b) whether uniform policy is pursued for the primary schools in Delhi in matter of nutrition/mid-day meals;

(c) whether mid-day meals to primary schools are given by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in line with New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(d) reasons as to why Municipal Corporation of Delhi school do not follow New Delhi Municipal Committee schools in matter of distribution of free uniforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL):

(a) Textbooks are given free to all children in 1565 primary Schools under the control of Delhi Municipal Corporation. Uniforms are given free to children belonging to weaker sections only in all these primary schools.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In 64 primary schools run by NDMC, mid-day meals are provided to all children, whereas in the primary schools under the control of DMC, only children belonging to weaker sections are covered under the mid-day meals programme.

(d) Constraint of financial resources is the reason for this.

**Memo from Claims Staff Association, Commercial Branch, Madras**

209. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received memorandum from the Claims Staff Association, Commercial Branch, Madras opposing the proposal of the Administration to shift the Claims Office to a new place; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Some sections, namely, the Claims Prevention Section, the Staff Liability and the Inter-Railway Liability Sections, the Court and Law Sections have been shifted to the new building. While transferring the work and staff, it has been kept in view that there is minimum dislocation of work and least inconvenience to staff.

**गोंडा डीजल रेल इंजन शैड का निर्माण कार्य**

210. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गोंडा डीजल रेल इंजन शैड का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता का अभी तक उपयोग नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को यह रेल इंजन शैड वह नहीं साँप है और क्या इसी कारण इसमें उत्पादन शुरू नहीं हुआ है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस कारण अभी तक कितना भूकसान हुआ है और यह रेल

इंजन शैड गोंडा को कब तक साँप दिया जाएगा और वहाँ उत्पादन कब से शुरू होगा; और

(घ) सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को इसे अब तक न साँपने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं और उनके लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :**

(क) डीजल शैड, गोंडा के निर्माण कार्य का एक बड़ा भाग पूरा किया जा चुका है और 1-4-82 से शैड का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) चूँकि शैड का निर्माण तथा इस्तेमाल पूर्णतया रेल मंत्रालय के अधीन है, इसे लिए इसे रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा संबंधित अधिकारियों के सुपुर्दे किए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लेख किया गया है शैड में डीजल इंजनों को खड़ा करने तथा उनका अनुरक्षण करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है । (ग) और (घ) (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तरों को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

12 hrs.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों ने एडजर्निमेंट मोशन दिया है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) :** हरिबाणा में खुले आम जनतन्त्र की हत्या की जा रही है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सारा सदन अपने पैरों पर खड़ा है । मैं तो एक ही बात सुन सकता हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मेरी बात सुनिए

... (व्यवधान) ...



PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur): First we will listen to  
you, Sir. z

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will speak.

मेरे कहने का भाव है, विनतो है,  
विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि डीमोक्रेसी का अर्थ यह  
है...

...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय सभ्य: जो हरियाणा में हो रहा  
है?

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.  
Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप सुनते तो हैं  
नहीं।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप सदन में आये  
हैं

We have substituted fisticuffs for  
democracy or discussion. That is  
what it is.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप इस तरह से  
डोलेंगे तो कोई बात नहीं होगी। मैंने  
इसीलिए...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basi-  
rhat): Where? Not here.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying  
that it has happened here. That is  
the substitution I have just referred  
to.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त: कहीं और होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have just referred  
to it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना  
चाहता हूँ। मैंने इसीलिए सारे सम्मानित  
नेताओं से बैठकर बात की है। मेरा आश्वा-  
सन रहा है और आज भी आपको आश्वासन  
है कि हम हर एक विषय को बारी-बारी  
से हाउस में डिसकस करेंगे।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और वातावरण  
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): रूल के  
मुताबिक।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: रूल के मुताबिक  
बगैर रूल के नहीं हो सकता है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Minister is reminding you about the  
rules. That is the tragedy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उच्छा है, कोई भला  
आदमी रिमाइण्ड करा दे। मुझे तो याद  
रखना ही पड़ता है। क्योंकि इसके सिवाय  
मेरे पास कोई चारा नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):  
जो मिस-रूल के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, वे  
रूल की बात कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बात आप आपस में  
कर लेना। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब सारे  
विषयों पर बातचीत हो चुकी है। शास्त्री  
जी जो आप कह रहे हैं, उस पर भी  
डिसकशन होगा। जो दूसरे सारे विषय  
मेरे पास हैं, जितने भी हैं। मैं उन सारों  
पर करवा दूंगा। लेकिन एक दिन में

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please, please, For  
God's sake...

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: डिसकशन  
कब होगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: होगा तो टाइम से  
होगा। कहिए तो आज ही करवा दें।  
ये सारी बातें हैं, जो बारी-बारी से  
होंगी।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: मंडल  
आयोग की रिपोर्ट का मामला है, जो कि  
पिछले सत्र में भी बराबर चलता रहा और  
हम लोग...

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-  
BORTY (Calcutta South): we want

censure the Government. You admit the adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए । आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We want to censure them. You admit the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Professor; you are a Professor. You know that if you can convince me that it is a matter for adjournment, I will admit it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे कल वायदा किया था । आपके साथ बैठकर वायदा किया था कि इस पर डिस्कशन करवाऊंगा और मैं उस पर कीटबद्ध हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not a matter for adjournment.

(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस (मुजफ्फरपुर) : हम लोग कन्विन्स करंगे । अगर हम आपको कन्विन्स करें, क्योंकि हरियाणा मामला सिरियस है, तो आप उसका स्वागत करेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

आप हमें मौका दीजिए ।

You allow us to convince you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it cannot be discussed. I have to go by the rules. It cannot be discussed on adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आइए, आप मेरे पास आइये ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me and discuss. You are welcome. I am at your disposal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I correct your observation? We never assured you that we would never make our submissions. We only said that we would take up various matters under various rules. But at the same time, if we have given notice for adjournment motion, we have said that we would make our submissions. You cannot bar our submissions at all.

MR. SPEAKER: When did I say that? When discussion is there, submission will be there. When I have assured you, discussion...

(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : हमारी यह धारणा है कि हरियाणा का विषय उतना ही महत्व रखता है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted yours.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने एक गम्भीर मामले पर काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree with you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्रियों की अपीलें बितरित की जा रही हैं . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you not listen us one by one?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : आपने हम लोगों की बातों को नहीं सुना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो आपकी बात मानी है, वज्राय इसके कि आप किसी बात पर भगड़ा करें, उसको डिस्कस कर लें ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : हरियाणा में लोग खरीदे जा रहे हैं . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला कहां उठेगा . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree. Nothing will go on record. I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : इस पर नहस यहां नहीं होगी तो चला होगी?

... (अवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी इच्छा है, वक्त आपका है, मालिक आप है, इसी तरह से चलाइये ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Misuse of Government machinery in the presidential election.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : आप हम लोगों की बात सुनें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन रहा हूँ ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : कहां सुन रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER:

मैंने आपको डिस्कशन का मौका दिया है ।

I have assured you of discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में शासन-तन्त्र का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । क्या इस पर 12 तारीख के बाद बहस होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you my agreement that we will discuss the matter.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल आपको बतलाया था, लेकिन आप सुन नहीं रहे हैं । आप जानते हैं गवर्नर को यहां डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If Haryana is not the matter for adjournment motion, then what else?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be. I cannot discuss it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We want to censure the Government. When will you give us the opportunity to censure the Government? (Interruptions)

12.10 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION CONTAINING ORDER  
UNDER EXTRADITION ACT.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA  
RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy

of Notification No. G.S.R. 416 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1982 containing the Order issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Extradition Act, 1962 regarding application of the Act, other than provisions of Chapter III, to Thailand, under section 35 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4130/82.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON  
INDIAN MUSEUM CALCUTTA, 1980-81  
ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON  
DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY DELHI FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT re. DELAY IN LAYING PAPERS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE  
(SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 alongwith Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4131/82.]

(2) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1980-81 alongwith Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4132/82.]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the @ Annual Report of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games, 1982, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4133/82.]

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM) ACT 1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 24th May, 1982 issued by the President under Clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 17th March, 1982 in relation to the State of Kerala, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 421 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1982 under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4134/82.]

(2) A copy of Assam Government Notification No. PLA 906/82/3 dated the 5th May, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) declaring services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the state Government for storage, supply and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities; agricultural inputs and machinery; publication, production and distribution of text books; and storage, supply and distribution of seeds for agricultural operation to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purpose of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act, as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4135/82.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUJARAT CAN-  
CER AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, AHME-

DABAD FOR 1980-81 REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN MEDICINES PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION, LTD.,  
RANIKHET FOR 1979-80; ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1980-81 alongwith Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4136/82.]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation, Limited, Ranikhet (U.P) for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Ranikhet (U.P.) for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4137/82.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

@ The Annual Report was laid on the Table on the 18th February, 1982.



Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) to (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4138/82.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव गम्भीर मामला है।

श्री आर्क कर्नाडीस : हरियाणा का मामला इतना गम्भीर है और उस पर सदन में बहस न हो, यह कैसे चल सकता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि आप बात नहीं सुनते हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have said that if I can convince you, you will admit the motion. If you give me the time to convince you, I am sure, I shall convince you.

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down.

मैं अब तो आदमी हूँ और आप 70 हैं  
Nothing will go on record, whatever he says.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY\*\*

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, you please sit down.

मैं आप की बात सुनूँगा। मैंने हर-एक मामले को बहस के लिए एलाउ किया है। जो सर्वेक्स आप ने दिये हैं, उन सब की एलाउ कर रहा हूँ।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन क्यों एलाउ नहीं कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का मेसला नहीं है।

No, I am not convinced.

(Interruptions)

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

### NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 387(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 82J of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4139/82.]

ORDER re CONSTITUTION OF EIGHTH FINANCE COMMISSION, NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 20th June, 1982 issued by the President in pursuance of article 280 of the Constitution, constituting the Eighth Finance Commission, published in Notification No. S.O. 434(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4140/82.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:

(i) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. S.O. 365(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1982.

(ii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No S.O. 372(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1982.

(iii) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 433(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1982.

(iv) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 448(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4141/82.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 397 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding supersession of notification No. 39-Customs dated the 17th March, 1973 and prohibiting the import into, and export out of India of the Psychotropic Substances specified there in.

(ii) G.S.R. 398 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum prohibiting the export out of India of the Psychotropic Substances specified in the notification.

(iii) G.S.R. 366(E) and 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting certain specified goods imported into India in connection with petroleum operations from the whole of the basic, additional and Auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 412(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum excluding from the assessable value the freight incurred on the transshipment of the containerised cargo for the purposes of levy of auxiliary duty.

(v) G.S.R. 413(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum excluding from the assessable value the freight incurred on the transshipment of the containerised cargo for the purposes of levy of auxiliary duty.

(vi) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 together with an explanatory note regarding increase in the customs duty on tinplates and tinned sheets from fifty-five per cent *ad valorem* to sixty-five per cent *ad valorem*.

(vii) G.S.R. 419(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982 together with an explanatory note making further amendment to Notification No. 45-Customs dated the 1st March, 1979 so as to correct the names of certain bulk drugs which are exempt from Customs duty.

(viii) G.S.R. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1982 together with an explanatory note regarding reduction in the export duty on Coffee from rupees three hundred per quintal to rupees one hundred and twenty per quintal.

(ix) G.S.R. 450(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1982 together with an explanatory note making further amendments to Notification No. 30-Customs dated the 1st March, 1981 so as to clarify the concessional basic customs duty of forty-five per cent *ad valorem* on ceramic dielectric imported for the manufacture of ceramic capacitors.

(x) G.S.R. 454(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of

Swiss Francs into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of notification dated the 1st April, 1982.

(xi) G.S.R. 455(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1982 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 133-Customs dated the 11th May, 1982 so as to clarify the concessional auxiliary duty of customs of ten per cent on certain specified internal combustion piston engines and parts thereof. [placed in Library. See No. LT-4142/82].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 365(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting visiting dignitaries participating in the Science and Technology Conference of developing countries from payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the close of the Conference, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4143/82.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944; —

(i) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No G.S.R. 414 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1982.

(ii) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No G.S.R. 483 in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982.

(iii) The Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 483 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1982.

(iv) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No G.S.R. 539 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June,

1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4144/82.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 353(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exclusion of cost of durable containers from the assessable value of Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide, Refrigerant Gases, Argon, Relium, Compressed Air and Hydrogen.

(ii) G.S.R. 369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from duty on re-rubberising and relining tanks, vessels and pipes.

(iii) G.S.R. 411(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 198/79-CE dated the 31st May, 1979 so as to extend the full excise duty exemption to steel melting scrap arising in the course of manufacture of electrical stampings and laminations.

(iv) G.S.R. 370(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessions in Excise Duty to exposed cinematograph films.

(v) G.S.R. 371(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1982, together with an explanatory note regarding exemption from duty on National award films and films dubbed in languages other than in Original version.

(vi) G.S.R. 372(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1982 together with an explanatory note regarding exemption from excise duty to first six hundred metres of Documentary Films.

(vii) G.S.R. 373(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th

May, 1982 together with an explanatory note prescribing separate effective rates of duty on films not otherwise specified and advertisement films.

(viii) G. S. R. 444 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification Nos. 53/80-CE, 54/80-CE and 55/80-CE dated the 13th May, 1980 so as to extend the excise duty concessions to steel ingots and iron or steel products.

(ix) G.S.R. 423(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum waiving payment of central excise duty on 'Lassi' for the period prior to the issue of notification No. 81/80 dated the 19th June, 1980.

(x) G.S.R. 485 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum superseding notification No. 197/77-CE dated the 23rd June, 1977.

(xi) G.S.R. 452(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting rigid polyurethane foam falling under sub-item (3) of Item 15A of Central Excise Tariff from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon, as is in excess of 15 per cent ad valorem. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4145/82].

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market Loans floated in May, 1982 and issue of 7 per cent Capital Investment Bonds. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4146/82].

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is regarding the procedure to be followed in this House. The leaders of the various groups had a meet-

ing with you and we assured you that we will raise various issues under various rules. But, at the same time, we made it explicitly clear that on some issues, in order to express our displeasure against the Government, we would seek to raise an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Presidential elections...

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not given permission.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON  
INSTITUTE FOR THE PHYSICALLY  
HANDICAPPED, NEW DELHI FOR  
1980-81 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE  
(SHRI P. K. THUNGON): I beg to lay  
on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year, 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year, 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4147/82.]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Calling Attention, Shri Viridhi Chandra Jain.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have raised a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is this. Whenever any important developments have taken place—for instance, today a Ministry has



misused the machinery of the Government, like the Press Information Bureau; tomorrow it may be the Prime Minister's Secretariat—we want to raise an adjournment motion. Why don't you give your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have overruled you.

कालिंग एटेंशन, श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ।

(Interruptions)

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

“उड़ीसा के कई तटवर्ती जिलों में 4 जून, 1982 को आए भीषण समुद्री तूफान के परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की मृत्यु और पशुधन की हानि होने तथा बड़े पैमाने पर हुई विनाश-लीला का समाचार तथा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में किए गए राहत कार्य”

....(व्यवधान)....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव का मामला कहाँ खड़ा किया जाए ?

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. I do not allow it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is always your practice at the beginning of the session in every session, to inform the House “I have received adjournment motion.. (Interruptions) “I have received adjournment motions on the following subjects from the following members”

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After that you used to say “I do not accept it” or “I reject it”.

अबकि तो आप शुरू से ही स्टीम-रोलर चला रहे हैं । आप बताइए कि कौन-कौन से सबजेक्ट्स पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन्स आए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने ऐसा कभी नहीं किया ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : हमेशा किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुप्त जी, स्टीम-रोलर चलाने की जो आप बात करते हैं, तो सारी बातें मानते हैं, सारे सबजेक्ट्स मान रखे हैं ।

I have agreed to discuss any subject under the sun.

यह क्या बात आप करते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राष्ट्रपति जी के चुनाव की बात आपने नहीं मानी ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You must give a specific ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Presidential election is on the 12th. We are the voters. The governmental machinery is being misused. We have to stop it..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । हरियाणा में कंस्टीट्यूशनल ब्रेक-डाउन हुआ है ।

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह 1985 का स्प्रिंजर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. Over-ruled.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:...The Press Information Bureau is being

misused. Other Minister also may misuse the machinery. You must protect us. Sir, we are voters and also the Members of this House over which you are presiding.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सूचना मंत्री जी, कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान) आप उन्हें कहने दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you are refusing to give us an assurance. You must protect our rights. You are refusing to give an assurance that our rights as Members of Parliament to vote for the Presidential election will be protected. We will not be pressurised. No Broadcasting Ministry will refuse.....

MR. SPEAKER: How can you be pressurised? There is no question of pressure. My Members are quite independent.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Election Commission has admitted I have a letter from the Election Commission that they have committed a blunder.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a supreme body. I cannot interfere in this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Election Commission has said.... (Interruptions). It is a breach of rules Sir, you must protect our rights.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके राइट्स को कोई खतरा में नहीं होने देंगे। आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And they have given an assurance that.....

MR. SPEAKER: The Election Commission is independent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We want an assurance that further misuse will not take place.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, if you do not check this Ministry,

all other Ministries will misuse the machinery. If you do not check the Broadcasting Ministry, all other Ministries including the Prime Minister's Secretariat will misuse the machinery... (Interruptions). And therefore, I am raising this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am sorry you have not given serious attention to this matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER:

मैंने किसी को अलाउ नहीं किया है।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मान रहा हूँ, शास्त्री जी, मैं तो मान रहा हूँ कि जो सब्जेक्ट्स रहते हैं वे डिस्कस हो जाएँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सर आप यह बता दीजिए, एडजर्नमेंट मौशन स्वीकार करने में आपको क्या परेशानी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे परेशानी नहीं होती। मुझे काहे की परेशानी है। लेकिन

according to rules. Only it can be admitted according to rules.

(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : हरियाणा के गवर्नर....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसे कर नहीं सकते। आप रूल्स तो पढ़िए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you allow also in the earlier case? (Interruptions) What is your difficulty? May I know what is your difficulty?

(Interruptions)

Will you not allow us to fully argue our case? Will we have to shout every time? Why do you not listen to us one by one and allow us to argue our case? (Interruptions).

You allow every Member one by one (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Here is a rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You need not show us the rules. (Interruptions). I have learnt them by heart

What I am saying is, let us argue our case. (Interruptions).

You are in the chair to protect our rights. You are not in the chair to protect the Government. Please bear in mind that you are in the chair to protect our rights. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have already assured you.

मैंने आपसे वादा किया है कि सारी चीजें डिसकस कर लेंगे फिर आप क्यों करते हैं?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It must be based on facts on which I can admit. I cannot do against the rules. I have admitted adjournment motions. I can still admit adjournment motions but not like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are not giving correct information to the House. You have not agreed to have discussion on President's election. (Interruptions). Are you allowing discussion on President's election and mal-practices in the President's election?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल हमने तय किया था कि दूसरे ढंग से डिसकस कर लेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इलेक्शन कमीशन के बारे में नहीं, बाकी सारी चीजें यहां डिसकस हो सकती हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: किस ढंग से उठाएं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इलेक्शन कमीशन में।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 12 तारीख को चुनाव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इलेक्शन कमीशन में, मैं इलेक्शन कमीशन के बारे में डिसकस नहीं करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इलेक्शन कमीशन की जिम्मेदारी कैसे ले लूंगा ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये सरकारी हेलीकाप्टर द रहें कांग्रेस के कैंडिडेट के लिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : खुलेआम लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इलेक्शन कमीशन में जो उठना है वह तो उठेगा ही, वह कैंडिडेट उठाएगा, लेकिन एक मंत्री के नाते, एक वोटर के नाते हम इस सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। शासन तंत्र का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। आप शासन को क्यों बचा रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको इतिला पहुंचेगी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ जाना, मैं समझा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी आ जाना, आपका चैम्बर है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I understood you to say that you will allow discussion on all the subjects which we have tried to raise in some form or the other. Under some Rule or the other, you are quite willing to allow discussion. This is what you have said.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When specific issues are raised here, you are rejecting them all.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एडमिट नहीं किया क्योंकि कोई वीलड नहीं था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कौन सा रूल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी वादा करता हूँ उससे कभी पीछे नहीं जाता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Tell us the Rules. We will argue it out.

MR. SPEAKER: I need not give the rule. I have to do according to the rules.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आपके पास तो अलग अलग मोशन आये थे।

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen everything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Those notices you want to reject, you reject them. But you have the rules. You tell us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through each notice. I have studied everything. I study everything, go through the rules properly and precisely and then, I do my job. Not otherwise.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : सब को रिजेक्ट कर दिया ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have assured you and I have given you my full assurance which is still on the floor of the House that whatever subject we have chosen, they will all be discussed properly and thoroughly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why don't you mention those subjects which you are going to allow?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please mention the subjects which we would like to discuss here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which are the subject you are accepting and which you are rejecting? (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बता ही दिया है । मैंने डिसएलाउ कर दिया है । जो रखे हैं वे आप से सलाह कर के रखे हैं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is there no discussion on the subject?  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Profesor, when I am on my legs you are supposed to sit down.

प्रोफेसर को भी समझना पड़ेगा क्या? हरिकेश जी बैठ जाइए । बैठते क्यों नहीं है ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: (Gorakhpur): On a point of order. Sir, under Rule 58, we have given a notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल यह है कि जब स्पीकर खड़ा होता है तो सब मੈम्बर बैठ जाते हैं । आपको यह भी पता नहीं है ?

इस वाद विवाद में जितना समय आपने लगा दिया है इसका हम उपयोग कर सकते थे अपनी आर्गुमेंट्स में----

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : हमें आर्गु करने दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I do not want any arguments.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): बाँट क्लब पर हजारों मजदूर आए हैं ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जिस तरह से पेश की गई है वह जनतंत्र की हत्या है । आप एलाउ नहीं करते हैं ---

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी किया है ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : उत्तर प्रदेश हरियाणा में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सरकार की असफलता को सिद्ध करता है । लोगों को जाने और माल की हिफाजत नहीं है---  
(*व्यवधान*)

[At this stage, some hon. members left the house]

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12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM IN IN ORISSA AND RELIEF OPERATIONS IN AFFECTED AREAS

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): मैं अवि-लम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“उड़ीसा के कई तटवर्ती जिलों में 4 जून 1982 को आए भीषण समुद्री तूफान के परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की मृत्यु और पशुधन की हानि होने तथा बड़े पैमाने पर हुई विनाशालीलों के समाचार तथा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में किए गए राहत कार्य ।”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



**AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIREN-DRA SINGH):** Sir, it is with great sorrow that I have to report on the devastating cyclonic storm that hit the coast of Orissa on the night between the third and the fourth of June this year.

According to the India Meteorological Department, a cyclonic storm was first detected at 1430 hrs. on the 1st June about 800 Kms. South-East of Paradeep. It moved steadily in the North-Westerly direction without any appreciable intensification upto 0830 hrs. on the 3rd June. However, it got considerably intensified with a core of hurricane wind later and crossed the North Orissa coast around 2330 hrs. on the same day causing heavy to very heavy precipitation in Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Dhankanal, Keonjhar and parts of Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts.

Cyclone in June is a rare phenomenon and the one in question was the first of the century. The development of this cyclone to hurricane proportions was rather rapid. There was also severe oscillation in wind speed reportedly ranging between 90 KMPH and 220 KMPH. This gusting action caused havoc to the public and private properties, buildings, coconut plantations etc. Life and property was lost due to combined effect of very high wind, tidal waves and high precipitation.

The India Meteorological Department sent cyclone warnings to the Chief Secretary as well as to other Government functionaries on the morning of the 2nd June. This was followed by a number of signals and cyclone bulletins. On receipt of these warnings the State Government transmitted the same over the telephone and police wireless grid to the district and block functionaries. The All-India Radio, Cuttack, broadcast cyclone warnings at intervals of half-an-hour round the clock on the 2nd and 3rd June and this continued till the early hours of the 4th June.

According to the memorandum sent

by the Government of Orissa seven out of thirteen districts have been affected, the number of villages affected being 15,576 in 110 Community Development Blocks. The total population affected in this area is about 73 lakhs. Unfortunately 245 human lives were lost. More than eleven thousand head of cattle also perished.

There has been extensive damage to the public as well as private property in the affected areas. More than eight lakh houses were completely or partially damaged. Roads and buildings were severely damaged particularly in the districts of Cuttack and southern part of Balasore. High tension transmission lines and towers, and more than 1400 Kms. of the low tension lines were disrupted. Ingress of sea water led to saline inundation of agricultural lands and pollution of drinking water sources.

On receipt of cyclone warnings, senior officers of the State Government rushed to the places where the maximum damage was anticipated. As per the Cyclone Contingency Plan, safe places had been identified for giving shelter to the people. The affected people were accordingly evacuated to these places. The repeated and timely warnings kept the loss of life to the minimum.

The Prime Minister visited the cyclone affected areas of Orissa on the 11th June, 1982. She announced release of Rs. 5 crores as ways and means advance from the Centre and another sum of Rs. 2 crores as additional short term loan for agricultural inputs. She also ordered the release of Rs 5 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

At the request of the State Govt., the Govt of India deputed a Team of Senior Officers between the 8th and 10th June, 1982 for an on-the-spot study of the situation. The State Govt. forwarded a memorandum on the 17th June, 1982 seeking Central assistance of Rs. 117.35 crores for relief, restoration and rehabilitation. For the second time a Central Team visited Orissa from the 22nd to the

[Rao Birendra Singh]

25th June, 1982. The Central Team has submitted its Report to the Govt. of India. The report of the Team is being placed before the High Level Committee on Relief. The Govt. of India will sanction appropriate ceiling of expenditure on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee.

Apart from the assistance of Rs. 7 crores announced by the Prime Minister on the 11th June, 1982, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been released under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme in the cyclone affected areas. Rs. 45 lakhs have also been released for raising community nurseries of paddy on an additional area of 3000 ha. of land. Further, 5000 MT of foodgrains were released in June to the State Government and another 10,000 MT of foodgrains would be allotted this month. At the request of the State Government, the Govt. of India have also arranged special allocation of Kerosene, packed bitumen, levy cement, steel and GCI sheets.

I fully share the sentiments of the House on the loss of life and property. I assure the Members that the Government will provide all possible help to the State in relief and rehabilitation of the affected people.

12.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

श्री बन्धु चन्द्र जैन: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया है उससे भी यह स्पष्ट है कि 4 जून, 1982 को उड़ीसा के अनेक तटवर्ती इलाकों में आये कथित भीषण समुद्री तूफान से बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की जाने गई। उन्होंने यह भी जिक्र कर दिया है कि 245 व्यक्ति मारे गए, 73 लाख व्यक्ति इससे प्रभावित हुये और 15,576 गांव भी प्रभावित हुए। 11 हजार से अधिक मवेशी मारे गए, 8 लाख से भी अधिक मकान पूर्ण रूप से या आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये और 1400 कि. मी. से भी अधिक लॉन्टेशन लाइन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई, सड़कों को भारी नुकसान हुआ और समुद्री पानी के आने से कृष्य भूमि में खारा पानी भर जाने से पीने

का पानी भी दूषित हो गया। वास्तव में तूफान बड़ा भीषण रूप धारण किया है।

इस भीषण तूफान से जो बड़ी भारी क्षति हुई, उसके बारे में प्रीविन्सियल गवर्न-मेंट ने 117.35 करोड़ रुपए की गांग प्रस्तुत की है और इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को रापन प्रस्तुत किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब 4 जून, 1982 को इस प्रकार का भीषण तूफान आया, अब 8 जुलाई हो गई, मतलब 1 महीना 4 दिन बीत गये, तो यह तय करने में फाइ-नली कितना समय लगेगा कि उड़ीसा सर-कार को कितनी राहत मिलनी चाहिए? इसके बारे में मैं स्पेसिफिक जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जाएगा?

जो भीषण घटना हुई है, उसके कारण जब इतनी क्षति हुई है तो सिर्फ 7 करोड़ रुपए की मदद से, जो कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने वहां आन दी स्पार्ट पहुँचकर एड-हाक जोषणा की है, उससे पूरी तरह वहां की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में जल्द निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए।

मैंने अक्सर देखा है कि फेमिन के बारे में भी जब अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाती है तब भी बहुत समय लग जाता है। जब इस प्रकार की घटनाएं और नेश-नल कैलामिटीज होती हैं और उनमें सहायता देने में इतना अधिक समय लग जाता है, आवश्यक सहायता समय पर नहीं मिलती है तो उसका बहुत कुप्रभाव पड़ता है। मेरा कहना है कि एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का काम एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट करे और फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट का काम फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट करे, लेकिन इसके बारे में यूद्ध-स्तर पर एक्शन लेना चाहिये तभी जाकर वास्तविक रिलीफ उन लोगों को पहुँचती है।

जहां तक रिलीफ का सम्बन्ध है, जिनके मकान पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गए हैं, उनके दी जाने वाली 500 रुपये की रकम बहुत अपर्याप्त है। जब मदद की राशि 500 रुपये निर्धारित की गई थी, तब से मंहगाई दस गुना बढ़ गई है। यही स्थिति मकान बनाने के सामान की भी है। इस लिए इस रकम को बढ़ा कर जिन लोगों के मकान ध्वस्त हो गए हैं, उन्हें 5,000 रुपये की मदद देनी चाहिए, ताकि उन्हें वास्तव में कुछ राहत मिल सके। जिन लोगों के मकानों को आंशिक नुकसान हुआ है, उन्हें दी जाने वाली 200 रुपये की रकम बहुत कम है। इस लिए उसे बढ़ाकर 1,000 रुपये से 2,000 रुपये कर देना चाहिए।

जो लोग मारे गए हैं, उनके परिवार वालों को 1500 रुपये की मदद दी गई है। आज-कल 1500 रुपये की मदद से किसी भी परिवार को कोई विशेष रिलीफ नहीं पहुंच सकता है। इस राशि को बढ़ा कर 10,000 रुपये कर देना चाहिए।

साइक्लोन से होने वाली क्षति को मिनिमाइज करने के लिए कोस्टल लाइन पर लार्ज-स्केल एफास्ट्रेशन के प्रोग्राम को हाथ में लेना चाहिए। जैसा कि डेजर्ट डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के संबंध में होता है, इस प्रोग्राम के लिए 50 परसेंट स्टेट कान्ट्रीब्यूट करे और 50 परसेंट सेंटर कान्ट्रीब्यूट करे।

साइक्लोन वारनिंग सिस्टम को स्ट्रेंगदन करने की जरूरत है इसी तरह पारादीप के रेडार स्टेशन और भुवनेश्वर के बीच नियमित सम्पर्क की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। समय पर साइक्लोन की इनफार्मेशन देने के लिए स्टेट में वायरलेस नेटवर्क स्थापित करने के लिए सैन्ट्रल अगिस्ट्रेस दी जानी चाहिए।

इस साइक्लोन के बारे में मासम विभाग और इनसाट-1ए के जरिए 1 जून को सूचना दे दी गई थी। चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने कहा है कि 2 जून को उन्हें सूचना मिल गई। परन्तु 72 घंटे तक आवश्यक प्रकाशन नहीं लिए गए। अगर आफिसर्स को सब जगह भेजे कर समय पर इवैक्यूएशन का काम हाथ में ले लिया जाता, तो इतनी क्षति न होती।

इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को नेशनल डिस्-आस्टर और नेशनल कैलैमिटी समझा जाना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि नेशनल डिसास्टर या राष्ट्रीय विपदा के बारे में एक स्पेशल स्कीम बनाई जाए, जिसके लिए सभी स्टेट्स कान्ट्रीब्यूट करें, ताकि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तुरन्त मदद दी जा सके। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाना चाहिए।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ मेरे माननीय साथी श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ने कहा वह सारी बातें सरकार की नजर में हैं। नुकसान बहुत भारी हुआ, इसमें शक नहीं लेकिन जैसा मैंने अपने बयान में बताया यह इस तरह का साइक्लोन था जिस में आम तौर पर जो होता है उसके विरुद्ध हवा की गति बढ़ती गई ज्यों ज्यों यह स्टार्म कोस्ट की तरफ बढ़ा। .. (व्यवधान) .. 220 किलोमीटर फी घंटा के हिसाब से जब हवा की स्पीड बन जाए तो बहुत ही भारी तूफान हो जाता है। हमारे वार्निंग सिस्टम में कुछ कमियां जरूर हैं जैसा जैन साहब ने कहा और यह इस तूफान के समय खास तौर पर हमारी निगाह में आया। वायरलेस सिस्टम और वार्निंग सिस्टम को और बेहतर बनाने की जरूरत है। मीट्रियोलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट, डिपार्टमेंट आफ सिविल एविएशन के नीचे आता है और मैं अपने साथी मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बारे में बात करूंगा कि वहाँ कुछ वायरलेस का इंतजाम भी मजबूत हो और गाड़ियां भी कुछ उन लोगों को दी जाएं जिस से दूसरी जगह खबर पहुँचाने में आसानी हो क्योंकि उनके पास ट्रांसपोर्ट की कमी भी नजर आता है इन सारी चीजों पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब भी, जो बैठे हैं, ध्यान देंगे क्योंकि ये सब बातें उनके सहयोग से ही हो पाएंगी।

दूसरी बात जो जैन साहब ने कही उसमें भी काफी वजन है। हमारा सेंट्रल टीम साइक्लोन के बाद पहली बार जल्दी ही 8-10 जून को उड़ीसा भेजे दी गई प्रेडिक्शनरी देखभाल के लिए और उसके बाद सेंट्रल टीम इस मेमोरैंडम के बाद दोबारा गई। तो दोबारा सेंट्रल टीम के आफिसर्स गए। उन्होंने जांच भी की और सेंट्रल टीम की



### [राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

रिपोर्ट भी 30 जून को दे दी गई। वह रिपोर्ट में देखे चका हूँ। उसके बाद वह हाई लेबल कमेट्री के सामने पेश हुई। इस में आम तौर पर देर हो जाती है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। सेंट्रल टीम की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद चाहे वह झूट के बारे में हो या और नचुरल कैलेंमिटोज के बारे में हो, हमें आखीरी फैसला लेने में देर लग जाती है। उसके लिए मैंने अपने साथी चव्हाण साहब से कहा है जो प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर हैं, उनसे दरखास्त की है कि हाई लेबल कमेट्री की मीटिंग का वह खुद प्रेसाइड कर के जल्दी इस का फैसला करें। इसके लिए मैं तजवीज करूंगा कि फाइनैस मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस बात के ऊपर खुद विचार करें कि सेंट्रल टीम की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ऐसा तरीका निकालना चाहिए जिस से कि हाई लेबल कमेट्री जल्दी से जल्दी बैठ कर इस पर फैसला कर ले और फाइनैस मिनिस्ट्री जल्दी ही उसके ऊपर विचार कर के अपना फैसला दे कर मेमोरैंडम ग्रांट कर दे ताकि जो राहत पहुँचानी है उसमें देर न लगे। कई बार देर लग जाती है, यह बात उन्होंने सही फरमायी। मैं इस पर विचार करूंगा और अपने दूसरे साथी मिनिस्टर साहबान से भी विचार करने के लिए कहूँगा ताकि आइन्दा के लिए कोई बेहतर तरीका निकाला जा सके। या तो दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज के ऑफिसर्स मिल कर बैठ जायें और सेंट्रल टीम की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद जल्दी फैसला हो जायें या कोई और तरीका इसके लिए निकाला जायें।

उन्होंने एफारेस्टेशन की बात भी बहुत अच्छी कही। कोस्टल एरियाज में जब तक यह चीज नहीं होगी तब तक विंड ब्रेक नहीं होगा और हवा की तेजी से जो नुकसान हो सकता है उन इलाकों के अंदर उसको रोकने में दिक्कत पड़ेगी। तो इसके लिए भी हमारी सेंट्रल टीम ने रेकमंडेशन की है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जितना पैसा मांगा है वह उसने रेकमंड किया है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा दरख्त कोस्टल एरिया में लगाए जाएं इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया है। और बात भी

जो आप ने कही वह हमने मान ली है। बाकी कोई नयी बात नहीं है।

वानिंग में हमने जहाँ तक देखा है साइक्लोन आने के तीन रोज पहले से, मैंने अपने बयान में बताया है, आधे आधे घंटे पर वानिंग दी जाती रही। दिल्ली से भी आल इंडिया रेडियो से और टेलीविजन से खबर दी जाती रहीं। एलर्ट तो पहली जून को ही दे दिया गया था कि स्टार्म बन रहा है और कोस्टल एरिया में आने की संभावना है। ज्यों ज्यों स्टार्म साइड की तरफ आता रहा, उसके मुताबिक बार बार वानिंग और सिगनलिंग दी जाती रही। उसमें जैसा हमारा इंतजाम है उसके मुताबिक कमी नहीं रही और आप देखें कि 71 में जो साइक्लोन आया था उड़ीसा में उस वक्त जो नुकसान हुआ था उसके मुकाबले में सन 82 में जो नुकसान हुआ है वह बहुत कम है। 1971 में जब इसी किस्म का साइक्लोन था, जो इतना तेज भी नहीं था, हवा की रफ्तार भी इतनी तेज नहीं थी उस वक्त 9,665 जानें चली गई थी लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में इस बार 245 लोग मरे हैं। इसी तरह से पहले जहाँ एक लाख जानवर मर गए थे, उसके मुकाबले में इस बार उनकी संख्या 11 हजार ही है। पिछली बार जहाँ अफेक्टेड इलाका बीस हजार स्क्वियर किलोमीटर था, इस बार साइक्लोन में अफेक्टेड एरिया 25 हजार स्क्वियर किलोमीटर है। इस बार रकबा ज्यादा है जिसमें कि नुकसान हुआ है, जितने गांव बरबाद हुए वह भी ज्यादा हैं, जितनी पापुलेशन अफेक्ट हुई है, वह 1971 के मुकाबले में डबली है लेकिन इसके बावजूद इस बार नुकसान कम हुआ है। ऐसा इसीलिए हुआ कि हमने आधे-आधे घंटे में वानिंग दी। जो जानें गई हैं वह इस वजह से कि घर गिर गए। जब कुनबे घर छोड़ कर जाते हैं तो पीछे घर में एक आदमी जरूर छोड़ दिया जाता है और जब घर कोलेप्स होता है तो उसकी जानचली जाती है।

मकान बनाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो 500 रुपये की राहत दी जाती है वह वाकई कम है। प्रो. रंगा साहब भी अपना सिर हिला रहे हैं। इतने में तो ईंट भी नहीं आ सकती है। लेकिन



पहले के नार्म्स के मुताबिक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है। भारत सरकार कितना मंजूर करती है, यह हाई लेवल कमेट्री तय करेगी और आखिरी फेसला फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री का होगा। इस किस्म के नुकसान का पूरा मुआवजा तो कोई भी सरकार नहीं दे सकती है। थोड़ी-बहुत राहत देने की कोशिश की जाती है जितनी कि सरकार के पास गुंजायश रहती है। इसमें 75 फीसदी सहायता भारत सरकार देती है और 25 फीसदी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अपने खजाने की तरफ देखना पड़ता है कि राहत के लिए कितनी राशि दे सकते हैं। भारत सरकार को भी यह देखना पड़ता है। एक बार जो नार्म्स बन जाते हैं उनको फिर सारे देश के लिए अपनाना पड़ता है।

बहरहाल, आपने जितनी भी बातें कहीं हैं उनकी तरफ हमारा पूरा ध्यान है। हम आपके मंशकूर हैं कि आपने कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे यहां पर उठाए हैं जिनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

**श्री रवीश मसूब (सहारनपुर):** डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो तबारी आई है वह अक्सर आती रहती है, यह कोई नयी है। इस पर इन्सान को काबू नहीं है। इस तबाही में जहां कूदरत का दखल है, वहां मैं समझता हूँ सरकार की भी कुछ कोताही हुई है। अगर यह कोताही सरकार की तरफ से न होती तो मुमकिन है कि तबाही इससे कुछ कम होती। मैं जानता हूँ उड़ीसा एक ऐसा इलाका है जहां सिर्फ 4 जून को ही ऐसा जबर्दस्त तूफान नहीं आया है, उससे पहले दिसम्बर में भी तूफान आया था और पिछले साल 17 अप्रैल को भी आया था। उससे भी पहले फरवरी, 1980 में जबर्दस्त तूफान आया था। यह ऐसा स्टेट है जहां मस्तकिल तौर पर समुन्दर के साइक्लोन आते हैं और लोग परेशान रहते हैं। हमें इस बात को सोचना चाहिए कि जहां इस तरह का एक मस्तकिल फोचर हो तबाहियां आने का उसके लिए हम क्या एवढाभात कर ताकि उसका कोई परमानेन्ट हल निकाला जा सके। वहां का नुकसान इस कदर ज्यादा है कि अगर हम यह नहीं सोचेंगे कि यह नेशनल लास है तब तक हम उतनी राहत

नहीं दे पायेंगे जितनी कि वहां पर मिलनी चाहिए।

जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि तूफान 4 तारीख को आया लेकिन उसकी वार्निंग पहली और दूसरी तारीख से ही देने शुरू कर दी गई थी। इसके बावजूद इतनी ज्यादा तबाही होने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे सिस्टम में ही कुछ कमी है जिसको मंत्री जी ने तस्लीम भी किया है। सिर्फ यह काफी नहीं है कि आप रीडियो पर एलान कर दें या जिलों में बैठे हुए अफसरान को इत्तला कर दें। जो इतनी तबाही मचाएगा। बल्कि कमी यह है कि जिलों के आफिसर्स को तो इत्तिला हां जाती है और उन आफिसर्स के जरिए, क्योंकि उनके पास मशीनरी नहीं है या आपकी तरफ से कोताही हुई है, उन लोगों को जो तूफान की चपेट में आने वाले हैं, जिनको तूफान से नुकसान होने वाला है, उनको इत्तिला नहीं हो पाती है। इत्तिला नहीं हो पाने की वजह से आप देखते हैं कि इतने लोगों की जानें गई हैं और इतने हजारों करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। 117.35 करोड़ रु. की मांग सरकार से की गई है। इस चीज को देखते हुए हमें अपनी कोताही को दूर करना चाहिए। यह बात मैं इस लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं अपोजीशन में बैठा हुआ हूँ और मुझे सरकार को क्रिटिसाइज करना ही है। जैसा कि कहा गया कि दो तारीख को वार्निंग दी गई, उसके बावजूद भी इतनी बड़ी तबाही होती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जरूण कहीं वार्निंग सिस्टम में खराबी है। लिहाजा सबसे पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमें मुस्तकिल तौर पर ऐसे इलाके जहां पर कि तूफान तबाही मचाते रहते हैं, जैसे उड़ीसा, बंगाल व महाराष्ट्र के कुछ हिस्से हैं, कम से कम उन जगहों पर एक ऐसी मशीनरी इवाल्ब करनी पड़ेगी, जो कि लोगों के इत्तिला कर सकें। रीडियो पर कह देने से या वायर लैस से इत्तिला दे दी गई, इससे तो बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्स को इत्तिला हो जाती है, लेकिन देहात में रहने वाले लोगों को नहीं पता चल पाता है। इसलिए उन लोगों के लिए एक ऐसी मशीनरी तैयार करनी होगी जो लोगों को जाकर वहां से हटाने के सिलसिले

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

मैं मदद कर सकूँ और उनको किसी महफूज जगह पर ले पहुँचा सकूँ। इस दिशा में तमिलनाडु सरकार ने मेरे ख्याल में काफी काम किया है। उन्होंने काम्यूनिटी सेंटर्स बनाए हैं। उन काम्यूनिटी सेंटर्स का यह परपज था, मकसद कि तूफान में फस हुए लोगों को हिफाजत करे। तूफान को आने से पहले उनको वार्निंग दे। गांव के अन्दर टीम्स को भेज कर उनके सामान को इकट्ठा करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से इन्तजाम होता था। उनका जो सामान होता था, उनको महफूज जगह पर पहुँचाते हैं। सिर्फ फसल को ही नुकसान पहुँचता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां क्या हो रहा है। आपको वार्निंग की कांशिशों के बावजूद, आपके जितने रिलीफ आपरेशन के बावजूद, आज भी वहां के लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। चार पांच जगहों ऐसी हैं, जैसे राजनगर, राजगणिका, चमूर और चन्द्रवली आदि—ये ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहां छः दिन तक एक भी आदमी रिलीफ के लिए नहीं पहुँचा। अब आप सोच सकते हैं, जिस जगह तबाही हुई हो, नीचे पानी हो और एक भी दरखत न रहा हो और खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं रहा, बच्चे मर गए, औरतें मर गईं। आप की सरकार उनको रिलीफ पहुँचाने में बिल्कुल फूल हो गई है। यह बड़े अफ-सोस की बात है। मैं एक बार फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये बातें मैं इस लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं आपाजिशन में बैठा हुआ हूँ और मेरा काम सरकार के खिलाफ बोलना है। बल्कि मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हमें दर्द होना चाहिए, हम लोगों को दर्द होना चाहिए कि अगर तबाही हुई है, तो क्यों हुई है और इमानदारों के साथ आप को उसको मानना चाहिए। यह मालूम करना चाहिए कि कहां-कहां खराबियाँ हैं और उन खराबियों को दूर करने के लिए डिस्कशन करना चाहिए कि कैसे हम उसको इम्प्रूव कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने कुछ सुझाव आपके समक्ष रखे हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं बिल्डिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीचूट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका मकसद यह है कि बिल्डिंग बनाने के ऊपर कम से कम बैसा खर्च हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत इमारत बने। मैं समझता

हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में सब से जरूरी चीज यह है कि ऐसे इलाके जहां पर तूफान आते हैं, जिन छः-सात इलाकों का जिक्र मैं पहले ही कर चुका हूँ—बंगाल, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु का इलाका, महाराष्ट्र के कुछ हिस्से हैं, जिसमें की मुस्तकिल तौर पर तूफान आते हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : मध्य प्रदेश भो।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मध्य प्रदेश का भो इलाका है, लेकिन मैं उन इलाकों की बात कर रहा हूँ, जहां पर कि समुद्री तूफान आते हैं। उन इलाकों के लिए रिसर्च बिल्डिंग इन्स्टीचूट का फायदा उठाना चाहिए। उनको कहना चाहिए कि ऐसे इलाकों के लिए ऐसे मकान बनवाए जायें, जिनकी कि तबाही कम हो, जिनको तूफान से बचाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस दिशा में रिसर्च की गई तो यह इम्पासिबल बात नहीं है, नामुमकिन बात नहीं है।

जब आप ने वार्निंग देनी शुरू कर दी और आप के डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल तक के आफिशियल को इतिला हो गई थी, तो उसके बावजूद भी लोग महफूज जगहों तक क्यों नहीं पहुँच सके? उस की वजह यह थी कि उन के पास ट्रांसपोर्ट का कोई जरिया नहीं था...

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue after two. But if you are going to conclude immediately, you can continue.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I will take only two minutes.

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तूफान आते हैं तो इमीडिएट मदद को जरूरत होती है। बदकिस्मती से स्टेट्स के पास इतने रिसोर्सेज नहीं होते हैं कि उस मदद को वे एक दम उन तक पहुँचा सकें। मैं इस बात से मुत्तफिक हूँ कि कोई भी सरकार मुकम्मिल नुकसान को कम्पेन्सेट नहीं कर सकती, लेकिन फ़ौरन रिली मिल जाय ता उस से मुश्किलात काफी कम हो जाती हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए जो

توفان-جدا ہیں یا توفان-جدا علاقوں سے  
تاللوک رکھتے ہیں اگر وہاں ریلیف کا  
کام فوراً شروع کر دے، آپ کی جو ہائیڈرولک  
کمپنیاں جانتی ہیں، ان کی رپورٹ کا  
انتظار نہ رہے، کابینہ کے فیصلے کا انتظار  
نہ رہے، تو سب ان کی ترقیوں کو کم  
کرنے میں زیادہ مدد دے سکتا ہے۔ یہ  
ठीक है कि आप उन को उन के पुराने हालात  
में नहीं पहुँचा सकते, लेकिन इतना जरूर  
करें कि वे अपने फ्रीड्स का फौरन बो सकें,  
अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। मैं जानना  
चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में कितना वक्त लगेगा ?

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

دیہی اسپیکر صاحب - اس میں  
کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ جو تباہی  
آئی ہے وہ اکثر آبی دہلی سے یہ  
کوئی نئی نہیں ہے - اس پر انسان کا  
قابو نہیں ہے - اس تباہی میں  
جہاں قدرت کا دخل ہے وہاں میں  
سمجھتا ہوں - رکاز کی بھی کچھ  
کوتاہی ہوئی ہے - اگر یہ کوناہی  
سرکار کی طرف سے نہ ہوئی تو  
ممکن ہے کہ تباہی اس سے کچھ  
کم ہوئی - میں جانتا ہوں اریسہ  
ایک ایسا علاقہ ہے جہاں صرف چار  
جون کو ہی ایسا زبردست طوفان  
نہیں آیا ہے اس سے پہلے دسمبر  
میں بھی طوفان آیا تھا اور پچھلے  
سال ۱۷ اپریل کو بھی آیا تھا -  
اس سے بھی پہلے فروری ۱۹۸۰ء  
میں زبردست طوفان آیا تھا - یہ  
ایسی استقامت ہے جہاں مستقل  
طور پر سمندر کے سائیکلون آتے ہیں  
اور لوگ پریشان رہتے ہیں - ہمیں

اس بات کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ جہاں  
اس طرح کا ایک مستقل فوج ہو  
تباہیاں آنے کا اس کے لئے ہم  
الزامات کریں تاکہ اس کا کوئی  
پرسنل حل نکالا جاسکے - وہاں  
کا نقصان اس قدر زیادہ ہے کہ اگر  
ہم یہ نہیں سوچیں گے یہ نیشنل  
اس ہے تب تک ہم اتنی راحہ  
نہیں دے پائیں گے جتنی کہ وہاں  
پر ملتی چاہئے - جیسا کہ  
مذہبی جی نے بتایا ہے کہ طوفان  
چار تاریخ کو آیا لیکن اس کی  
وارننگ پہلی اور دوسری تاریخ سے  
ہی دیلی شروع کر دی گئی تھی -  
اس کے باوجود اتنی زیادہ تباہی  
ہونے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ہمارے  
سسٹم میں ہی کچھ کمی ہے  
جس کو مذہبی جی نے تسلیم بھی  
کیا ہے - صرف یہ کافی نہیں ہے کہ  
آپ ریڈیو پر اعلان کر دیں یا ضاحوں  
میں بھگتے ہوئے افسران کو اطلاع  
کر دیں - جو اتنی تباہی مچائے گا -  
بلکہ کمی یہ ہے کہ ضاحوں کے  
آفیسرس کو تو اطلاع ہو جاتی ہے  
اور ان آفیسرس کے ذریعہ کھونکے  
ان کے پاس مہینہ نہیں ہے یا  
آپ کی طرف سے کوتاہی ہوئی ہے  
ان لوگوں کو جو طوفان کی چھوٹ  
میں آنے والے ہیں - جن کو طوفان  
سے نقصان ہونے والا ہے ان کو اطلاع  
نہیں ہو پاتی ہے - اطلاع نہیں  
ہو پانے کی وجہ سے آپ دیکھتے

[عربی رشید مسعود]

ہوں کہ اتنے لوگوں کی جانیں گئی  
 ہیں اور اتنے ہزاروں کروڑوں روپے کا  
 نقصان ہوا ہے - ۱۱۷۳۵ کروڑ روپے  
 کی مانگ سرکار سے کی گئی ہے -  
 اس چیز کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہمیں اپنی  
 کوتاہی کو دور کرنا چاہئے - یہ بات  
 میں اس لئے نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں  
 کہ میں اپوزیشن میں بیٹھا ہوا  
 ہوں اور مجھے سرکار کو کرپٹی سالو  
 کرنا ہی ہے - جیسا کہ کہا گیا کہ  
 دو تاریخ کو وارنٹک دی گئی اس کے  
 باوجود بھی اتنی بڑی قباحت ہوتی  
 ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ضرور  
 کہیں وارنٹک مسیلم میں خرابی  
 ہے - لہذا سب سے پہلے ضرورت  
 اس بات کی ہے کہ ہمیں مستقل  
 طور پر ایسے علاقے جہاں ہر کہ  
 طوفان تباہی مچاتے رہتے ہیں  
 جیسے ازبکستان اور مہاراشٹر کے  
 کچھ حصے ہیں کم سے کم ان  
 جگہوں پر ایک ایسی مشینری  
 انوالو کرنی پڑے گی جو کہ لوگوں کو  
 اطلاع کر سکوں - ریڈیو پر کہ دیئے  
 سے یا الرلیس سے اطلاع دے دی  
 گئی اس سے تو بڑے بڑے آفیسرس  
 کو اطلاع ہو جاتی ہے لیکن دیہات  
 میں رہنے والے لوگوں کو نہیں پتہ  
 چل پاتا ہے - اس لئے ان لوگوں  
 کے لئے ایک ایسی مشینری تیار  
 کرنی ہوگی جو لوگوں کو جاگروہاں  
 سے ہٹانے کے سلسلے میں مدد

کر سکوں اور ان کو کسی محفوظ  
 جگہ پر پہنچا سکے - اس دشا میں  
 تامل ناڈو سرکار نے بھرے خیال  
 میں کافی کام کیا ہے - انہوں نے  
 کمیونٹی سہائٹرس بنائے ہیں - ان  
 کمیونٹی سہائٹرس کا یہ پروژہ تھا مقصد  
 تھا کہ طوفان میں پہنچے ہوئے لوگوں  
 کی حفاظت کرے - طوفان کے آنے  
 سے پہلے ہی ان کو وارنٹک دے -  
 گاؤں کے اندر تیسرے کو بھیج کر  
 ان کے سامان کو اکٹھا کرنے کے لئے  
 سرکار کی طرف سے انتظام ہوتا تھا -  
 ان کا جو سامان ہوتا تھا ان کو  
 محفوظ جگہ پر پہنچاتے ہیں -  
 صرف فصل کو ہی نقصان پہنچتا  
 ہے -

ابن ہمارے یہاں کہا ہو رہا  
 ہے - آپ کی وارنٹک کی کوششوں  
 کے باوجود آپ کے جتنے ریلیف  
 آپریشن کے باوجود آج بھی وہاں کے  
 لوگ بہت پریشان ہیں - چار پانچ  
 جگہوں ایسی ہیں جیسے راج نگر  
 راج گئی کا - چمور اور چندرپالی آدی -  
 یہ ایسی جگہوں ہیں جہاں چھ  
 دن تک ایک بھی آدمی ریلیف کے  
 لئے نہیں پہنچا - آپ سوچ سکتے  
 ہیں جس جگہ تباہی ہوئی ہو  
 نہچے پانی اور ایک بھی درخت نہ  
 رہا ہو اور کھانے کے لئے کچھ نہیں  
 رہا بچے مر گئے عورتیں مر گئیں -  
 آپ کی سرکار ان کو ریلیف پہنچانے



میں بالکل فہل ہو گئی ہے - یہ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے - میں ایک بار پھر کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ باتیں میں اس لئے نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ میں اپوزیشن میں بیٹھا ہوا ہوں اور مدد کا کام سرکار کے خلاف بولنا ہے - بلکہ میں یہ اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ہمیں درد ہونا چاہئے کہ اگر تباہی ہوئی ہے تو کیوں ہوئی ہے اور ایمانداری کے ساتھ آپ کو اس کو ماننا چاہئے - یہ معام کرنا چاہئے کہ کہاں کہاں خرابیاں ہیں اور ان خرابیوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے تسمکشن کرنا چاہئے کہ کسے ہم اس کو اچھڑو کر سکتے ہیں - اسی لئے میں نے کچھ سجھاوا آپ کے سامنے رکھے ہیں -

دوسری بات میں بلڈنگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ انسٹی ٹیوٹ کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ بلڈنگ بلانے کے اوپر کم سے کم پیسے خرچ ہو اور زیادہ سے زیادہ مضبوط عمارت بنے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں سب سے ضروری چیز یہ ہے کہ ایسے علاقے جہاں ہر طوفان آتا ہے جن چھ سات علاقوں کا ذکر میں پہلے کر چکا ہوں - بلال اریسہ تامل ناڈو کا علاقہ مہاراشٹر کے کچھ حصے ہیں جس میں کہ مستقل طور پر طوفان آتے ہیں ...

ایک ماہیگئے سدھے : مدھیہ پردیش

بھی -

شری رشید مسعود : مدھیہ

پردیش کا بھی علاقہ ہے لیکن میں ان علاقوں کی بات کر رہا ہوں

جہاں ہر سلعری طوفان آتے ہیں - ان علاقوں کے لئے ڈیپارٹمنٹ انسٹی ٹیوٹ کا فائدہ اٹھانا چاہئے - ان کو کہنا چاہئے کہ ایسے علاقوں کے لئے ایسے مکان بنوائے جائیں جن کی تباہی کم ہو جن کو طوفان سے بچایا جاسکے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر اس دشا میں ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی گئی تو یہ امپامبل بات نہیں ہے نا ممکن بات نہیں ہے -

جب آپ نے وارننگ دیلی شروع کر دی اور آپ کے ڈیپارٹمنٹ لہول تک کے آفیشیالز کو اطلاع ہو گئی تھی اس کے باوجود بھی لوگ محفوظ جگہوں تک نہیں پہنچ سکے - اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ ان کے پاس ٹرانسپورٹ کا کوئی ذریعہ نہیں تھا ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue after 2 p.m. But if you are going to conclude immediately, you can continue.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I will take only two minutes.

آخری بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب طوفان آتے ہیں تو امپڈیٹ مدد کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے - بد قسمتی سے اسٹیٹس کے پاس اتنی رسورسز نہیں ہوتے ہیں کہ اس مدد کو وہ ایک دم ان تک پہنچا سکیں - میں اس بات سے متفق ہوں کہ کوئی بھی سرکار مکمل نقصان کو کمپیٹنسٹ نہیں کر سکتی لیکن فارن ریلیف مل جائے تو اس سے مشکلات کافی کم ہو جاتی ہیں - ایسے لوگوں کے لئے جو طوفان زدہ ہیں یا طوفان زدہ علاقوں سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اگر وہاں ریلیف کا کام فوراً شروع کر دیں - آپ کی جو

[میری شہد مسعود]

ہائی لہول کھیتی جاتی ہے اس کی  
رپورٹ کا انتظار نہ رہ کیلئے  
فیصلے کا انتظار نہ رہے تو وہ ان کی  
تکلیفوں کو کم کرنے میں زیادہ مدد  
دے سکتا ہے - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ  
آپ ان کو ان کے پرانے حالات میں  
نہیں پہنچا سکتے لیکن اتنا ضرور  
کریں کہ وہ اپنے فیملی کے فوراً ہو  
سکیں اپنے بچوں پر کھڑے ہو سکیں -  
میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کام  
میں کتنا وقت لگے گا -

راہو ویرندر سینگ : ڈپٹی سپیکر  
ساہب، ان ساری باتوں کا تفرسیل سے میں  
اپنے بیان میں کہہ چکا ہوں۔ آنرےبل  
ممبر نے جو باتیں کہی ہیں ان کا جیک  
یہاں پر کافی ہو چکا ہے۔ جہاں تک ہمارے  
وائٹنگ سسٹم کا تعلق ہے ہماری طرف  
سے وائٹنگ دینے میں کوئی کمی نہیں کی گئی۔  
بدقسمتی سے تا۔ 3 کی شام کو، 4 بجے  
کے قریب جو ہمارا وائرلےس-ٹیلیفون کا  
لیک پیرادیپ اور بھونیشور کے बीच میں ہے،  
ہوا کی تیزی کی وجہ سے، اسکا اینڈینا  
ٹوٹ گیا، جسکی وجہ سے 4 بجے کے بعد  
ج्याدا وائٹنگ نہیں دے سکے۔ دوسری بات—  
یہ ساڈکلون بھی رات کے ساڈے-نچارہ بجے یا  
12 بجے کے آس پاس آیا، آدھی رات کے  
کے قریب آیا جسکی وجہ  
سے بہت ज्याدا نुकسان ہوا،  
کیونکہ وہ ایسا وقت تھا جب لوگ شیلٹر  
میں جانے کے بجائے اپنے گھر میں ہی رہنا چاہتے  
ہیں۔ دن میں شیلٹر میں جانا آسان ہوتا  
ہے۔ وہ وقت ایسا تھا جس میں لوگ  
اپنے مکانات میں فاس گئے اور اتنی جگہ چلی  
گئی، ورنہ اس نुकسان کو بچایا جا سکتا  
تھا۔

جہاں تک پैसे کا سوال ہے سٹےٹ گورن-  
منٹ کے پاس پैसे کی وجہ سے دیکھتے نہیں  
ہوتے ہیں، وہ جلد سے جلد راہت کے کام  
شروع کر سکتے ہیں، کیونکہ ان کے پاس

اس طرح کی کالیمیٹیج کے لیے مارجن-  
مनी ہوتا ہے۔ اڑیسہ سال کے لیے  
8 کروڑ 71 لاکھ روپے مارجن-مनी کا  
مंجور کیا ہوا ہے، جسکو اس طرح کی  
کالیمیٹیج میں وہ جس طرح چاہیں خرچ کر  
سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ان کے پاس رول  
مینسٹری کی این۔ آر۔ ڈی۔ پی۔ کی  
سکیم ہے۔۔۔۔

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):  
There is need for a permanent fund  
against these.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: But there  
is no difficulty about providing funds.

اسی طرح ان کے پاس دوسرے پروگرام  
ہیں، جیسے واٹر-سپلائی کے لیے ان کے لیے 9  
کروڑ روپے مंجور ہو چکا ہے۔ ہارڈسنگ کے  
لیے 5 کروڑ کا پراجیکٹ ہے اور جس میں  
بتلایا تھا—پرائم مینسٹر ساہب وہاں  
گئے تھے، انھوں نے وہیں پر “بج-انڈ-مین-  
انڈ-انڈ” کے تحت 5 کروڑ روپے کا اعلان  
کر دیا۔ 2 کروڑ روپے شارٹ-ٹرم لون  
میں مंجور کیا ہے۔ خاد اور بج کے  
لیے سبسڈی کا انتظام کیا ہے۔ شارٹ-  
ٹرم لون کے تحت اگر اڑیسہ سال کے  
اور ज्याدا روپے کی ضرورت پڑے گی تو اور  
ج्याدا روپے دینے کے لیے بھی تیار ہیں۔  
سینٹرل کمیٹی کی رپورٹ پر آئی کابینہ  
کی ہارڈ-لےبل-کمیٹی میں گور ہونا باقی  
ہے۔ وہ بھی اگر دیکھیں گی کہ کوئی  
کمی ہے تو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔  
کمیونٹی سڈ نرسنگ کے لیے پانی  
لگانے کے واسطے 45 لاکھ روپے اڑیسہ  
سال کے لیے دیے گئے۔ جہاں سمندر کا پانی  
رک جاتا ہے اس کے نیکاس کا سوال ہے۔ اس  
کے لیے میں پلاننگ کمیशन اور ڈیزائن  
مینسٹری سے دیکھواست کرے گا کہ وہ ان کے  
بارے میں فرارن گور کریں۔ ہماری طرف سے  
یا سٹےٹ گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے اس معاملے میں  
کوئی کوتاہی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ اس کے لیے  
آپ کو کوئی شک نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔  
جب کوئی موسیبت آتی ہے تو ہمارے

अफसर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अफसरों ने भी जगह जगह पहुंचने में कोई कमी बाकी नहीं रखी लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया है कि आधी रात के वक्त यह तूफान आया और उस से 15 हजार से ज्यादा गांवों के अन्दर तबाही हुई। इतने सारे गांवों में एकदम से अफसरों का पहुंचना और वहां से लोगों का निकालना और उन का बन्दोबस्त करना मुश्किल बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 2.05 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): Late for the first time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Better late than never.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE  
—Contd.

REPORTED SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM ORISSA AND RELIEF OPERATIONS IN AFFECTED AREAS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Swaroop Ram: Please take as little time as possible because I have already taken your time.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई है जिसमें उड़ीसा में साइक्लोन के चलते समुद्री तूफान आया और उसमें 114.73 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ। फिर भी यह एक प्राकृतिक विपदा थी, लेकिन अगर समय से सूचना और वार्निंग दी गई होती तो इतना बड़ा डैमेज नहीं हो सकता था। मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्रों से जानकारी

मिली है कि 3 तारीख को रात में 11 बजे समुद्री तूफान आया और उसी वक्त 3 बजे दिन में वार्निंग दी गई चीफ सेक्रेटरी को लेकिन वह वार्निंग प्रबन्ध में समय पर नहीं पहुंच सकी जिसकी वजह से वहां जो आबादी थी जिसको सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहुंचने का समय मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल सका। मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि काफी रिलीफ कार्य चलाये हैं और लोगों को रीहैबिलिटेड करने की कोशिश में हैं, इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। लेकिन यह जो आपने कहा कि 1 तारीख को ही सूचना दे दी गई थी, इसकी आप पुनः जांच करें कि वाकई में 1 तारीख को वार्निंग दी गई थी या 3 तारीख को दी गई थी? जैसे 1971 का उदाहरण देकर उन्होंने बताया कि उस समय बहुत जानें गयी थीं इसी तरह के समुद्री तूफान में, लेकिन सरकार टाइमली ऐक्शन उस कम्पेरिजन में उतना हादसा नहीं हो सका। लेकिन यह एक ऐतिहासिक हादसा है और इसके लिए हमें जितने रिलीफ मेजर्स चलाने चाहिए, जैसे गरीबों के घर बरबाद हुए तो उनको आप 500 रु० दे रहे हैं और आप स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि इतने में घर नहीं बन सकता और रस्मी तौर पर कहते हैं कि जो नियम है उससे आगे आप नहीं जा सकते। हमारी मांग है कि आप उसमें परिवर्तन लाइए और उदार होकर मक्सिमम रिलीफ दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has already been mentioned. The Minister has also replied to it. So, come out with new points, some new suggestions.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मेरी मांग है कि झोंपड़ी बनाने के लिए कम से कम 5,000 रु० को तत्काल सहायता दें ताकि वह अपना घर बना सकें। दूसरी समस्या कोस्टल एरिया में यह हो गई है कि खेती लायक जमीन जो थी वह सलाइन वाटर से

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

भर गई। और आप जानते हैं कि सारे देश में सूखा है, और यहां पानी न पड़ने का वजह से सैलाइन सेडीमेंट धुल नहीं पाया जिसकी वजह से वह जमीन खेती लायक नहीं रह गई है। अगर पानी पड़ जाता तो यह सैलिनटी धुल जाती। इसलिए इस सैलाइन वाटर से काफी नुक्सान पहुंचा है। इस दिक्कत को और मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

वहां पर डैमेज बहुत हुए हैं, इलैक्ट्रिक लाइन रैस्टर नहीं हुई है, एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 8 किलो मीटर की दूरी पर है, हमारे वहां के माननीय सदस्य श्री दास कह रहे हैं कि हमारा टेलीफोन 8 किलो मीटर पर भी कनेक्ट नहीं हो रहा है। इन सब चीजों को देखने से लगता है कि जितना मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है, उसमें थोड़ा और तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। इस पर अगर वह ध्यान दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां के लोगों का काफी राहत पहुंच सकेगी।

विरोधी दल के लोगों ने कैसे घड़ियाली आंसू बहाये हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब जब भी देश पर विपदा पड़ी है, नैचुरल क्लैमिटीज हुई हैं, सबसे पहले वहां कांग्रेस के वालिण्टियर पहुंचे हैं और उन्होंने वहां जाकर लोगों का देखा है तथा राहत पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है। आप भले ही घड़ियाली आंसू बहा लें, लेकिन मुझे गर्व है कि कहीं पर भी अगर प्राकृतिक विपदा हो जाती है तो कांग्रेस के सिपाही और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री वहां जा कर सारी बातें देखती हैं। आप देखें, मैं इसका उदाहरण देता हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इंदिरा दल है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Swaroop, please address me, I mean, address the Chair. Don't address the Opposition. Please address me.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : वहां पर वालिण्टियर्स क्या करते हैं, यह अखबार

की कटिंग से साबित होता है कि किस तरह से प्राकृतिक प्रकोप में फंसे लोगों को उन्होंने सहायता पहुंचाई है। लेकिन हमारे श्री बीजू पटायक कहते हैं कि वहां सरकार सड़ा हुआ चावल दे रही है। कैसे वह वहां को सरकार का बदाम करते हैं? उसके बारे में मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट है :—

“Regarding the allegation of Mr. Biju Patnaik, Lok Dal leader, that rice which was stinking and unfit for human consumption was being distributed among cyclone victims, the Chief Minister said that the sample Mr. Biju Patnaik had shown to newsmen was taken from a dealer in the Rajnagar area. The dealer, who belonged to the Lok Dal was being prosecuted for selling such stuff.”

(व्यवधान)

वहां भी आप लोगों का कहीं न कहीं से एक्सप्लायट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point. I wanted you to come out with new points. This is not a new point.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं इनकी बात कह रहा था, इन पर कोई एलीगेशन नहीं लगा रहा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In Calling Attention do not bring any controversial issues. Then they will have to reply. Why are you bringing controversial issues?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूं।

मैं कृषि मंत्री को धन्यवाद देते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह रिलीफ मेयर्स को बहुत तेजी से लापू करें। जो रिलीफ रस्मी तौर पर वह दे रहे हैं,



उसको थोड़ा बदलें और प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने बकायत करें कि 500 रुपये से घर नहीं बनते हैं। हर परिवार को 5,000 रुपये दिये जाने चाहियें।

खेती के लायक जमीन में जो सलाइन वाटर भर गया है, जिसकी वजह से जमीन खेती करने लायक नहीं रह गई है, अगर बरसात का पानी पड़ता तो वह सलाइन वाटर निकल जाता और वहां पौधे उग सकते थे, लेकिन वहां को स्थिति विचित्र है। जो सलाइन वाटर खेती योग्य भूमि में भरा हुआ है, उसका साफ करने के लिए क्या सरकारी स्तर पर कोई प्लानिंग है या नहीं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मम्बर ने जो सवाल पूछे हैं, उनमें से कुछ का जवाब तो मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ। माननीय सदस्य के खयाल में वक्त पर वारनिंग नहीं दी गई। मैं उनकी इत्तिला के लिए अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले 1 तारीख को आल-इंडिया रेडियो और टी वी से खबर दी गई कि बंगाल को खाड़ी में तूफान बन रहा है और उससे साहिली इलाकों में नुकसान हो सकता है। उसके बाद भुवनेश्वर और दूसरे केन्द्रों से 2 जून को 1 बजे वारनिंग दी गई कि बहुत ज्यादा तेज़ बारिश का अंदेशा है। उसके बाद 2 जून को फिर सुबह 7½ बजे यह वारनिंग भी दी गई कि 65 किलोमीटर की स्पीड पर हवा चल सकती है और यह वारनिंग 2 तारीख को रेडियो से सात बार ब्राडकास्ट की गई। 3 जून को आध आध घण्टे के वक़्ते पर 26 वारनिंग दी गई। 4 जून को फिर दस वारनिंग दी गई।

वारनिंग देने में कोई कमी नहीं रही। इसके बावजूद नुकसान हुआ। सब उपाय कर लिए गए थे, लोगों को खबरदार कर दिया गया था। लेकिन रात 12 बजे तूफान आया और हवा की स्पीड बढ़ती चली गई। जहां 220 किलोमीटर फ्री वण्टा की स्पीड से हवा चले और हरीकैन

की स्पीड का ऐसा जबरदस्त आघी-तूफान हो, वहां नुकसान का सम्भावना थी और काफी नुकसान हुआ, जिसका ब्योरा मैं दे चुका हूँ। हमारी तरफ से वारनिंग देने में कोई कमी नहीं रही।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा सवाल यह उठाया है कि घर के नुकसान का जो मुआवजा दिया जाता है, वह नाकाफी है। मैं राय दे चुका हूँ कि वह नाकाफी है, लेकिन इस तरह का नार्म चल रहा है। सरकार इस पुराने नार्म के बारे में नए तरीके से फिर से सोचेगी। फिनांस मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं। सरकार इस बारे में और करेगी कि इसके लिए कितनी पूंजी दी जा सकती है। लेकिन अभी इसी कायदे के मुताबिक सहायता दी जाती है। मकान को नुकसान होने पर भारत सरकार से ज्यादा से ज्यादा 200 रुपए मंजूर होते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एक मकान के लिए 500 रुपये तक बांट रही है—उस नार्म से ज्यादा दे रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इतने रुपए से मकान नहीं बनता है और मरम्मत भी नहीं होती है। मैं इस मामले में कब बहस कर रहा हूँ ?

समुन्दर के खारे पानी से जो जमीनें खराब हो गई हैं, उन्हें ठीक करने के लिए भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने तजवीज की है, जिसको हमारी सैंट्रल टीम ने देखा है। उस जमीन को किस तरह उपजाऊ बनाया जा सकता है, सैंट्रल टीम की वह सिफारिश सरकार के जैरे-गैरे है। हम उसके लिए काफी रकम दे सकेंगे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में पहले से काफी उपाए कर रही है और पैसा खर्च कर रही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसे की कमी नहीं है। राहत के काम चल रहे हैं। भारत सरकार से जो रकम मिलेगी, उसका जल्द फैसला हो जाएगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा में जो तूफान आया था, उससे बहुत भयंकर क्षति हुई है, यह बात माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कही है और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बताया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो क्षति हुई है, उसका सही तौर पर आंका जाए। ऐसा न हो कि क्षति को

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

कम करके आंकने की कोशिश की जाए। इससे सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता भी कम हो जाएगी। भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में सहायता देने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन जितनी सहायता वहां मिलनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं मिल पा रही है।

साइक्लोन की वजह से समुद्र के किनारे के गांव करीब करीब पूरी तरह से तहस-नहस हो गए हैं, एक दम बह गए हैं और खारा पानी दूर दूर तक फैल गया है। इस खारा पानी, सैलाइन वाटर, से धान और दूसरी चीजों की खेती को केवल इस वर्ष ही क्षति नहीं पहुंचेगी, बल्कि आने वाले वर्षों में भी उसे नुकसान पहुंचेगा। क्योंकि खेतों में वह खारापन पहुंच चुका है। तो एक तो यह सब से बड़ा सवाल है कि खेतों के इस खारेपन को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाएंगे? वैसे इस के लिए लांग टर्म मेजर्स लेने होंगे, तत्काल तो कोई काम हो नहीं सकता है लेकिन कृषि विशेषज्ञों को इस तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि खेतों का वह खारापन दूर किया जा सके नहीं तो हमेशा के लिए पैदावार कम हो जाएगी।

जहां तक इस समय सहायता की बात है उस सहायता के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर कुछ हमारे दूसरे दलों के सांसद गए थे, उन्होंने बताया है कि सहायता का जो काम चल रहा है उस में बहुत सी अनियमितताएं हैं, विशेष रूप से जो सहायता सरकार ने दी है उसका वितरण सही ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। वितरण में भ्रमकर भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। हो यह रहा है कि जो लोग इससे पीड़ित हैं उनकी एक लिस्ट बनायी जा रही है। वह लिस्ट वहां के रेवेन्यू इंस्पेक्टर के लेवल के अधिकारी बना रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सूचना मिली है, जो लोग वहां पर गए हैं उनको बताया गया है कि वह अधिकारी बगैर पैसा लिए लोगों का नाम उस लिस्ट में लिख नहीं रहा है। एक फार्म लोगों को दिया जा रहा है फिल अप करने के लिए, वह भुक्त दिया जाना चाहिए। वहां की प्रदेश सरकार की योजना यही है कि इसे लोगों को भुक्त दिया जाए और उसमें अपना नाम, पता, पिता का नाम वगैरह भर दें। लेकिन

वास्तविकता यह है कि उस फार्म के लिए भी दस रुपये लिए जा रहे हैं। बगैर पैसा लिए फार्म नहीं दिया जा रहा है। फार्म का अभाव दिखाया जा रहा है और फार्म की ब्लैंक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। इसलिए सरकार को तत्काल इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिए क्योंकि हमको यह पता चला है कि एक तो यह फार्म देने में ही भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है, दूसरे, उसके बाद जो सहायता वितरित की जा रही है उसमें से 20 प्रतिशत जो सहायता बांटने वाले अधिकारी हैं वह ले रहे हैं। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य समर मुखर्जी साहब वहां पर गए थे, उनका कहना यह है कि उनकी उपस्थिति में एक एंडीशनल तहसीलदार उस सहायता को बांट रहा था। वहां पर एक बुढ़िया आई, उस ने कहा कि हमारा नाम तो इस लिस्ट में लिखा ही नहीं है। उन्होंने जानकारी करने की कोशिश की तो नायब तहसीलदार ने कहा कि यह लिस्ट रेवेन्यू इंस्पेक्टर ने बनाई है और जो लिस्ट हमें दो गई है उसी के मुताबिक हम सहायता बांट रहे हैं। उस बुढ़िया ने कहा कि हमें पता चला है कि पैसा ले कर ऐसा हो रहा है, हम भी पैसा दे रहे हैं और हमारा फार्म हमें दे दिया जाना चाहिए। इतने में वहां काफी भीड़ इकट्ठा हो गई। उस भीड़ ने इस के विरोध में काफी आवाज उठायी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि 27 जून को इस मामले को ले कर बालासोर जिले के भद्रक सब डिवीजन में फायरिंग हुई। उन्होंने लोगों के ऊपर फायरिंग हुई जो लोग साइक्लोन से पीड़ित हैं। उस में एक आदमी मरा भी। यह स्थिति है। वहां पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उस का नतीजा यह है कि वहां पर जो जनराफ है उस को दबाने के लिए पुलिस फायरिंग कर रही है। इसलिए सब से पहली आवश्यकता तो यह है कि इस वितरण व्यवस्था में जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उस को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाएं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाए करेंगे क्यों कि जहां जहां भ्रष्टाचार है, अगर जनता उस के विरोध में प्रदर्शन करेगी, आवाज उठाएगी तो कितनी जगह

गोली चलाएंगे ? वैसे यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने गोली चला कर पिछले दो ढाई सालों के अंदर देश के हजारों आदिमियों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया है । लेकिन यह कोई अच्छी प्रक्रिया नहीं कही जा सकती । गोली चला कर देश की समस्याओं का या जनता की समस्याओं का हल नहीं किया जा सकता ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि घर बनाने के लिए जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है वह पचास रुपए से 500 रुपए तक है । आज कोई भी मकान इतने पैसे से नहीं बन सकता है । एक हजार ईंट भी कोई खरीदेगा तो उस को कहीं कहीं चार सौ, कहीं पांच सौ रुपया ईंट खरीदने के लिए देना पड़ता है । इसलिए इस सहायता को अवश्य बढ़ाया जाए । मेरी भी यह मांग है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम दस हजार रुपया इस के लिए दिया जाए ।

एक बात रामस्वरूप राम जी कह रहे थे कि उनको पार्टी के कार्यक्रमों बड़ी सक्रियता से इस प्रकार के कामों में दिल-चस्पी ले रहे हैं । मैं उन की सूचना के लिए विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लिस्ट को बनाने में जो धांधली हो रही है उस में उन की पार्टी के लोग भी शरीक हैं, उन अधिकारियों से मिल कर वह भी यह कर रहे हैं, यह भी सूचना उन लोगों ने दी है जो वहाँ पर गए हैं । इसलिए इस बात को रोकने के लिए भी वह लोग अपनी पार्टी के लोगों से कहें ।

तीसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सहायता देने की बात हो रही थी तो यह धोषणा की गई थी रैंडियो से और दूसरे माध्यमों से कि सात दिन का राशन तत्काल दे दिया जाएगा लेकिन वह राशन नहीं दिया गया । जो राशन दिया गया वह आदमी के खाने लायक नहीं था, उसमें कंकड़-पत्थर और कीड़े-मकोड़े थे । (व्यवधान) हमारे पास जो सूचना है वह हम मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहते हैं ताकि वे इसको सुधारने की कोशिश करेंगे । वहाँ पर बाजारों में भी राशन आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है । क्योंकि भारी संख्या में लोग पीड़ित हुए हैं और उनको जितने राशन की जरूरत है वह

बाजारों में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है । जो उपलब्ध भी है वह ख़ूब की क़िस्म का है । उसकी बर्बाद को इम्पूव करने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या कदम उठाएंगे, इसकी जानकारी वे सदन को देने का कष्ट करें ।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो तूफान आया उसमें मछुओं की नावें डूब गईं । बहुत से मछुआरे आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत कमजोर हैं । क्या उनको नावें प्रदान कराने के लिए सरकार कोई सहायता दे रही है ? साथ ही जो स्कूल वगैरह के भवन गिर गए हैं उनके निर्माण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

साथ ही साथ मैं एक प्रश्न और मंत्री जी के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ । जब इस प्रकार की कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है तो उससे निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास जो धन होता है वह बहुत कम होता है । राज्य सरकारें इस संबंध में अधिक खर्चा नहीं कर सकती हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार यदि पर्याप्त सहायता न दे तो राज्य सरकारें ठीक ढंग से उसका प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकती हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे इस मामले को आठवें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष रखेंगे और यह सुझाव देंगे कि ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए राज्यों को पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए ? साथ ही सहायता देने के जो सिद्धान्त हैं उनको और अधिक उदार बनाया जाए । क्या मंत्री जी आठवें फाइनेंस कमिशन के समक्ष इस सवाल को रखेंगे ताकि अधिक सहायता दी जा सके और नियमों को भी अधिक उदार बनाया जा सके ?

अन्त में मैं एक प्रश्न और करना चाहूँगा । दुनिया में बहुत सारे ऐसे देश हैं जिनके तमाम इलाके समुद्रों के किनारे बसे हुए हैं । वहाँ पर भी तूफान आते हैं । क्या सरकार इस बात का पता लगाएगी कि जब उन मुल्कों में ऐसे तूफान आते हैं तब उनकी पूर्व सूचना देने के लिए क्या तरीके अस्तियार किए जाते हैं तथा तूफान के बाद किस प्रकार से सहायता दी जाती है ? साथ ही अगर कोई नयी टेक्नीक अन्य देशों में डेवलप हुई हो तो क्या भारत सरकार उसका लाभ यहां भी उठाने का प्रयास करेगी ? यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । बंगलादेश



[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

वर्ग रह, जहाँ पर इस प्रकार के तूफान आते हैं उनके पास तो शायद कोई महत्वपूर्ण तकनीक न हो लेकिन अन्य विकसित देशों के पास यदि कोई नयी तकनीक हो तो क्या उसका अध्ययन करवा कर उसका लाभ यहाँ पर उठाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा ?

यही चन्द प्रश्नों के उत्तर मैं मन्त्री जी से चाहूंगा ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जितने भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा आधुनिक तरीके दूसरे देशों में अपनाए गए हैं उनका लाभ हम भारतवर्ष में भी उठाते हैं । इन्सैंट से पता लगता है और दूसरे देशों ने जो उपग्रह छोड़ रखे हैं उनसे भी जानकारी ली जाती है । दूसरे देशों में जितने भी बड़े साइक्लोन वार्निंग सेंटर हैं उनको जो जानकारी हासिल होती है उसका भी लाभ हम यहाँ पर उठाते हैं । सारे देशों में आपस में सम्पर्क रहता है । इसलिए इस मामले में कोई कमी नहीं है बाकी अपने सिस्टम को जो स्ट्रैन्थेन करने की जरूरत है उसकी तरफ हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं । अगर कहीं पर वायरलेस स्टेशन बनाने की जरूरत है या ट्रांसपोर्ट प्रोवाइड करने की जरूरत है तो उसकी तरफ मिनिस्ट्री पूरा ध्यान देगी और जो कुछ भी बन सकेगा हम आगे करेंगे ।

आपने भूष्ठाचार के बारे में शिकायत की है कि फार्मों के लिए भी पैसा लिया जाता है । अगर ऐसा हो रहा है तो यह बुरी बात है । आपने जो कुछ भी कहा है उसके बारे में हम इन्क्वायरी करेंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का ध्यान इसकी तरफ आकर्षित करेंगे । अगर आपके पास कोई स्पेसिफिक इन्स्टान्स हो, वह आप हमें बताएं, हम आपका शुक्रिया अदा करेंगे ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I was present there.

वहाँ पर फायरिंग भी हुई है ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : फायरिंग जहाँ हुई है, उसका हम पता कर लेंगे लेकिन भूष्ठाचार के कोई ऐसे केसेज जिनमें हम उन आदिमियों को पकड़ सकें तो हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी कि आपने हमें इतिहास दी, हमने कुछ सुधार किया । 20 प्रतिशत कट कहीं होता है । यह हो सकता है कि

कोई कोई आफिसर करप्ट हो । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे मुसीबत के मामले में स्टेट सरकार सक्ती के साथ अमल करती है और जल्दी से किसी आफिसर की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है कि वह उसमें खाएगा । अगर कहीं किसी ने ऐसा किया है, तो उस से रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ होगा । इस वजह से लोगों ने शिकायत की और लोग उठे तथा एजीटेशन हुआ और भगड़ा हुआ होगा । जहाँ रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा, वहाँ भगड़ा होगा । अगर कहीं पर करप्शन है, तो लोग रजिस्ट्रेशन करते हैं और वह बात छिपी नहीं रह सकती है ।

सुन्टर टीम उड़ीसा में गई, तो उन्होंने खास तौर से इस बात की तरफ तब्बजह दी थी कि स्टेट सरकार की तरफ से क्या इन्तजाम किए गए हैं और सही तौर पर पता लगाया जाए कि लोगों को नुकसान हुआ है और जो हकदार हैं, उसको राहत पहुँचाई जाए और गलत किस्म के आदमी कहीं पैसा न लेकर भागें । उसके लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से थ्री-टायर सिस्टम चल रहा है, जिससे कि उनको तसल्ली हुई है । गांव का प्रधान लिस्ट तैयार करता है कि किस-किस के घर में कितना-कितना नुकसान हुआ है । उसके बाद वहाँ का रिबैन्डु इंसपेक्टर उसको चैक करता है और उसकी रिपोर्ट को बीस परसेंट तक चैकिंग करके वहाँ का ताल्लुक तहसीलदार कलेक्टर को रिपोर्ट करता है और फिर कलेक्टर रिपोर्ट को देखता है और जब उसकी तसल्ली हो जाती है, तब वहाँ पर राहत का पैसा दिया जाता है । इसमें हो सकता है कि कहीं पर गलती हो जाए । इस संबंध में हम स्टेट सरकार को भी कहेंगे और इस चीज के लिए आप साहेबान से भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जो पैसा इस काम के लिए खर्च हो रहा है, वह सही तौर पर खर्च हो और हकदार को मिले । मैं इस बात पर खास ध्यान दे रहा हूँ और आगे दूंगा ।

फिशरमैन की बोट्स का जो नुकसान हुआ है । उसके लिए भी इसी तरह से पैसा दिया जा रहा है । ग्रान्ट्स दे रहे हैं । सौ रुपया दिया जाता है, जिसकी कि बोट खो गई हो, टूट गई हो या डूब गई हो । (व्यवधान) मकान के लिए भी जितना हो



सकता है, दिया जा रहा है। वहां भी 500 रु. स्टेट सरकार दे रही है। यह बात यहां पर बराबर आ चुकी है। इसके अलावा भी राहत के काम बहुत से हो रहे हैं। चन्द बातों का जिक्र यहां पर आया है। छः साल तक के बच्चों को मुफ्त खाना दिया जा रहा है। दवाईयां वहां पहुंच गई हैं। काफी तादाद में ऐसा मीटिरियल वहां पहुंचा दिया गया है जिसकी कि वहां पर जरूरत थी। 1500 टन स्पेशल तौर पर लेवी सीमेंट भेजा है और 1500 टन कैरो-सिन आयल भेजा है और 50,000 टन लेवी सीमेंट यहां पर से सप्लाई किया गया है, राहत के काम के लिए। इस तरीके से बेशुमार सीमेंट भी भेजा जा रहा है। जी. सी. आई. और ए. सी. शीट्स सप्लाई की गई हैं। सलाइन वाटर से जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसके अमेंडमेंट के लिए मैंने पहले ही जिक्र किया कि अभी से सब कुछ विदा जा रहा है। पानी सूझा रहेगा, तो उससे ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचेगा। जहां से पानी निकल सकता है, स्टेट सरकार पम्प करके उसको निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है। जहां जमीन खराब हो गई है वहां लाइन मीटिरियल का इस्तेमाल करके उसको सुधारने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इन सब चीजों की तरफ हमारी पूरी-पूरी तब-वजह है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हाउस इस बात से इत्तिफाक करेगा कि भारत सरकार ने और राज्य सरकारों ने इस मामले में कोई कांताही नहीं बरती और राहत पहुंचाने के लिए कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ी है।

14.49 hrs.

## RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that a letter was received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 31st May 1982 from Shri Devi Lal, an elected Member from Sonapat constituency of Haryana resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker accepted his resignation with effect from 31st May 1982.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, statements by Ministers.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

14.50 hrs.

## STATEMENT RE. OVERDRAFTS BY STATES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as this House is aware, resort to overdrafts by the States from the Reserve Bank of India has been causing concern from some time now. At the meeting of the National Development Council held on 14th March, 1982, I voiced my concern at this phenomenon of overdrafts and cautioned the States that their overdrafts had reached such proportions that it was no longer possible to ignore the problem. I, therefore, said that it might become my painful and unpleasant duty to enforce financial discipline. Unfortunately, inspite of this warning, the overdrafts continued unabated.

Planning Commission and my Ministry have been having a continuous dialogue with the State Governments with a view to minimising the practice of resort to overdrafts by the State Governments. During the Plan discussions relating to the Annual Plan, 1982-83, it was assessed that eleven States out of the 20 States banking with the Reserve Bank of India would close the year 1981-82 with deficits. However, the figures of year-end deficit for 1981-82 since received from the RBI showed that most of these eleven States had deficits above the agreed level and seven other States also closed with deficits contrary to their assurance that there would be no year-end deficit. Therefore, it was felt that, unless some effective steps were taken to curb this tendency, it would result in a highly inflationary situation.

As this House is aware, the Overdrafts Regulation Scheme was introduced in 1972 which was slightly modified in 1978. The Government of India has so far refrained from strict enforcement of the scheme, hoping that the States would correct them-

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

selves. In the absence of any sign of improvement, the Centre has decided to enforce rigidly hereafter the Overdrafts Regulation Scheme.

The Government of India, however, recognises that it would be unrealistic to expect the States to wipe out their overdrafts overnight and abruptly reverse this trend, without a large measure of assistance from the Centre. The Government of India has, therefore, in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India, decided upon a package of measures to enable the States to start with a clean slate from 1st July 1982. These measures are:

(i) The grant of term loans aggregating to Rs. 1743.46 crores to clear the closing deficits of States at the end of 1981-82. These loans will be for a duration of ten years for special category States (viz. Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim do not bank with the RBI.) and for a duration of five years for the other States, excluding a moratorium of one year on repayment of principal and interest i.e. the loans together with interest will become repayable from 1984-85 onwards;

(ii) Short-term assistance to clear any additional deficits that States may have generated between 1st April 1982 and 30th June, 1982, in the form of advance release of the States' share in Central taxes, Central assistance for States' Plans and ways and means advances wherever necessary. All these amounts will, however, be adjusted during the course of the financial year 1982-83;

(iii) Action by the Reserve Bank of India to double the ways and means limits that the States have with it, with effect from 1st July 1982 to provide a larger cushion against temporary imbalances between their receipts and expenditure.

If, even after these arrangements come into effect from 1st July 1982, any State still runs into an unauthorised overdraft with the RBI in violation of the Overdrafts Regulation Scheme, then there will be no option for the Reserve Bank but to stop payments to the State Government against its cheques and bills, as it had to do on two earlier occasions in May 1974.

As these arrangements were decided only recently, no provision exists in the Budget for 1982-83 for grant of term loans to the States. I shall separately be coming to this House shortly with a request for Supplementary Demands for Grants for this purpose. I would, however, hasten to assure the House that though this would increase the budgetary deficit of the Centre, it would have no impact on the economy as such, since this deficit by the States has already been absorbed by the economy.

The Overdrafts Regulation Scheme now in force is briefly as follows:

(a) If a State Government is indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days, even within the limits of the ways and means advance, the position will be discussed with the State Government initially at the official level to rectify the imbalance; and, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister to devise such corrective measures as may be called for; and

(b) As soon as any State Government has availed itself of 75 per cent of the authorised ways and means limit, the RBI will caution the State Government and if, despite such caution, the State Government's account is overdrawn for more than 7 working days, the Reserve Bank of India will automatically suspend payments of the State Government which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared.

The Government's decision regarding these arrangements were announced on 1st July 1982, since the overdrafts of the States on the Reserve Bank of India had necessarily to be cleared by the end of June. Government decided to use this opportunity to bring about the much-needed financial discipline among the States.

14.56 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING INFORMATION GIVEN IN COURSE OF REPLY TO DISCUSSION RE WELFARE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I had informed the House while replying to a Private Member's Resolution sponsored by Shri M. M. Lawrence on 26-2-82 on certain facts relating to the applicability of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, 1948, to the workers of the construction industry. On rechecking the facts I found that certain factual inaccuracies had crept into the statement. I am therefore, bringing to the notice of the House the correct position at the earliest possible opportunity.

Provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme were extended to construction industry with effect from 31st October, 1980. In my statement earlier I had stated that a construction worker gets the benefit of the Employees' Provident Funds scheme when he is working at the site for more than two years. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble House that according to the latest amendment of para 26 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme issued by Government Notification No. GSR 130, dated the 31st January, 1981, every

employee employed in or in connection with the work of a factory/establishment to which the E.P.F. Scheme applies and in receipt of wages upto Rs. 1600/- per month shall be entitled and required to become a member of the Fund from the beginning of the month following that in which the above para comes into force in such factory/establishment if on that date he has completed three months' continuous service or has actually worked for no less than sixty days within a period of three months or less in that factory/establishment under the same employer or partly in one and partly in the other or has been declared permanent in any such factory/establishment, whichever is the earliest.

I had further stated in my earlier statement that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act are applicable to construction workers. The E.S.I. Act, 1948, provides that the appropriate Government with the approval of the Central Government may extend the provisions of the Act under section 1(5) to any industry. The State Government are the appropriate Government in this case. The Government of Gujarat and the Union Territory Administration of Delhi have obtained the approval of the Central Government. They have yet to issue notification extending the provisions of the E.S.I. Scheme under Section 1(5) to the building and construction industry. I may assure the Hon'ble Members that we are pursuing the matter with the Government of Gujarat and the Delhi Administration as also other State Governments and the Union Territories with all the earnestness for extension of the E.S.I. Scheme to building and construction industry.

I sincerely regret the inconvenience caused to the Hon'ble Members.

14.59 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF VARIOUS REPORTS OF POLICE  
COMMISSION

श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपूर): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान पुलिस कमिशन, जो 15 नवम्बर, 1977 को मूक रर किया गया था, की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस पुलिस कमिशन के टर्म आफ रेफरन्स में करीब करीब पुलिस से मूतालिक तमाम मामलात आ गए थे और इसी वजह से इस की अहमियत भी बहुत ज्यादा थी। पुलिस के महकमों में जो परेशानियाँ हैं और पुलिस के लोगों की जो परेशानियाँ हैं, उन को देखते हुए हमें उम्मीद थी कि रिपोर्टों पर फौरन अमली कदम उठाया जाएगा क्योंकि पुलिस की हॉसलापरस्ती तसल्लीका न होने की वजह से ही अवाम के यकौत पर भी असर पड़ा है, जिस को खुद पुलिस कमिशन की पहली रिपोर्ट, जो सरकार को 7 फरवरी 1979 को पेश की गई थी, ने भी कबूल किया है। पुलिस कमिशन ने अपनी बाकी सात रिपोर्टें भी हुकूमत को पेश कर दी हैं जिनमें पुलिस की परेशानियों को दूर करने और अवाम में पुलिस के लिए एत्माद बहाल करने के लिए बहुत सी सिफारिशत की हैं। मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि पुलिस कमिशन की रिपोर्टों पर जल्द से जल्द बमल कराया जाए ताकि मुल्क में बढ़ रही ला-कानूनियत पर काबू पाया जा सके और पुलिस की जानज शिकायत को दूर किया जा सके।

[श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपूर) :

फ़ैज़ी असीदर صاحب - में भारत सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय संस्कृति एवं भारत को, एक समय यहां के धार्मिक केन्द्रों, तीर्थों तथा चमत्कारिक आकाशीय शक्तियों से सम्पन्न मंदिरों के कारण जाना जाता था। आज हमारे तीर्थों, धार्मिक केन्द्रों एवं अन्य सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों का अविषय खतरों में दिवाई देता है। वैज्ञानिक औद्योगिक प्रगति ने हमारे मस्तिष्क पर कुछ ऐसा प्रभाव जमाया है कि हम उन धार्मिक धरोहरों को सहल रख सकने में अक्षम साबित होने लगे हैं जिससे

के लोगों को जो परिधानाया है उन को देखते हुये हमें अम्हद नही के पुलिस कमिशन की रिपोर्टों पर फ़ुरा عملی कदम अत्हाया जाऊँगे - के पुलिस की हوصा परस्ती तसली बख़्श नह होने की वजह से ही एवाम के यकौत पर भी अत्र पड़ा है जिस को खुद पुलिस कमिशन की पहली रिपोर्ट जो सरकार को 7 फ़रवरी 1979 ए को पेश की गयी - ने भी अ्बुल क़बुल किया है - पुलिस कमिशन ने अ्बुल बाक़ी सात रिपोर्टों भी ह्कूमत को पेश की दी हैं जिस में पुलिस की परिधानों को दूर करने और एवाम में पुलिस के लूँे बहुत सी सलुशत की हूँ - मेरी सरकार से दरख़ास्त है के पुलिस कमिशन की रिपोर्टों पर ज़ाद अज़ ज़ाद एमल क़राया जाऊँगे ताकि मुल्क में ब़ूह रहे र्ही ला क़ानूनियत पर क़ाबू पाया जा सके और पुलिस वालों की जानज़ शिकायत को दूर किया जा सके -]

(ii) NEED FOR CREATION OF A SEPARATE  
MINISTRY AND MAKING FIRM POLICY FOR  
MAINTENANCE OF ANCIENT MOVEMENTS

15 hrs.

श्री भीला भाई (वांसवाड़ा): मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय संस्कृति एवं भारत को, एक समय यहां के धार्मिक केन्द्रों, तीर्थों तथा चमत्कारिक आकाशीय शक्तियों से सम्पन्न मंदिरों के कारण जाना जाता था। आज हमारे तीर्थों, धार्मिक केन्द्रों एवं अन्य सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों का अविषय खतरों में दिवाई देता है। वैज्ञानिक औद्योगिक प्रगति ने हमारे मस्तिष्क पर कुछ ऐसा प्रभाव जमाया है कि हम उन धार्मिक धरोहरों को सहल रख सकने में अक्षम साबित होने लगे हैं जिससे



देश को एक विशिष्ट पहचान, एक विरासत मिली है।

हमारा देश इन सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों से परिपूर्ण है। चारों तीर्थ धर्मों के बलावा महाराज की नगरी उज्जैन, हरिद्वार, ऋषिकेश, इलाहाबाद, मथुरा-वृन्दावन, सुंदर दक्षिण के मंदिर, राजस्थान की गाथा रातें हुए बहुत से पुराने किले ये सब हमारी संस्कृति का साथ आज भी उंचा उठाए हुए हैं। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि हम इन राष्ट्रीय धरोहरों की लगभग उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। इनके रख-रखाव एवं समुचित मरम्मत आदि की स्पष्ट एवं दृढ़ व्यवस्था नहीं है।

हमारे देश के आर्थिक, औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कितने ही आवश्यक कदम उठाए हैं। विभिन्न मंत्रालय भारत सरकार में इस बारे में हैं और ये आवश्यक भी हैं। इसी तरह से ही हम आज देश को इस तरह उन्नत कर सके हैं और कर रहे हैं।

मैंने यह अभिन्न मत है और सुदृढ़ विचार है कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों को बचाने के लिए हमें एक लंबी अवधि की नीति बनानी पड़ेगी। यथासमय किए हुए कार्य काफी नहीं हैं। ये कार्य तभी हो सकते हैं जब एक अलग से मंत्रालय इस कार्य की देखभाल करे।

मैंने एक मामला पिछले सत्र में माता देवियों देवी के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए उठाया था। भारत सरकार के सांस्कृतिक विभाग ने मुझे ये उत्तर दिया कि उन्होंने यह मामला राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाया है। कितनी आश्चर्य की बात है हजारों लाखों लोगों की सुविधा का सवाल राज्य सरकार से उठाया गया है कह कर टाल दिया गया।

इन सब बातों से मेरी यह धारणा बिल्कुल पक्की हो गई है कि इस संबंध में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने बहुत आवश्यक हैं और यह कार्य एक अलग मंत्रालय ही कर सकता है।

(iii) Need for taking measures to check river water and air pollution

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I draw the attention of the concerned Ministry to the following matter of urgent public importance:—

The pollution of the environment—the river waters the estuaries of rivers adjoining the sea shores and the air—has been posing a threat of serious proportions. Industrial pollutants and other wastes are constantly discharged into the river beds by industries situated close to the river banks. Similarly, in the major cities, their wastes flow into the nearby waterways. For instance, the Yamuna receives large quantities of untreated domestic sewage from Delhi, the Hooghly from Calcutta and the Cooum from Madras. The same is the case with rivers in other States: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The water of the holy Ganga near Varanasi are reported to be highly contaminated.

Sea shore is not free from this phenomenon. It is established that the Mahim Creek in Bombay receives more than 300 millions litres untreated domestic sewage, besides several million litres of industrial effluents everyday. Such discharges lead to mercury contamination in the waters and fish in those waters are affected by such contamination.

Besides river waters, the land area also is subjected to contamination in many places, as industrial wastes are kept in the open without protection.

At present, in India, only a few of the 3000 odd cities and major towns have proper sewage facilities and the people of the rest of the towns face a constant threat of disease caused by toxic wastes.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

With the growth of industries, our cities and major town are subjected to air pollution as well caused by toxic pollutants emitted by industries and by moving vehicles. There have been recent reports about a high degree of contamination from industrial wastes in the wazirpur area of Delhi and Pollution of surroundings due to the waste material emanating from the Nuclear Fuel Complex in Hyderabad. Similar are the reports of pollution of the air extending over several kilometers by black graphite dust emitted by the factory of Graphite India Ltd, situated near Bangalore.

This problem is a national problem and requires to be tackled on a war-footing. The States which have not yet adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of) Pollution Act are to be persuaded to adopt them soon and joint efforts have to be made by the Centre and the States in the direction of prevention. Control and abatement of water and atmosphere pollution. The schemes are to be drawn up and implemented quickly for the disposal of sewage in the major towns where such facilities do not exist now. If necessary, Ordinance or legislation may be adopted.

(IV) DETERIORATING ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS OF UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री जैनल बशर (गाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में बुनकर इस समय गंभीर आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहे हैं। गरीब बुनकरों के माल की बिक्री नहीं हो पा रही है और दूसरी तरफ बैंकों से वर्षों पहले लिए गए कर्जों की वसूली काफी तेज हो गई है।

गरीब बुनकरों की जीविका का प्रमुख साधन जनता धोती "साड़ी" बनाना था जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश हंडलूम कारपोरेशन खरीदता रहा है। इस समय उत्तरप्रदेश हंडलूम कारपोरेशन ने जनता धोती "साड़ी" खरीद प्रायः बंद कर दी है। इससे लाखों की संख्या में बुनकरों के करघे बंद हो गए हैं।

पिछले दिनों मैंने गाजीपुर और आजमगढ़ में बुनकर आबादियों का दौरा किया था। वहां मुझे आजमगढ़ के मऊ, कोपागंज तथा गाजीपुर के बहादुरगंज और जंगीपुर में बुनकरों ने काफी संख्या में मुझे बताया था कि हंडलूम कारपोरेशन के खरीद सेंटर बंद पड़े हैं। इसके अलावा 3-4 महीने से बुनकरों का पैसा हंडलूम कारपोरेशन द्वारा बुनकरों को नहीं दिया गया है। यही दशा प्रायः उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी स्थानों की है। यदि शीघ्रतिशीघ्र उत्तर प्रदेश हंडलूम कारपोरेशन बड़ी संख्या में बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार जनता धोती "साड़ी" की खरीद नहीं करता तो बुनकर भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हो जाएंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश हंडलूम कारपोरेशन की यह भी आम शिकायत है कि वह गरीब बुनकरों से जनता धोती "साड़ी" की खरीद न करके बिचौलियों से थोक में खरीद करता है। एक-एक आदमी से 4-4, 5-5, 6-6 हजार धोती साड़ियां खरीदी जाती हैं और दूसरी तरफ करघे के पीछे काम करने वाला बुनकर तैयार साड़ियों की बिक्री के लिए मारा-मारा फिरता है।

कुछ वर्षों पहले बुनकरों ने बैंकों से कर्ज ले रखे थे। बुनकरों को अपना काम शुरू करने में जितने कर्ज की आवश्यकता थी, उसमें केवल 1/3 पूंजी कर्ज के रूप में दी गई थी। इन कर्जों को लेने के लिए भी बुनकरों को अवैध रुपए खर्च करने पड़े थे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस कर्ज से वे कोई काम शुरू नहीं कर सके और कर्ज अदा नहीं हुए। इस समय बड़ी संख्या में बुनकरों पर कर्ज का बोझ चढ़ा हुआ है। इनमें से अधिकतर बुनकर बैंकों का कर्जा चुकाने में सर्वदा असमर्थ हैं। सरकार को कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए जिससे बुनकरों को इन कर्जों से मुक्ति मिल सके और वे फिर से अपने पैरों पर खड़े किए जा सकें।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह शीघ्र-तिशीघ्र उत्तरप्रदेश के बुनकरों की गिरती आर्थिक दशा की तरफ ध्यान दे और ऐसी कार्यवाही करे जिससे उनके तैयार माल की खरीद की व्यापक व्यवस्था हो तथा उन्हें कर्जों से मुक्ति दिलाने का कोई रास्ता निकल सके।

(v) ALLEGED CLOSING DOWN OF FLOUR MILLS IN BIHAR DUE TO REDUCED SUPPLY OF WHEAT QUOTA.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (काँडरमा): देश के सभी राज्यों में बड़ी चक्कियां तथा रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स के द्वारा जन वितरण हेतु गेहूँ पीसने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार मासिक गेहूँ आबंटित करती रही है। अप्रैल 1982 में भारत सरकार ने बिहार की 22 बड़ी चक्कियों को 2610 मी. टन तथा 20 रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को 16390 मी. टन गेहूँ आबंटित किया। मई 1982 से केन्द्र सरकार ने बड़ी चक्कियों के कोटे काट कर केवल बड़ी मिलों के लिए गेहूँ आबंटित किया। इससे 28 बड़ी चक्कियां बंद हो गई हैं। ये सभी बड़ी चक्कियां लघु-उद्योग के अन्तर्गत निर्बाधित हैं और इन चक्कियों में कार्यरत सैकड़ों लोगों को भुख-मरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बिहार की जनता फ्लोर मिलों का आटा व्यवहार में कम से कम पसन्द करती है क्योंकि उससे अच्छा बड़ी चक्कियों का आटा स्वास्थ्यवर्धक समझती है। छोटा नागपुर का क्षेत्र इस वर्ष अकाल से पीड़ित है। इन चक्कियों से सैकड़ों मजदूरों को रोजी रोटी मिलती थी। वह बंद हो गई है। बिजली की मिनिमम गारंटी एवं बैंक ऋण जमा तथा अनावश्यक सुदखोरी इन छोटे उद्योगों पर वज्राघात के समान है।

अस्तु, श्रीमन् कृषि एवं आपूर्ति मंत्री से आग्रह है कि अन्य राज्यों की तरह तुरन्त बिहार को बड़ी चक्कियों को 3226 मी. टन मासिक गेहूँ का कोटा चालू किया जाए और सोंतला व्यवहार बिहार के इन लघु उद्यमियों के साथ नहीं किया जाए।

(vi) ALLEGED REDUCTION IN QUOTA OF RICE AND WHEAT TO BIHAR.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): वर्षा नहीं होने के कारण सम्पूर्ण बिहार तपती धूप और भीषण गर्मी में जल रहा है। आदरा नक्षत्र की वर्षा में किसान धान का बीज खेतों में डालते थे। परन्तु उसके फले हो जाने से किसानों में सर्वत्र कुहराम है। जिन इलाकों में नहरें हैं, उन में भी पानी नहीं रहने से स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई है।

उधर नहर विभाग के अधिकारी भी कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। नलकूपों की स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है। जो कुछ नलकूप ठीक हैं भी उन से काम नहीं चल पा रहा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में थोक और खुदरा दोनों मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है। गल्ला चोर और मुनाफाखोर जनता को लूटने की ताक में लगे हुए हैं। बिहार में खाद्यान्न की स्थिति गम्भीर बनती जा रही है।

बिहार में राशन की दुकानों में गल्ला सप्लाई करने के लिए भारत सरकार प्रत्येक माह पचास हजार टन चावल और चौबीस हजार टन गेहूँ देती थी जो वहां की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कम था। परन्तु आश्चर्य और दुःख की बात है कि भारत सरकार ने उस में भी कटौती कर दी है। चावल का कोटा पचास हजार टन से बीस हजार टन और गेहूँ का कोटा चौबीस हजार टन से बीस हजार टन प्रतिमाह कर दिया है। इसका साफ मतलब है कि सरकार आम उपभोक्ताओं को संकट की इस घड़ी में मुनाफाखोरों और गल्लाचोरों के रहमो-करम पर छोड़ देना चाहती है। इसका परिणाम स्पष्ट है। न मालूम कितने लोग भूखों मर जाएंगे क्योंकि उन्हें राशन की दुकानों से खाद्यान्न मिलेगा नहीं और क्रय-शक्ति में हास होने के कारण बाजारों से वह आवश्यक सामग्री खरीद नहीं सकेंगे।

बिहार सरकार के खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति मंत्री ने भारत सरकार की खाद्यान्न कटौती की इस नीति का विरोध कर बिहार की करोड़ों जनता की आवाज को बुलन्द किया है।

मेरा भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्री से अनुरोध होगा कि वह बिहार को मिलने वाले पचास हजार टन चावल और चौबीस हजार टन गेहूँ के कोटे में किसी भी प्रकार की कटौती नहीं करे। मेरा यह भी अनुरोध होगा कि वह बिहार की वर्तमान गम्भीर स्थिति को देखते हुए उसके कोटे में और वृद्धि करे ताकि कोई भूख से नहीं मरने पाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Professor, after you read it, the Minister has agreed to reply.



PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur): Very good news, Sir. It will give us..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has come and told me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): Very kind of him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, these small mercies are welcome.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Special-ly when you are saying unkind things.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. I have not allowed that point of order.

(vii) ALLEGED TEMPERING OF THE TELEPHONE OF SHRI H. R. KHANNA, CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It has been reported that ever since Justice Khanna was nominated as the Opposition candidate for the Presidential election on 12th July 1982, his telephone was being tampered with. It is further learnt that for at least three hours every day, Shri Khanna's telephone was out of order and the STD was also being interrupted.

This amounts to direct interference by the Government in the campaign for Presidential election, and an encroachment on fair and free elections.

The Minister for Communications should make a statement in this regard, and assure the House that the Government will not tamper with the fair and free Presidential elections.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): What about our telephones? (Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir: whether a particular telephone is tap-

ped or not, I will neither confirm nor deny. Normally I would not; but in this particular case, I will rather make an exception, and take the House into confidence.

When this news appeared in the Press, I immediately directed that the position be ascertained, as to whether tapping was done. And there is a procedure. The procedure is that if I tap a particular telephone, I do it on an order from a prescribed authority, a written order with reasons given. And then along the telephone is tapped. In this case, there is no written order; and the telephone was never tapped at all.

I also wanted to know whether this telephone had gone out of order, by checking up with 198 about complaints. On 198, after he was declared the Presidential candidate, we had only two complaints—one on the 2nd and another on the 3rd. On the complaint of 2nd, it was found that there was no fault at all. On the complaint of 3rd which reached us in the evening, it was found that at the distribution point, the wire was slightly dislocated. That was set right the next day morning. Excepting that, there is no complaint registered with us, about the faulty functioning of the telephone. I am assured by my top officers that this telephone has been working perfectly all right, without interruption. There is no question of tampering with the telephone. There can be only tapping of the telephone, under a special order; and nothing of that sort has happened here.

I can also assure the House that we have got enough sense of balance and sense of proportion to know that merely because of the candidacy of Mr. Khanna, he has not assumed any special significance to deserve our special attention for a special tapping. (Interruptions) That is what I wanted to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir,



please take note of the fact that the Minister has said that he—Mr. Khanna—has not acquired a special significance to deserve special tapping. Will he tell us what special significance has to be acquired in order to get the tapping by the hon. Minister?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The significance can be either positive or negative; and it can be absolutely indifferent and neutral. As far as this is concerned, there is no significance, either negative or positive. (Interruption)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): This is a very important matter. What is meant by special tapping?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Every tapping is special. In that sense, I said it there is nothing more.

(viii) NEED FOR INCREASED AND PROMPT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT FOR FAMILY RELIEF MEASURES.

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर): मान्यवर, राजस्थान प्रदेश में भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति से हालात अब बदतर हो गये हैं। गाँवों में मनुष्यों के लिए धान व पशुओं के चारे की भयंकर कमी बनी हुई है। पशुओं को बचाना अब मुश्किल हो गया है। मानसून के अभी तक नहीं आने से एवं साधारण से कम वर्षा होने के मौसम विभाग की भविष्य-वाणियों से राज्य के लोगों में चिन्ता फैल गई है। अकाल राहत कार्यों के कारण लोगों को थोड़ी मजदूरी मिल पायी है परन्तु राज्य सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर होने के कारण मजदूरी पर लगने के इच्छुक सभी मजदूरों को अकाल राहत के कार्यों पर नहीं लगाया जा सका है। कई अकाल राहत शिविरों को अभी से बंद किया जा रहा है जिसके कारण गाँव में बैठे किसान, मजदूर, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग अपनी आजीविका चलाने में असहाय हो गये हैं। इसका कारण एक यह भी है कि पिछले चार वर्षों से लगातार सूखे से उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी कमजोर हो गई है कि गाँव

का साहूकार व व्यापारी उनको नगद २१ सामग्री के रूप में उधार देने से कतराने लगे हैं। क्योंकि उनको निकट भविष्य में वसूली की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अकाल के मद में आर्बिट्ररी धनराशि से राज्य सरकार ने लाखों मजदूरों को समय पर रोजगार दे कर भूख से मरने से तो बचाने में सफलता प्राप्त की है लेकिन समय पर मानसून नहीं आने से अभी लम्बे समय तक अकाल राहत शिविरों को चलाने की आवश्यकता पड़ गयी है। क्योंकि मानसून के आ जाने के बावजूद भी अविलम्ब खेतों में धूमिलहरी मजदूरों का रोजगार नहीं मिल सकेगा, जिसके कारण उन्हें अकाल राहत कार्यों के आधार पर ही रोजगार देना आवश्यक है।

मेरा कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि राज्य सरकार को अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए अविलम्ब और अधिक राशि उपलब्ध कराएँ एवं राज्य सरकार को स्पष्ट निर्देश दें कि जब तक कोई मजदूर काम में आना चाहे उन्हें मजदूरी पर लगाया जाना चाहिये। मानसून के आने तक एक भी अकाल राहत शिविर बन्द नहीं करें।

(ix) NEED FOR AMENDING CONSTITUTION TO GIVE RIGHT TO VOTE TO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLIES OF UNION TERRITORIES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On July 12, 1982, the nation will elect the President of the Republic. Members of Parliament and of the State Legislatures will exercise their precious right to vote in this election. However, the M.L.As. of the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh though they are elected in precisely the same manner as the Members of the Legislatures of the States will not form part of the electoral colleges and will not have a right to vote in this important election. The Members of the Legislative Assemblies of those Union Territories are not entitled to vote in this election since Article 54 of the Constitution as it presently stands only confers this right on Members of Parliament and of the

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Legislatures of the States. This provision was made at a time when Union Territories did not have their own Legislative Assemblies. In the present circumstances however, this provision is objectionable, anomalies and unfairly discriminates against the elected members of the Legislatures of the Union Territories and in fact operates against the people of those territories who are in a substantial measure deprived of their democratic right to choose the President. The Presidency is indeed a Constitutional office which symbolises the unity of the country and its commitment to the democratic process. I, therefore, call upon the Government to introduce necessary legislation so that Artical 54 of the Constitution is amended and this disqualification does not any longer attach to the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories.

(x) NEED FOR STEPS TO INSURE PAYMENT TO SUGARCANE CULTIVATORS IN U.P.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की विभिन्न चीनी मिलों, विशेषकर सहकारी चीनी मिलों तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने प्रबन्ध में चलाई जाने वाली चीनी मिलों ने फरवरी, 82 के पश्चात गन्ना मूल्य का भुगतान अब तक नहीं किया है, जिससे गन्ना उत्पादकों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई है। एक ओर तो गन्ना कृषकों को करोड़ों रुपये गन्ना मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है, दूसरी ओर विभिन्न ऋण-दात्री समितियों, भूमि विकास बैंक, राजस्व अधिकारियों, क्षेत्र विकास समितियों आदि द्वारा कृषि, नीलाम की कार्यवाही की जाकर कृषकों से जबरन ऋण वसूली की जा रही है जिससे कृषकों में अत्यन्त भय व असंतोष व्याप्त हो गया है।

खलिहान से गेहूँ उठाने से पहले ही वर्षा के कारण गेहूँ पहले ही खराब हो चुका था, अब भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति के कारण कृषक

की आर्थिक अवस्था शोचनीय हो गई है और वह किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़ की स्थिति में आ गया है। चीनी के ओषक उत्पादन के पश्चात् भी गन्ना कृषक को उसके गन्ने का मूल्य न मिलना सरकार की असफलता का द्योतक है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह केन्द्रीय कानून के अन्तर्गत व्याज व हरजाना समेत गन्ने का मूल्य कृषकों को तुरन्त दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे।

15.25 hrs.

### EYES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for the therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The Eyes (Authority for Use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1980 has been introduced in this House on 1st December, 1980 and it seeks to replace the Bombay Corneal grafting Act, 1957 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi in 1964.

For quite some time, eyes of deceased persons are being used for surgical operations and trans-plantations in the Union Territory of Delhi mainly in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and in the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narain Hospital. The working of the Bombay Corneal Grafting Act, 1957, has however revealed some deficiencies.

Under the Bombay Act, eyes can be removed by any registered medical practitioner practising any system of medicine and recognised as Registered medical Practitioner.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They can be removed even in Bhagalpur Jail.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Since the removal and preservation of eyes require special skill and special facilities, it is considered necessary to ensure that only qualified Registered Medical Practitioners under the Indian Medical Council Act and who have either post-graduate qualification in Ophthalmology or have adequate experience and training enucleation procedure are permitted to remove eyes from the bodies of the deceased persons.

Though the Bombay Act provides for the removal of eyes from bodies in certain hospitals or medical or teaching institutions for therapeutic purposes, with a view to respecting the wishes of the relatives of the deceased persons concerned and giving them an opportunity to claim the bodies, it is considered appropriate to prohibit the removal of eyes from bodies till such time as they do not get damaged and also wait even beyond that period in cases where there is some possibility of the body being claimed by the relatives. Provisions for this and also for the removal of eyes from the dead bodies of the persons if he/she so authorises at any time before his/her death either in writing or orally in the presence of two or more witnesses, at least one of whom is a near relative, have been made in the Bill.

The Bill also gives authority for the removal of eyes in the case of unclaimed bodies in any hospital, prison, nursing home or other such institution, with adequate safeguards.

The Bill also provides for removal of eyes from the body of a person whose death is caused by accident or by any other unnatural cause and the dead body has been sent for post mortem examination for medico-legal purposes.

Subsequent to the introduction of the Bill in December, 1980, it has been considered that we should also utilise

this opportunity to provide in the Bill for the removal of eyes from bodies of a person who has donated the same for pathological investigation and for research purposes.

I will therefore, be moving an amendment for this purpose to provide for the removal of eyes in such cases also.

As the House is aware, among the large number of blind and visually handicapped persons in this country 20 to 25 per cent of them are said to have corneal blindness. It is roughly estimated that about two million cases can be helped by corneal grafting operations. The Government of India, fully realising the importance and magnitude of the Problem and economic loss arising therefrom, have launched the National Programme for Control of Blindness, which is also of the items included in the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister.

The cases of corneal blindness cannot be treated or cured by any other method but by corneal grafting operation. The advancement in science has now made it possible that the cornea or the eye removed after the death of a person can be processed and used for this transplantation operation with a fair degree of success.

According to information, apart from Maharashtra, similar enactments for corneal grafting are passed in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Chandigarh.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): West Bengal also has passed. You do not keep the information correctly.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Now I accept the information.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** A Select Committee has gone into it.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** It is my hope that the enactment of this Bill will be emulated by the States where such legislation is yet to be enacted.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration and passing by this House.

15.29 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, the Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the use of eyes of deceased persons for the therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

15.30 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE. ATROCITIES BEING COMMITTED ON SCHEDULED CASTES IN TAMILNADU, MAHARASHTRA, UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now we take up discussion under rule 193—atrocities being committed on the Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, U.P., Bihar and other parts of the country.

**श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद):** राम विलास जी, आप के वास्ते स्पीकर साहब स्वयं आए हैं ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):** प्रधान मंत्री को भी आना चाहिए था । स्पीकर तो आते ही हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जब तक नहीं आएंगी तब तक समस्या का निदान नहीं हो सकता ।

**श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी:** आप का भाषण वह सुन रही है ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** हमारा भाषण क्या सुनेंगी ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I will take care.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक आग्रह करता हूँ, इस को अदरवाइज न लिया जाये, लेकिन हम नह देख रहे हैं कि यहां पर डिस्कशन होता है, उस डिस्कशन का कोई फ्रूटफुल रिजल्ट निकलता नहीं है, उस को एक सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जब भी इस तरह का डिस्कशन हुआ है प्राइम मिनिस्टर कभी यहां नहीं आते हैं । जब यह एक नेशनल डिजीज हो गया है और उस पर हम लोग विचार करते हैं तो कम से कम प्रधान मंत्री को यहां पर होना चाहिये ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** आप के दल के नेता हैं ?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** हमारे दल के नेता प्रधान मंत्री होंगे तो आप से पहले बैठेंगे । ... (व्यवधान) ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय,** आज पुनः हम लोग एक ऐसे मसले पर विचार करने के लिए यहां बैठे हैं जिस मसले के सम्बन्ध में जितनी निन्दा की जाए, जितना कुछ कहा जाए कम है । मैं अभी दण्डवत् साहब से आज बात कर रहा था, मैंने कहा कि अब क्या इस पर क्या कहा जाए ? इतनी बार चर्चा हो चुकी है, इतनी बार सदन में इस पर डिस्कशन हो चुका है, उस के बाद भी मर्ज घटने के बजाय और बढ़ता जा रहा है । उस का क्या उपाय है ? एक ही चीज हमारे जैसे लोगों के दिमाग में आती है कि सरकार की नियत साफ नहीं है, हम इस सवाल को बार बार उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं, समूचे देश के नक्शे को देखें तो मामला बढ़ता जा रहा है । बिहार में रोज घटनाएँ घटती हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में रोज घटती हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में घट रही हैं, तामिलनाडु में घट रही हैं, महाराष्ट्र में घट रही हैं, कोई भी जगह बाकी नहीं रही है कि जहां यह बिमारी फैल न रही हो । आजादी के 35 वर्ष के बाद जब हम यह कह रहे हैं कि हम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और उस दिशा में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं जो सभ्यता के



विकास की दिशा है, तो उस के साथ साथ हमारे माथे पर यह कलंक जुड़ता जा रहा है और सब से दुःख स्थिति यह है कि कल तक तो यह होता था कि ऐसी घटनाओं के होने के बाद हत्यारों के दिमाग में सजा का डर भी रहता था, लेकिन आज उस के दिमाग में सजा की बात बिलकुल खत्म हो गई है। कोई ऐसी घटना आप नहीं बता सकते जिस में शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शेंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ऊपर ऐसी घटना घटी है, उस की हत्या हुई हो और उस में किसी को पनिशमेंट मिला हो। कफल्या के संबंध में पिछली बार मैंने कहा कि जब ने अपने जजमेंट में कहा है कि यह देश के ऊपर कलंक है कि दिन देहाड़े हत्या होती है, कत्ल किए जाते हैं, 18 शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट की बादमी मार दिए जाते हैं, चूंकि वह बारात ले कर जा रहे थे और एक आदमी को एक घंटे के लिए भी सजा नहीं हो पा रही है महज इसलिए कि कोई एबेडेंस नहीं है। देहली की घटना घटी साधोपुर की घटना घटी, मैनपुरी की घटना घटी, और इस इसू को ले कर रिजॉइन किया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां के प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री, अब तो वह गृह मंत्री प्रोमोशन पा कर जाने वाले हैं, बिहार की मुख्य मंत्री वगैरह को भी थोड़ा बहुत इस को अनुकरण करना चाहिये, इस से लैसन लेना चाहिए। आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि गैनी में घटना घटी तो बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने, बजाए उस पर थोड़ी बहुत सान्त्वना देने के यह कहा कि शायद शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों ने भड़काने का काम किया और यह विभिन्न अखबारों के एडिटोरियल में आया है, उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि:

"The Bihar Chief Minister, Mr. Jagannath Mishra, holds the Harijans and anti-social elements responsible for last Monday's murder of six Harijans by landlords in Gaini village in Patna District. The Harijans were only demanding the legally prescribed minimum wages and

had reportedly gone back on a settlement."

आपने बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया जिसमें एक सूत्र मिनिमम वेंजेज दिलाने के संबंध में है। लेकिन वहां पर जब लोग मिनिमम वेंजेज की मांग करते हैं तो उनको गोली से उड़ा दिया जाता है। उसके बाद जो आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह भी लैण्ड-टाइस का ही साथ देता है। यहां पर हमारे गया के साथियों को मालूम होगा, और गाबाद जिला पुराने गया जिले का ही भाग था। इसी गया जिले में इसके पहले घटना घटी थी। 6 फरवरी, 1980 को पारसवीधा में घटना घटी जहां पर दर्जनों लोगों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया था। इसी सदन में 26 अप्रैल, 1982 को डिस्कशन हुआ था। बेला में चार हरिजन को मार दिया गया था। जस्टिस भोले यहां पर बैठे हैं, हम लोग मैनपुरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गए तो वहां क एस.पी. कमेटो के सामने नहीं आए। हमने कह दिया था कि इस प्रकार से घटनाएँ घटेंगी नहीं बल्कि बढ़ेंगी। जिस जिले का डी.एम. और एस.पी. इतनी भी जिम्मेदारी महसूस न करें कि पार्लमेंट की एक कमेटो आई हुई है उसके सामने जाकर हम कुछ बतलावें तो फिर उस जिले की हालत और क्या हो सकती है? उसके बाद देहली में घटना घटी, साधूपुर में घटी और फिर रामपुरा में घटना घटी। इस तरह से एक ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तीन घटनाएँ घटी।

इसी प्रकार में महाराष्ट्र की बात है। चार लोगों के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी बोलने की बात थी -- शिवाजी यूनिवर्सिटी, फुले यूनिवर्सिटी, तिलक यूनिवर्सिटी और डा. अम्बेडकर यूनिवर्सिटी। डाक्टर अम्बेडकर के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी खुलती है। उस वक्त शरत पवार की मिनिस्ट्री थी और उस समय इसके लिए प्रस्ताव पास कर के दिया गया लेकिन फिर जो होता है वह किस के दिमाग की उपज है

इसी तरह से देश के अन्य भागों में कुछ सटर्न एरियाएँ हैं जहां पर ऐसी घटनाएँ घटती हैं। मैं तस्मिलनाडू गया था। वहां पर द्रविड़ कजगम की बहुत बड़ी मीटिंग

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हुई थी। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ परिवार को जिन्होंने वहाँ पर ब्राह्मणवाद व्यवस्था पर कुठाराघात किया था। वहाँ पर भी सट्टेन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जहाँ पर इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ घटित होती हैं, जैसे रामनाथपुरम है, तिरुनलवेली है और मीनाक्षीपुरम है। कुछ सट्टेन स्पाट्स हैं जहाँ पर धर्म परिवर्तन होते हैं और ऐसी घटनाएँ घटती हैं लेकिन फिर भी यह सरकार उस पर काबू नहीं पा रही है। जब कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर ही एक घटना के बारे में उल्टा बयान देगा तब क्या ऐसी घटनाएँ घटेंगी? नहीं, वह तो और भी बढ़ती जायेंगी।

हमको यह शिक्षा दी गई थी कि अगर कोई कमजोर आदमी कभी किसी बलवान को थप्पड़ भी मार दे तो भी बलवान को ही दण्डित करना चाहिए क्योंकि शोषण के कारण उसमें बौखलाहट रहती है। लेकिन बिहार में चीफ मिनिस्टर ही इन्स्टीगेट करते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों ने ऐसा किया। नतीजा यह होता है कि पहले 6 हत्या हुई थीं और बाद में 12 हो गईं।

हम लोग यहाँ पर कांस्टीट्यूशन की कसम खाते हैं लेकिन क्या वीकर सेक्शन के लोगों को उस पर कोई विश्वास रह गया है? आज सिविल राइट्स क्या हैं और अनटचैबिलिटी क्या है, इसको कौन नहीं जानता। कौन नहीं जानता कि आज भी गांवों में छूआछूत चलती है, कुएं से वीकर सेक्शन के लोगों को पानी नहीं लेने दिया जाता है। महाराष्ट्र में अन्तुले साहब ने कह दिया था कि अगर डा0 अम्बेडकर यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम पर रिजेंट-मेंट है तो 70-75 लाख रुपये मैं देता हूँ, आप नयी यूनिवर्सिटी खोल लें। यह तो वही बात है कि अगर एक कुएं से पानी नहीं लेने दिया जाता तो कह दिया जाए कि पैसा लेकर दूसरा नया कुआँ खोद लो। नई यूनिवर्सिटी खोलो - क्यों? आप भी यह बात जानते हैं कि आज भी गांवों में लोगों को पानी नहीं मिलता है। मैं कमेट्री के साथ मीनाक्षीपुरम गया था। एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का लड़का, जो

बम्बई में रहता था और बम्बरी छे आया था, वह वहाँ चाय पीने के लिए चाय की दुकान पर गया। वहाँ उसको चाय तो मिल गई, चाय पीने के बाद उससे पूछा गया कि तुम किस जाति के हो, जब उसने जाति का नाम बताया तो उसको थप्पड़ मार दिया गया। हमें उस कमेट्री में यह भी बताया गया कि उन्हें चाय ठण्डी करके ऊपर से मुँह में डालनी पड़ती है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसने अछूत निवारण कानून बनाया है, सिविल राइट्स कानून बनाया है, उसके तहत कितने लोगों को सजा हुई है। एक महीने की जेल या 500 या 1000 रुपये जुर्माना। लोग आकर थप्पड़ मारता है, गोली मार देता है, जितना ह्यूमिलिट कर सकता है, वह करता है और फिर जाकर 500 रु. दे दिया। आज तक अछूत निवारण कानून के तहत मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को सजा हुई है? मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस को आप यदि इन्फोर्स करना चाहते हैं, कानून को इन्फोर्स करना चाहते हैं, तो इस दिशा में आप को सक्ती से कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। आर्टिकल-17 में कहा गया है:

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

मेरे विचार में आज तक एक आदमी को भी सजा नहीं हो पाई है। जब इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाएगा और एक रूटिन सा बन जाएगा तथा लोगों ने एक मन बना लिया है कि हमें इन लोगों से निपटना है, तो काम नहीं हो सकता है।

बिहार में पटना डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वह राजधानी का हैडक्वार्टर है। वहाँ पुलिस जाती है, जिस को मन में आएगा, पकड़कर गोली मार दी जाती है, नक्सलाइट

के नाम पर । यह एक साधारण बात हो गई है कि यदि बिहार में किसी को मारना हो, तो कह दो कि यह नक्सलाईट है । उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी को मारना है तो कह दो डाकू है । एक ही डाकू जेल में बन्द रहता है, वही डाकू के लिए कहा जाता है कि गोली से मार दिया गया और कुछ ही दिन के बाद उस डाकू के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि पुलिस उसके पीछे लगी हुई है । यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि मरने वाला कौन था, जेल में कौन बन्द था । इसका मतलब यह है कि वह निदोष व्यक्ति है । इस तरह की घटनायें घटती जा रही हैं ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जो नीचे की चट्टान है, वह ऊपर आने की कोशिश कर रही है । आज वह समाज का सबसे दबा-कुचला व्यक्ति है, वह अपने अधिकारों का महसूस करने लगा है कि इस देश में भी उसका अधिकार है । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो एक शोषण की मनोवृत्ति जकड़ी हुई है, उसके दिमाग में ढीलापन नहीं आया है । और वह ढीलापन आएगा भी नहीं, जब तक कि हमारी मनोवृत्ति में कहीं न कहीं सुधार नहीं होगा । जब तक हम फिर से उस पर अंकुश लगाने की बात नहीं करेंगे ।

मैं आपको एक-दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । पिछली दफा गुजरात के बारे में यहां पर डिस्कशन हुआ था । उस वक्त गुजरात के बारे में एक पार्लियामेंट में शब्द आया था--मैरिट शुड-नांट-वी-इगोर्ड । हमने उस समय भी कहा था कि मैरिट की बात हमेशा आप मत उठाइए, क्योंकि हम लोग जानते हैं कि मैरिट का क्या अर्थ होता है । आप बिहार में चले जाइए, बिहार में एक मिथला विश्व-विद्यालय है । उस विश्वविद्यालय में दूसरा कोई एडमिशन नहीं पा सकता है । पंडित पाएगा और पंडित में भी मिथला पंडित जो होगा । पता नहीं पांडे जी मिथला में आते हैं या नहीं आते हैं । मेरे ख्याल में नहीं आते हैं । बिहार में संस्कृत स्कूल खोला गया है । वहां एक वक्त में 20000 शिक्षकों की बहाली

होगी । क्या उसमें कोई एक आदमी शेड्यूलड कास्ट का हो सकता है, बैंकवर्ड का हो सकता है, अंदर देने ब्राह्मण, वह भी मिथल ब्राह्मण जगन्नाथ मिश्र का होगा, लगूवे-भगूवे । तो रिजर्वेशन किसके लिए है, क्या मेरे लिए है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लगूवे-भगूवे ।

श्री राम दिलास पासवान : मतलब अगल-बगल वाले ।

यहां हमने अभी देखा कि जगदगुरु शंकराचार्य जी यहां आए थे, तो सब के सब मंत्री उसमें मौजूद थे ।

एक अनिनीय सदस्य : आप अध्यक्ष जी का नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं ।

श्री रामदिलास पासवान : वह तो उन के स्वागतार्थ वहां गये थे । आप मुझ को एक बात बतलाइये - क्या किसी शंकराचार्य की पोस्ट पर कोई शेड्यूलड कास्ट का आदमी बैठ सकता है ? शंकराचार्य की पोस्ट को एक जाति-विशेष के लिए बना दिया गया है । मैंने कई बार कहा है कि आप एक रेलीजस इंस्टीचूशन खोल दीजिये जहां धर्म की व्याख्या हो । कोई भी आदमी उस में हिन्दू धर्म को सीख सकता हो, कुरानशरीफ और बाइबिल सीख सकता हो, दूसरे धर्मों को सीख सकता हो, उस के बाद जब वहां से निकले तो उस धर्म के मन्दिर में पुजारी बन जाये, शंकराचार्य की गद्दी पर बैठ सके । लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है । कोई व्यक्ति एक अक्षर वेद का नहीं जानता, लेकिन मन्दिर में जा कर, हरे राम, हरे कृष्ण कह कर मन्दिर का पुजारी बन सकता है, जमीन को हड़प लेता है, हमारी ही जमीन है उस पर कब्जा कर के हमारे ही लिए मन्दिर का दरवाजा बन्द कर देता है ।

What is religion?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : ऐसा व्यक्ति शंकराचार्य नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: ऐसा व्यक्ति शंकराचार्य हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शंकराचार्य ने शुद्ध को कुत्ता कहा था।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: ठीक है, कुत्ता कहा था। ब्राह्मण गाय और शुद्ध कुत्ता।

एक माननीय सदस्य: ऐसा आदमी गया का महन्त बन सकता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: बिल्कुल बन सकता है और यह भगड़ा वहाँ चल रहा है। संघर्ष वाहिनी के लोग लड़ रहे हैं।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:  
(Alwar): This should be expunged from the record.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या एक्सपंज किया जाए। यह तो शंकराचार्य ने कहा है।

हमारे यहाँ बिहार में बाँध गया है, वहाँ के महन्त के पास 15 हजार बीघे जमीन एक्स्ट्रा है। सरकार को सब मालूम है कि उस लैंडिंग प्रापर्टी का विवाद चल रहा है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। एक कुरसैला महाराज है, जो बिहार में मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं उन के पास 20 हजार बीघा जमीन फालतू है, लेकिन क्या होता है? धर्म की आड़ में सब कुछ चलता है। दूसरी जाति का आदमी शंकराचार्य क्यों नहीं हो सकता? अगर जाति-विशेष का आदमी ही शंकराचार्य बन सकता है तो निश्चित रूप से जो पिछड़ी जाति का है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट है, उस के दिमाग को धक्के पहुँचता है।

इस देश में गाय को माता कहा जाता है लेकिन जब वह मर जाती है तो अपने कंधों पर उठा कर उस माता को क्यों नहीं फेंकते? वहाँ हमारी जरूरत पड़ती है। उस का दूध तुम पियो, उस को फेंकने का काम हम करें। कहा जाता है कि

इसमें मानिटरी-इन्कम का प्रश्न है। मानिटरी इन्कम तो और भी बहुत सी चीजों से होती है, कोठे पर बैठने से भी होती है। आज हम लोगों का एक आदमी का दर्जा नहीं दिया जाता है, जानवरों से भी बदतर समझा जाता है। आज स्वीपर से लोग घृणा करते हैं क्योंकि वह पाखाना साफ करता है। मेहतर का काम पाखाना साफ करने का क्यों बनाया गया है?

अगर पाखाना साफ करना ही इस का उद्देश्य है तो प्रत्येक माँ अपने बच्चे का पाखाना साफ करती है, उस से भी घृणा करें। इस लिये इस देश में जब तक आउटलुक नहीं बदलेगा, काम नहीं चलेगा इस की जड़ में मूल चीज है जाति-व्यवस्था। एक माँ को यहाँ लड़का पैदा होता है तो वह सोचती है कि एक दिन मेरा बेटा जज बनेगा, लेकिन एक स्वीपर के घर में लड़का होता है, तो उसकी माँ सोचती है कि मेरा बेटा एक दिन भड़ू ले कर सफाई करेगा। यहाँ जन्म के साथ अमल जुड़ा हुआ है। इस लिये जब तक इस जाति व्यवस्था को चाँट नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा।

15.47 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair.

हम देख रहे हैं कि जाति-व्यवस्था बजाया टूटने के बड़ती जा रही है। जब आरक्षण का सवाल आता है तो आप को एक उदाहरण बतलाता हूँ -- कल हमारे पास एक लड़का आया और बोला कि हम को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में एडमिशन चाहिये। हम ने कहा -- ले लो। उस ने बताया कि मेरे टोटल मार्क्स में केवल 5 मार्क्स जोड़े जाते हैं। मान लीजिये -- कुल 1000 मार्क्स हैं, उन में मेरे 500 मार्क्स हैं, तो कुछ 5 मार्क्स उस में जोड़ कर 505 हो जायेंगे।



यानी 0.62 परसेंट। इसके लिये हम ने पत्र भी लिखा है कि यह क्या रिजर्वेशन हमारे लिये रखा हुआ है। आप इस तरह के रिजर्वेशन को खत्म कर दीजिये क्योंकि लोग यह सोचते हैं कि पता नहीं शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लड़कों को कितनी अधिक सुविधा मिल रही है। टोटल मार्क्स अगर 500 हैं, तो उस में 5 मार्क ही जुड़ते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम क्या देखते हैं। पिछली बार हम ने एक प्रश्न किया था पटना हाई कोर्ट के के बारे में कि वहां पर चतुर्थ श्रेणी में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कितने लोग हैं। पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल किया था और उस के जवाब में हमें यह बतलाया गया था कि वहां पर 265 चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में एक भी चपरासी शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स या शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स का नहीं है। तो फिर यह रिजर्वेशन किसके लिये है, मेरे लिये रिजर्वेशन है? हम लोगों ने आंकड़े निकाल कर दिये थे कि एक जाति विशेष के कितने लोग किस जगह पर हैं। भारत सरकार में कैबिनेट के अगर 18 मंत्री हैं, तो उन 18 मंत्रियों में से 9 एक जाति के मंत्री हैं। जहां गवर्नर लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नरों की कुल संख्या 27 है, तो उनमें से ब्राह्मण 13 हैं, गवर्नर और लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नरों के सचिवों की जहां कुल संख्या 24 है, वहां उनकी संख्या 13 है, चीफ सेक्रेटरी जहां कुल 26 हैं, वहां वे 14 हैं, भारत के मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री, उप-मंत्री के प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी जहां 49 हैं, वहां वे 34 हैं, सचिव, अतिरिक्त सचिव एवं उनके समकक्ष जहां करीब 500 हैं, वहां वे 320 हैं, विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों की जहां कुल संख्या 98 है, वहां वे 50 हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और एडीशनल जजों की कुल संख्या जहां 336 हैं, वहां वे 169 हैं, राजदूत और उच्चायुक्त जहां 140 हैं, वहां वे 58 हैं, स्टैंडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ मब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज के चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव

जहां केन्द्र में 158 हैं, वहां इन की संख्या 91 है। इतनी संख्या एक विशेष जाति के लोगों की इनमें है और 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारा 15 परसेंट, 16 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है और उसके लिये भी आप हमेशा यही कहते रहते हैं कि सूटेबिल कैंडिडेट एवैलेबिल नहीं है। हाई कोर्ट में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये भी सूटेबिल नहीं है।

जब श्री वेंकटरामन फाइनैस मिनिस्ट्री में थे, तो उस समय मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था कि जितने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं, राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंक हैं, उन में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कितने लोग हैं और कितने बैंकों ने रिजर्वेशन के कोटे को पूरा किया है। इस का जो जवाब हमें मिला, उस में यह था कि एक भी ऐसा बैंक नहीं है, जहां पर शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का कोटा चतुर्थ श्रेणी में भी पूरा हुआ हो। जब चतुर्थ श्रेणी में ही हमारा कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है तो फिर दूसरी श्रेणियों की हम क्या बात कह सकते हैं। हमें यह भी बताया गया था कि होम मिनिस्ट्री 1980 में डाइरेक्ट एक सर्कूलर जारी कर रही है, जोकि रिजर्वेशन के बारे में है। वेंकटसुब्बय्या भी यहां है और वे तो शुरू से ही इस मिनिस्ट्री में हैं। इसी पार्लियामेंट में 21-3-82 को मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था, जिसमें यह पूछा था कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ क्या है और उसमें हमारा कोटा पूरा हुआ है या नहीं। इसका जवाब हमें यह दिया गया कि उस की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ 80,408 है और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोटा पूरा नहीं है। सीमा सुरक्षा बल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ 84,598 है। उसमें शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा पूरा नहीं है, असम राइफल्स का पूरा नहीं है, भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस का पूरा

[श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

नहीं है और केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल का भी पूरा नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ आप यह कहते रहते हैं कि 50 परसेंट ले लो, 60 पर सेन्ट ले लो। हमारा जो 12 परसेंट, 14 परसेंट कोटा है, वही आप नहीं दे रहे हैं और सिपाहियों की कैटगिरी में नहीं दे रहे हैं, जिसमें हम जिव्दगी भर काम करते आये हैं, तो फिर इस तरह की बातें क्यों कही जाती हैं। दूसरे लोगों को समझाने के लिये, उन को भड़काने के लिये आप रोजाना अखबारों में कहते हैं, रोज रेडियो पर कहते हैं कि 40 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दे रहे हैं, 50 परसेंट दे रहे हैं और 60 परसेंट दे रहे हैं और रोजाना हम को गाली देते हैं। आप हमें इस तरह से गाली देते हैं लेकिन कभी आप ने अपने मन में हिसाब लगा कर देखा है कि कितना रिजर्वेशन हम को मिल रहा है। आप यही देख लीजिए कि बिहार में जब श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर चोफ मिनिस्टर थे, तो उस वक्त कितने हरिजन एस० पी० थे और कितने हरिजन डी० एम० थे और आज आपने कितने शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को डी० एम० था एस० पी० लगा लखा है। पहले जो वहां पर शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग डी० एम० या एस० पी० थे, उन को भी बाहर कहीं न कहीं भेज दिया है और आप अपने भाषणों में “हरिजनों की जय”, “आदिवासियों की जय” और “मूसलमानों की जय” करते हैं और रेडियो पर यह कहते रहते हैं कि लेकिन रेडियो बन्द हो जाने पर इन सारी बातों को भूल जाते हैं। केवल भाषणों में ही ये बातें रहती हैं। अभी 4 दिन पहले की बात है। मैं अखबार खोज रहा था लेकिन मुझे वह मिला नहीं। आज से 4-5 दिन पहले अखबार में यह निकला था कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सर्कूलर भेज देती है लेकिन वे उसको मानती नहीं हैं। यह क्या बात है ?

मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि आप एक काम कीजिये कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और एस० पी० पर आप इस की रेस्पोंसीबिलिटी फिक्स कर दीजिये। बिहार में बेलछी की घटना घटी थी, तो उस समय हमारी वहाँ पर सरकार थी। उस समय हमने यह किया था कि प्रत्येक डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में एक अधिकांशी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का होगा चाहे डी० एम० शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का हो, चाहे एस० पी० हो, चाहे एस० डी० ओ० हो और ए० ए० पी० हो। इनमें से एक तो हरिजन या आदिवासी होगा ही। और चारों में से एक शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का अफसर रहेगा और प्रत्येक जिला स्तर पर रहेगा। यह कार्यवाही को गई थी। उसका नतीजा हुआ था।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : आप के समय में बेलछी में घटना घटी थी, उसके लिए आपने किसी को चार्जशीट नहीं किया, वह हम ने किया।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : बेलछी घटना का जो मेन अभियुक्त श्री इन्द्रदेव चौधरी, निर्दलीय एम० एल० ए० था उसकी जेल में मृत्यु हुई थी। क्या आप के पास में कोई भी ऐसा उदाहरण है ? क्या आपने कफलता में एक भी आदमी को सजा दी ? देवली काण्ड में आपने क्या ऐसे लोगों का सजा दी ? देवली काण्ड वाला तो प्रधान हो गया। साधुपुर में क्या एक भी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया ? आपको तो शर्म आनी चाहिए कि आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर तो आपके मूंह पर तमाचा मार कर चले गये। वह यह कह कर चले गए कि मैं अश्रम हो गया हूँ। अब आप लाख ढिंढोरा पीटिए, आप लाख कहिए कि सुधार हुआ है। आपके ऐसे लोगों द्वारा आपका सारा पर्दाफाश होता चला जाएगा।

आप लाख कहिए कानून और व्यवस्था में सुधार हो रहा है, हम शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए यह बना रहे हैं, यह कर रहे हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने सब बता दिया है। इसी तरह से बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात है। मैं उसको छोड़ता हूँ क्योंकि अपनार्लियामेंटरी लेंगेज हो जाएगा। अगर उनमें भा. जरा सी हया-शर्म होती तो उनकी भी चीफ मिनिस्ट्री को छोड़ कर चल देना चाहिए था।

मैं राम स्वरूप राम जी आप से कह रहा हूँ। मैं सभा माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं होगी तब तक आप कुछ करना भी चाहेंगे तो भी नहीं होगा। इसीलिए आज हम जैसे आदमी को दुःख हो रहा है। आज जिस तरीके से मामला बढ़ रहा है वह अच्छा नहीं है। आज शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों में, गरीब वर्ग के लोगों में वे चाहे किसी भी जाति के लोग हों, उनके दिमाग में फ्रस्ट्रेशन आ गया है। आप उन्हें लाख शिक्षा दीजिए, आपकी वे शिक्षा सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। जब पेट में आग लगती है तो उसे कुछ नहीं सूझता है। हम जैसे आदमी के लिए तो यह बात हो सकती है कि देश बहुत बड़ी चीज है, नेशनलिटी बहुत बड़ी चीज है लेकिन जिस आदमी के सामने जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न हो उसके लिए इन सब बातों पर सोचने का वक्त कहाँ है?

धर्मपरिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बातें कही जाती हैं। हम मीनाक्षीपुरम् गए थे। वहाँ के बारे में कहा गया कि पेट्रो-डालर की ताकत काम कर रही है, विदेशी ताकत काम कर रही है। जब उनमें पेट्रो-डालर काम कर सकता है तो आपका डालर क्यों नहीं काम करता है? जब

आपका चीफ इंजीनियर, सुपरिण्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर धर्मपरिवर्तन करता है तो क्या उसके पीछे एक हजार या पाँच सौ रुपये काम करते हैं? हमने वहाँ हजारों आदमियों से बात की। इसके पीछे जो सब से बड़ी बात है, बजाए उसको पहचानने के, आदमी को आत्म सम्मान देने के दूसरे कारण ढूँढे जाते हैं। हमने उन लोगों से कहा कि जब तुम मुसलमान हो जाओगे या ईसाई हो जाओगे तो क्या तुम्हारा ह्युमिलेशन नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कम से कम यह तो फख्र है कि हमने उस हिन्दू धर्म को छोड़ा दिया, जिसका मतलब ब्राह्मण होता है, जिसका मतलब राजपूत होता है, जिसका मतलब वैश्य होता है या जिसका मतलब शूद्र होता है। प्रत्येक दूसरे धर्म में व्यक्ति के प्रति समानता का भाव होता है लेकिन हिन्दु-धर्म में समानता का भाव नहीं है, इसमें सभी के लिए अपनापन नहीं है। हिन्दू धर्म में अपनापन नाम की चीज ही नहीं है। इसमें व्यक्ति की बुनियादी स्वतन्त्रता नहीं है। विदेश में अगर कोई चमड़े का कारोबार कर रहा है तो वह नीच नहीं है। लेकिन अपने देश में कोई चमड़े का या जूता बनाने का काम करता है तो वह अमुक जाति का है, अगर कोई झाड़ू मारने का काम करता है तो वह अमुक जाति का है। 35 साल को आजादी के बाद कभी कभी हम को ऐसा लगता है कि अगर इस देश में अंग्रेज नहीं आये होते तो सोशल इक्विलिटी और इक्विलिटी विफोर ला जैसे कानून को इस देश में बनाने के लिए हमें चार जेनरेशन लड़ना पड़ता। नहीं तो यहाँ ऐसे कानून नहीं बनने वाले थे। यहाँ ब्राह्मण के लिए अलग कानून बनते, राजपूत के लिए अलग कानून होते, वैश्य के लिए अलग कानून बनते और शूद्र के लिए अलग कानून बनते और मनुस्मृति के मुताबिक बनते।



श्री केशवराव (रयपुर): वर्ण व्यवस्था की त। अंग्रेजों ने बढ़ावा दिया था।

श्री रम बिलस प.सवान : वर्ण व्यवस्था की जननी मनुस्मृति है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि इक्विलिटी बिफोर ला को बनाने का जो एक कलम से अंग्रेजों ने काम किया, एक कलम से कानून के सामने सब को बराबर घोषित किया, बराबर बना दिया वह हम लोग नहीं कर पाते। आज हम लोग उस कानून का इम्प्लीमेंट तक नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज क्या होता है दिन दहाड़े आदमी का खून होता है। बिहार में मेरी कांस्टीच्युन्सी में दिन दहाड़े एक एम. एल. ए. के लड़के ने एक आदमी का मार दिया। मारने के बाद खुलेआम घूम रहा है, उसको पकड़ा तक नहीं गया। किसकी शायत आई है जो उसको पकड़े। (व्यवधान)

16 hrs.

इसीलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है। जब तक जाति-व्यवस्था पर चोट नहीं करेंगे, उसको खत्म करने का प्रयास नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह रोग दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता ही जाएगा।

हम लोग जब लाइसेंस देने की बात बात करते हैं, गरीबों को लाइसेंस देने के लिए कहा जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। अब उत्पादन घट रहा है। एक आदमी जाता है और सब को भुज कर चला जाता है। लाइसेंस देने के बारे में आप क्यों नहीं गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचते? कम से कम पढ़े-लिखे नाजवानों को लाइसेंस दिया जाए। क्यों नहीं प्रत्येक गांव में एक फॉर्म --- "ग्राम सुरक्षा दाल" बनाते, जिसमें सभी जाति के लोग रहें और ग्राम की रक्षा का उनका दायित्व रहे। ऐसे जिलों में डी. एम. और एस. पी. शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के क्यों नहीं रखे जाते। सासकर जिन जिलों में घटनाएं होती हैं। देश में कुल 8-10 जिले हैं।

यहां पर एक्सपेरीमेंट करके देखिए। जिस एस. पी. या डी. एम. के क्षेत्र में इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी। गया के बारे में जहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों पर ज्यादाती हुई है, राम स्वरूप राम जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, क्या इन्होंने नहीं लिखा था डी. एम. को और चीफ मिनिस्टर को। इसके बावजूद वहां पर सुरक्षा का प्रबंध क्यों नहीं किया गया? तब चुनचुन भा और जगन्नाथ मिश्र के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जा सकती? इस तरह से जब तक पनिशमेंट नहीं दिया जाएगा तब तक सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है।

लैण्ड रिफार्म का कानून बिल्कुल खोखला है। इस कानून के जरिये गरीबों को मत मरवाइए। इस बारे में जनप्रतिनिधि बार-बार लिखते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। जब गरीब जमीन के लिए जाता है तो उसे गोली का शिकार होना पड़ता है। इसलिए आप लैण्ड रिफार्म एक्ट का कड़ाई से पालन करवाइए।

सभापति महोदय, यह एक तरह की बदबू है, इसको जितना दबाने की कोशिश की जाएगी, जितना लीपा-पोती करने की कोशिश की जाएगी, उतना ही यह फैलेगी।

जब मैं ब्राह्मणवाद के सम्बन्ध में कहता हूँ तो मेरे सामने दयानंद सरस्वती का चहुरा आ जाता है, जो ब्राह्मण थे और जिन्हें जहर खाना पड़ा। यहां पर भी मधुलिमये जी और कई माननीय लोग हैं जो इसके खिलाफ लड़ें, लेकिन जो भी इसके खिलाफ लड़ेगा उसको चकनाचूर कर दिया जाएगा। सब उसके शिकार हुए हैं। छत्रपति शिवाजी का राज्याभिषेक क्यों नहीं किया गया था? कहा गया था कि यह राजा होने लायक नहीं है। मैं जब महाराष्ट्र गया था तो मुझे लोगों ने बताया कि काशी बनारस से गागा भट्ट को वेदमंत्रों का जाप करने के लिए बुलवाया गया था। इसके बाद पांडितों ने कहा कि ये राजा तो बन सकते हैं, लेकिन वेद मंत्र इनके कान



में नहीं जा सकता। इसी तरह मैं गुजरात गया था। सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल के प्रधान मंत्री बनने में एक बाधा जाति को भी थी। कामराज के मार्ग में भी जाति व्यवस्था बाधक थी। इसलिए इस जाति व्यवस्था की तोड़ना पड़ेगा, इस ब्राह्मणवाद को तोड़ना पड़ेगा।

श्री एम. रामगोपास रेड्डी: सभापति महोदय, जो रजिस्ट्रेशन है, उसको छोड़कर दूसरी बातें कह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिसास पासवान: हमारी जाति व्यवस्था है वह सिखाती है जानवरों से प्यार करो, चींटी को चीनी खिलाओ, गाय को मां कहो, सांप को दूध पिलाओ लेकिन आदमी को प्यार न करो इस व्यवस्था को तोड़ना होगा। नहीं तोड़ेंगे तो ये जा एट्रासिटीज हैं ये कम नहीं होंगी। जो एट्रासिटीज करने वाले हैं उनकी हम सब को, चाहे वे किसी भी पक्ष के लोग हों, किसी भी जाति या सम्प्रदाय के लोग हों, मन बना कर एक स्वर से निन्दा करनी होगी। साथ ही साथ कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

क्या कारण है कि यह बीमारी रुक नहीं रही है बल्कि बढ़ती जा रही है? सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो कत्ल करने वाला है, जो अत्याचारी है उसके मन से भय दूर हो गया है। भय नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। वह समझता है कि पैसा होना चाहिए। अगर पैसा है और जाति का बल मेरे साथ है तो मैं किसी का भी कत्ल कर सकता हूँ, मुझे रक्षा मिलती रहेगी। जब तक य चीज रहेगी तब तक अत्याचार रुक नहीं सकते हैं।

प्रत्येक स्तर पर शैड्यूलस कास्ट के लोगों को रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिलना चाहिए। इनका कोई आदमी एस पी बन जाता है तो उससे उनकी रक्षा कम होती है। लेकिन दूसरे लोगों के मन में भय अधिक होता है। यही काफी होता है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ कि 1980 में केन्द्र ने जो गाइड लाइज भेजी थी उन के ऊपर यदि ठीक से जमल किया गया होता, उनको अगर ठीक से पालन किया गया होता तो आज यह बीमारी खत्म होने के कगार पर

होती। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है पुनः कि आज यह बीमारी कई गुना बढ़ गई है। हमारी आबादी देश की कुल आबादी का पच्चीस प्रतिशत है। जिस दिन ये पच्चीस प्रतिशत लोग जाग गए तो आप साफ समझ लीजिए कि गृह युद्ध की सम्भावना हो सकती है जीवन की इज्जत, आदर सब स्टेक पर लगा हुआ है। मरता क्या नहीं करता? इस जगह राक्षस भी हैं। गृह भी है, गज भी है। समय की नब्ज को पहचानिए। उनके अधिकारों की आप रक्षा कीजिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो एक समय आएगा जब वे कहेंगे, हम तो डूबे हैं सनम तुम को भी ले डूबेंगे। पूरा देश डूबेगा।

आप संविधान की बात करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि संविधान में शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूलड ट्राइबा, वीकर रेवेशजंज को राइट दिया गया है। जब यह राइट दिया गया था उसके पहले भी देश के टुकड़े हो सकते थे। लेकिन यह कहा गया है कि तुम्हारे साथ इन्साफ होगा। लेकिन आप देख ही रहे हैं कि संविधान की बात सिर्फ पन्नों में दब कर ही रह गई है। न्याय मिलने की कोई आशा नजर नहीं आ रही है। हो सकता है कि लोभ कहें कि तुम नक्सलाइट हो। तब वे बन्दूक उठाने के लिए भी तैयार हो जाएंगे जो मर रहा है वह कहेंगे कि मरो भी और मारो भी। यह गर्वोच्च सदन है। पार्लियामेंट है। यहाँ आप कोई रास्ता निकालें कोई दिशा निकालें जिससे आज के बाद इस पर चूक लग सके। जब भी पार्लियामेंट शुरू होती है पहले ही दिन इन एट्रासिटीज की चर्चा उठती है। बिहार असेम्बली या उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली जिस दिन शुरू होती है तो पहले ही दिन इस बीमारी को लेकर हल्ला होता है। क्यों होता है?

इसको आप देखें। नए गृह मंत्री जी ने कार्यभार सम्भाला है। इनके कार्यकाल में, इनके मंत्रित्व काल में, कम से कम और आज के बाद हिन्दुस्तान का जो दबा, कुचला हुआ समाज है, वह थोड़ी राहत की सांस ले। इसकी कोशिश उनको करनी चाहिए और उसको इनको आश्वस्त करना चाहिए कि अब इसके बाद उसके ऊपर एट्रासिटीज नहीं होगी।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर): मैं बहुत दुःख के साथ आज इस बहस में हिस्सा लेने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अनुसूचित जातियों के भाइयों के साथ अत्याचार की जो घटनाएँ देश के विभिन्न भागों में हो रही हैं उससे भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिए। जब भी संसद का अधिवेशन शुरू होता है अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के ऊपर किए गए अत्याचारों की बात प्रभावकारी ढंग से उठाई जाती है। और हम समझते हैं कि सरकार इन अत्याचारों को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में पूरी तौर से सचेत है और उसकी रोकथाम के लिए प्रभावकारी कदम भी उठा रही है।

सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो हमें इस बात को समझना चाहिए कि इन जातियों पर जो अत्याचार और जुल्मा हो रहे हैं वह कोई नए नहीं हैं। अभी हमारे माननीय पासवान जी बता रहे थे कि किस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत इन जातियों के साथ व्यवहार किया गया है। हजारों सालों से उनको नीचा समझा गया। उन पर जुल्म हुए लेकिन यह बेचारे सामोशी के साथ उसको बर्दाश्त करते रहे, उनको बर्दाश्त करने की आदत सी बन गई। देश के हजारों साल के इतिहास में मैंने कहीं नहीं पढ़ा कि हरिजनों ने स्वर्णों के इस अत्याचार के खिलाफ कोई आवाज उठाई हो, कोई संघर्ष किया हो। अगर उसके लिए आवाज उठाई भी गई, संघर्ष किया भी गया तो स्वर्ण लोगों में से ही स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती पैदा हुए और बड़े लोग पैदा हुए जिन्होंने उनको न्याय दिलाने की बात की। लेकिन उस वर्ग ने आदत बना ली थी बर्दाश्त करने की, उसका जीवन उसी बर्दाश्त में ढल चुका था और उन्होंने कभी सर नहीं उठाया। लेकिन आजादी के साथ इस देश में और उसके पहले महात्मा गांधी ने यह महसूस किया, आह्वान किया इस वर्ग के लोगों का कि वह बराबर हैं, उनके साथ जो अत्याचार किया जा रहा है उनको विशेष सहूलियतें दे कर उनको समाज के दूसरे वर्ग के साथ लाना है। महात्मा गांधी का यह विचार भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के कार्यक्रम का प्रमुख अंग बना दिया गया और हरिजनों को यह एहसास

होता गया, वह इस बात को समझने लगे कि अब उनको बराबरी मिलेगी। आज वह जिस अंधकार में हैं उससे ऊपर उठेंगे, उनको एक रोशनी मिलेगी।

आजादी के बाद 35 साल में हम खुशी के साथ यह महसूस करते हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनकी इतनी सहायता की, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से कि आज वह अपने को बराबर महसूस करने लगे हैं। बर्दाश्त करने की जो उनकी आदत थी, सदियों से अपमान बर्दाश्त करते थे, आज उसको वह बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वह तिलमिला रहे हैं, उनको भाँहें फड़क रही हैं और समाज के दूसरे वर्गों के लोगों के साथ कंधों से कंधा मिला कर चलना चाहते हैं। उनके अन्दर आर्थिक चेतना आ चुकी है, सामाजिक चेतना आ चुकी है, वह समाज के विभिन्न अंगों में बराबरी के भागीदार बन चुके हैं। और ऐसी हालत, जाहिर है कि, हमारे समाज में कुछ लोग जो रूढ़िवादी हैं, जिनको यह चीजें अच्छी नहीं लगती, उनको इस जाति के लोगों का बढ़ना बुरा लगता है।

वह इस बात से समझाता नहीं कर रहे हैं। अभी उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस नहीं किया है कि हजारों साल का हरिजनों का अपमान इतिहास के पन्नों से गायब हो चुका है। अब उनके सामने एक नई रोशनी जाग चुकी है। अब उन पर अत्याचार नहीं किया जा सकता है और ना ही वह इसको बर्दाश्त करने वाले हैं जो उनके पूर्वजों ने उनके साथ किए थे। ऐसी स्थिति में कन्फ्रंटेशन अवश्यम्भावी है जो कि कहीं न कहीं जरूर होगी, लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि वह कन्फ्रंटेशन बहुत कम है। एतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि को देखते हुए यह कन्फ्रंटेशन तो बहुत अधिक होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन धन्य है यह देश और इस देश में बर्दाश्त करने वाले लोग, यह यह कन्फ्रंटेशन जितना वसीअ आज होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ। कहीं न कहीं यह घटना अवश्य घटती है।

आप अन्दाजा लगाइए, 35 वर्ष पूर्व जब आजादी आई थी, तो एक-आध हरिजन के खिलाफ क्राइम हो सकता था लेकिन इस

प्रकार की घटनाएँ कहीं नहीं होती थी। इधर 8, 10 साल में जैसे ही हरिजनों में जागरूकता आई है, चेतना बढ़ी है, जैसे जैसे बराबरी के लिए वह ललक रहे हैं, आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, वैसे-वैसे कुछ रूढ़िवादी लोगों से उनका टकराव होता है। जो घटनाएँ उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, तमिलनाडू या देश के दूसरे भागों में हो रही हैं, यह उसका नतीजा है। इसमें किसी पार्टी या किसी सरकार को दोषी ठहराने से काम नहीं चलेंगे। यह एक सामाजिक करवट है। हमारा देश एक करवट ले रहा है और इसके जो परिणाम होंगे वह इस देश को भुगतने पड़ेंगे, इस देश के लोगों को और हम सब को भुगतने पड़ेंगे।

इसलिए मैं श्री राम विलास जी से बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में कह रहा हूँ कि यह अच्छी बात है, हम अच्छी तरह आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, देश में बराबरी का, इक्वालिटी का माहौल तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन सदियों से हजारों सालों का जो अन्याय है, उसको आप चाहें कि 35 वर्षों में एकाएक समाप्त हो जाए तो न यह इतिहास में कभी हुआ है और न आज होने की उम्मीद है। लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि जब सदी बदलेगी, यह सदी समाप्त होगी तो यह मामला कहीं न कहीं आगे पहुँच चुका होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक हम उस बात को पा लेंगे, जिस चीज के लिए हम आज कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

बिहार में 1977 में बेलछी की बड़ी ज़बर्दस्त घटना हुई। मैं इसके लिए वहाँ की सरकार को दोषी नहीं ठहराता। सरकार ने कुछ आदमी नियुक्त नहीं किए थे कि बिहार के हरिजनों को बेलछी में मार दें लेकिन जब कोई घटना हो जाती है तो उस के बाद वहाँ की सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया होती है। यह देखने की बात है कि वह प्रतिक्रिया क्या होती है। मुझे दुःख है कि बेलछी की घटना के बाद, पासवान जी के नेता, जो उस समय बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री थे, वह बेलछी नहीं गए। केन्द्र के उनके मंत्री बेलछी नहीं गए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उस समय वहाँ मुख्यमंत्री कोई नहीं था, प्रेजिडेंट रूल था।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जॅनूल बशर : कर्पूरी ठाकुर साहब वहाँ नहीं गए थे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वह उस समय मुख्यमंत्री नहीं थे।

श्री जॅनूल बशर : वह वहाँ नहीं गए थे।

उस घटना के बाद जो कानूनी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए थी, वह शुरू नहीं की गई। 1980 में उसका चार्जशीट हुआ और बाद में जो लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार थे, उनको सजा दिलाई गई।

1980 में ही 6 घटनाओं के मुकदमों चले। एक कफाल्टा को रामविलास जी कहते हैं, लेकिन 6 में से 5 में सजा हुई। एक कफाल्टा में सजा नहीं हुई तो उसके बारे में वह चिल्लाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी 5 जगहों पर भूल जाते हैं।

फैजाबाद में भी अभी हरिजनों के विरुद्ध जुलूम के खिलाफ मुकदमा चला था जिसमें 35 आदिमियों को आजीवन कारावास हुआ है। (व्यवधान) साढ़पुर और देवली के मुकदमों में चल रहे हैं और जिस तरह सरकार मुकदमों की परेवी कर रही है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि उससे कोई अच्छा नतीजा निकलेगा। प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार ने इन घटनाओं के बाद क्या किया है और इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री की हमेशा यह कोशिश है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो। लेकिन इन घटनाओं को रोकने के साथ-साथ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए भी प्रभावकारी ढंग से कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी। जब तक उन्हें आर्थिक दृष्टि से ऊँचा नहीं उठाया जाएगा, तब तक वे बराबरी का दर्जा हासिल नहीं कर सकते। इस दिशा में अभी तक बहुत कुछ हुआ है, लेकिन जितना किया जाना चाहिए था, उतना अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।



[श्री जैनूल बशर]

इस सरकार की मंशा इस बात से जाहिर होती है कि जहाँ पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में केवल गृह मंत्रालय में हरिजनों के लिए 85 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए थे, वहाँ छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में यह रुपया बढ़ा कर 800 रुपया कर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा और बहुत सी योजनाएँ हैं। जैसे हरिजनों के लिए स्पेशल कॉम्पोनेंट प्लान के अन्तर्गत 400 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। (व्यवधान) जब रुपया रखा गया है, तो वह खर्च जरूर होगा। सरकार इस बात के लिए पूरी तरह से सचेष्ट है कि हरिजनों को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम और दूसरे कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत ऊपर उठाया जाए।

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the Chair].

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लैंड रिफार्म किए गए हैं। दुनिया में पहली बार शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में भूमि को भूमि के मालिकों से लिया गया और उसे भूमिहीन किसानों में बाटा गया, जिन में 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हरिजन और आदिवासी थे। हो सकता है कि भूमि-सुधार के कानून को लागू प्रभावकारी ढंग से लागू करने में कुछ कमी रही हो। लेकिन एक बड़ी जबर्दस्त शुरुआत हुई है, जिससे सब से ज्यादा फायदा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को पहुंचा है। इस लिए श्री पासवान का यह कहना सत्य से परे है कि हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ है (व्यवधान) आज जगह-जगह प्रोफेसर दिखाई दे रहे हैं, राजनैतिक नेता दिखाई दे रहे हैं। 35 वर्ष पहले यह स्थिति नहीं थी। अब तो बहुत से लोगों को जलन हो गई है कि सब कुछ हरिजनों को दिया जा रहा है, दूसरों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए टैक्सन भी पैदा हो रही है।

यह कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, जिसने महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हरिजनों को उंचा उठाने का व्रत लिया था। वह हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए कटिबद्ध है।

पासवान जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का जिक्र किया। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस्तीफा दे

दिया। हरिजनों पर, कमजोर वर्गों पर जो अत्याचार हुए उस से वह प्रभावित हुए, द्रवित हुए और उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के मुख्य मंत्री हों, चाहें उन के केन्द्र के ग्रह मंत्री हों उन्होंने यह कमी नहीं किया था। यह काम भी एक कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री ने ही किया। किन मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ राम विलास जी और विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कल को किसी मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध या गृह मंत्री विरुद्ध एक गैंग तैयार और वह गैंग किसी गांव में जा कर बीस या पन्द्रह आदिमियों को जान से मार डाले, फिर कल को कहें कि मुख्य मंत्री इस्तीफा दें तो यह कोई उचित परम्परा नहीं होगी कि दो चार या दस पांच आदिमियों को मार कर मुख्य मंत्री से यह कहा गया जाए, उस पर दबाव डाला जाए कि वह इस्तीफा दें। यह बात कल आप के साथ भी हो सकती है, हमारे साथ भी हो सकती है। हालांकि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने अच्छी नीयत से इस्तीफा दिया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक दृष्टि से यह बात उचित नहीं होगी।

आज जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनका केवल राजनैतिक तरीके से या सरकारी जॉर डबाब डाल कर नहीं रोका जा सकता। हमें अपने समाज की मनोवृत्ति को भी बदलना होगा। क्या राम विलास जी को नहीं मालूम है कि हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार को घटाना हो रही है उस में अधिकतर उन वर्गों के द्वारा वह की गई है जो कांग्रेस के समर्थक नहीं हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप लोगों ने किया है या जिन्होंने किया है वह आप लोगों के हमदर्द हैं लेकिन विरोधी पार्टियों में बैठने वाली एक पार्टी के वह विशेष रूप से हमदर्द हैं। तो उन लोगों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है.... (व्यवधान)...

मैं अपने विरोधी साथियों से अपील करूंगा कि ये घटनाएं...

सभापति महोदय : आप उनकी बात मत सुनिए, अपनी बात जो कहनी है वह कहिए।



श्री जैनुल बशर : मैं उन से अपील कर रहा हूँ कि उन के समर्थकों द्वारा जो हो रहा है... (व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस के समर्थक नहीं हैं, उन्हीं के समर्थक हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमारे समर्थक हैं तो उन को पकड़ कर बन्द क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री जैनुल बशर : कर रहे हैं।

तो उन को भी आप समझने की कोशिश करिए।

एक बात और कह रहा हूँ कि तमिल-नाडु में जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं अत्याचार की वह भारत के अन्य स्थानों की घटनाओं से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं। तमिलनाडु और देश के कुछ अन्य भागों में जैसे गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में भी एक नया संगठन खड़ा हो रहा है—विश्व हिन्दू परिषद्। इस संगठन के लोग हरिजनों को टेरराइज कर रहे हैं, इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं कि अगर वह कन्वर्ट होंगे अगर वह धर्म परिवर्तन करेंगे तो उन को उजाड़ दिया जाएगा, उन को बर्बाद कर दिया जाएगा। इसमें न केवल हरिजनों में आतंक पैदा हो रहा है बल्कि इस देश के अल्पसंख्यकों में भी आतंक फैला हुआ है चाहे वह मुसलमान हों, चाहे ईसाई हों चाहे वह बौद्ध हों चाहे दूसरे अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोग हों। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि तमिलनाडु में जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं या महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उस में विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् के नाम से जो संगठन खड़ा हो गया है उस का भी हाथ है। कल को उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में भी वह अपनी यह भूमिका शुरू करेगा। तो इस पर भी रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great concern, if not of national shame, that this House is obliged to discuss this matter, namely the question of atrocities on the Harijans and Adivasis almost during

every session, because the position has gone on unabated and the atrocities are still being perpetrated. Even after 3-1/2 decades of our independence, we have not been able to usher in even a classless society, far less a class-less society. The founding fathers of the Constitution felt that some special provisions were necessary for the advancement of the Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country. Laudable objectives were inserted in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

You are aware that one of the provisions is Article 46 which provides for the promotion of the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. It was felt that a period of ten years would be sufficient, during which reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would have to be kept; but it is a national recognition of the failure of the ruling party—which itself brought the amendments periodically, after every decade—that this period has been extended now upto 40 years. This shows that the reservation of seats is still necessary, which proves that there is an abject failure on the part of the Central Government, which has been specially assigned the task of looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—that they have not been able to do their duty.

Not only that after 35 years of independence we find that Scheduled Castes and Harijans still remain steeped in gnawing poverty; they are not even being treated as human beings in many places. They naturally desire to be treated with dignity and respect. Their fate is one of continuing misery, and exploitation by the so-called higher castes and rich people. They are being treated as less than second-class citizens.

This is the position. Over and above this, not only the economic disparity is increasing, but their social

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backwardness is also being exploited. There is the inhuman treatment. There is the physical torture and atrocities on the weaker sections, viz. the Harijans and Adivasis. To-day, they have to cry in agony for the protection of their life and liberty and the very small pittance of property which they may have.

Every session we are discussing this; and every session we find during the period that more and more such incidents are occurring. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has taken the trouble of identifying the districts; but it is a question of attitude. Apart from the fact that we have to try to ascertain the causes of such atrocities after 35 years of independence, we have to analyze, in this august House, the highest legislating forum in this country, as to what has been the attitude of the administrative agencies in combating this. Can the present Government, which has its own party Governments in almost all the States where these things are hapening, deny its responsibility? Is it possible for them to deny that they cannot take any constructive action to save the plight of these depressed communities?

Various instances I shall come to, because it is necessary to remind us as to what has happened. We know of the incidents that have taken place in so many places—from Pipra to Belchi, to Vishrampur to Dharanpur, to Bajitpur to Deoli, to Sadhupur. It did not end there. It has come to Gainsi the other day. A series of incidents are there; and it has been pertinently pointed out that in all these cases, there is unthinkable butchery perpetrated. In many cases, the law-enforcing machinery, viz. the police, has been in active connivance with either landlords or sections of the people who have been torturing the Scheduled Castes. Women had been beheaded and burnt alive. Children had been burnt alive. Don't we feel ashamed of it when there is supposed to be a civilised

form of Government in this country? Their only supposed crime is that they are poor; their supposed crime in some places is that they are asking for minimum wages, minimum agricultural wages; their supposed crime in some places is that they are trying to combine to protect their interest; their supposed crime in some places is that they do not wish to remain perpetually the system of total exploitation their supposed crime in some places is that they are objecting to their conditions of bonded labour being continued indefinitely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is yet another crime that they could not pre-arrange their birth.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a very pertinent observation that we get from you. For those crimes for which they have no responsibility today, this country, this society, the administration cannot provide the minimum protection, the minimum relief. What had happened in Deoli? 24 Harijans were killed and our Prime Minister attributed the cause to an ordinary village rivalry. I was reading today *The Hindustan Times*. The Prime Minister in her party meeting has said, has brought politics into it. I am sorry I have to say that because this has been reported in the newspaper. The Prime Minister said as follows:

"An attempt was being made to alienate the Congress-I from the people by indulging in such propaganda as that atrocities against Harijans, minorities and women had increased since her return to power."

Then she is supposed to have said this. I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* dated 8-7-1982. It says as follows:

— "This is a blatantly false propaganda, the type of which was indulged in by Hitler."

I thought she had changed her views of Hitler because her Presidential

Candidate has been making adulatory references about Hitler which we have been hearing recently. He seems to be greatly enamoured of Hitler.

However, not a single word of solace for these oppressed people, tortured people, their relations, the people who had been killed, has been uttered, far less she has expressed her determination as the Prime Minister to combat the evil. But the hon. Speaker has thought it fit to allow discussion on this subject on the first day of this session because of its importance. It cannot be described just as a political propaganda being carried on by the opposition parties. The members on the other side, even if they are not concerned about the atrocities that are taking place, they do not feel ashamed that, in their regime, where their government exists, there is no minimum protection. Don't they feel ashamed that one of their Chief Ministers has resigned? That shows that there is an admission of failure that they are unable to protect the life, liberty and property of the weaker sections, Harijans and Adivasis about whose welfare there is a special obligation cast upon the Central Government and also on the State Governments. Where you are ruling, you cannot even control this. Many causes have been given, but the real reason is the collapse of the administration completely together with the lack of political will in most parts where these incidents are taking place. But the causes that have been suggested, the reasons which are being given for such incidents which are taking place say that there are local conflicts in many places, traditional local conflicts. It is said that there are economic disputes. It is also said that in some places the Harijans are standing on their rights in matters relating to community worship and village facilities, etc.

Mr. Paswan was saying that the solution suggested—where the untouchability is practised—is to have different wells for the Harijans and

Scheduled Castes. If this approach is not altered, if the attitude of the people is not altered, there can be no solution of this problem unless the Government takes a very serious action.

Sir, in a recent editorial, I find that very pertinent observations have been made. I am reading from the *Patriot* of July 6, 1982. It says:—

“Prevention of these atrocities is primarily a political task which places heavy responsibility on all political parties committed to a really democratic and egalitarian order. The wide chasm between what these parties profess and what they seriously do about it reflects the hypocrisy of our system. The reasons for this deceptive behaviour are obvious. Harijans are in a minority in an overwhelming majority of the villages in our country and therefore, even those who are very articulate in their denunciation of the excesses committed on this oppressed section of our society, slyly try to placate the upper caste zealots whose support is important in the electoral arithmetic. Acquiescence in the atrocities against Harijans is regarded as pragmatic politics and the issue is agitated only to embarrass the opponents and the victims, therefore, develop a cynical attitude towards all those who shed tear for them. This crisis of confidence in the sincerity of those who dominate our society and politics encourages the more desperate among the younger section of Harijans to look to extremist solution of their problems.”

But this is one of the reasons, very pertinent, if there had been a real political will and administrative will, but if it is utilised for the purpose of political manoeuvrability, because they happen to be minority in so far as political arithmetic, voting arithmetic is concerned, that is why they are remembered only at the time of elections when many things are said; 20-Point Programmes are adumbrated,



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some of the points are sought to be for the upliftment of the Harijans, and so much money is supposed to have been provided for this. But the benefit are not reaching them. It is very good for the benefit of the elections, but when the elections are over then we find that there is a complete reversal of the attitude, because it is more paying politically to some people, to some political parties in some of the States, to placate the richer sections and the upper class people.

Land reforms should be a matter of commitment so far as the people of this country are concerned. We accept, for which we claim credit with humility that what has happened in West Bengal we do not find elsewhere. And that is why we claim credit again with humility, that in West Bengal such incidents of atrocities on Harijans are minimum, if not absent totally. But in other States, in the neighbouring State of Bihar from which you come in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, this is happening and this is happening in Maharashtra, and in Tamil Nadu. I am not happy to say this. I am not trying to make political capital out of this. But the people know who are the persons in control in these States, who are running the administration. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about the atrocities on Anand Margis?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At present we are discussing atrocities on Harijans.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They will never learn to be serious. Please give them some coaching.

Does this hon. Member feel happy to know that atrocities on Harijans in 1981 up to November—the number of incidents was 11,743? Does he feel proud of it? Out of them, 3,627 alone were in Uttar Pradesh—does he feel proud of it—where his Party is ruling since 1980?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We are ashamed of it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, the attitude is, when we are solemnly discussing such a disease in our society, which is being utilised for political purposes in some cases, such flippant interjections are being made!

You kindly permit me to read out an extract from an editorial from the *Statesman*. These are not left papers. This is what it says.

I am quoting a passage from the editorial of "The Statesman":

"The tragedy is that these lessons are persistently ignored by people who would far rather exploit suffering for political gain than come to grips with reality. Mr. Viswanath Pratap Singh made the astonishing charge of "a deep-laid conspiracy to murder Harijans en masse in eastern U.P." presumably by the Opposition to discredit the Congress (I). The UP Government had already glibly brushed aside circumstantial evidence to suggest that the Sadhupur outrage, in which ten Harijans were killed, was the work of dacoits, Mrs. Gandhi had only six weeks earlier dismissed the slaughter of 24 Harijans in Deoli as the result of "Ordinary village rivalry". If Mr. Jaganath Mishra in Bihar has not felt obliged to indulge in similar diversionary prevarication, it can only be because the death of three Harijans at the hands of armed landlords in Dhanbad district was not considered a serious enough offence to need explanation. But Bhopal lost little time in attributing last Sunday's vicious killings to enmity between two groups, thereby trying to suggest parity between society's defenceless outcasts and the blood-thirsty mob of upper caste Hindus which burned alive or decapitated 13 men, women and children."

Recently in June, you know what has happened. 'The Indian Express' of 30 June, 1982 says:



"In yet another act of vengeance by landlords, at least six Harijans, including two women and a child of six years, were shot dead in cold blood in village Giani under Obra police station of Aurangabad district on Monday."

When the matter was raised in the Assembly of the State, the Chief Minister who was present in the House chose to remain silent. He did not have even his version to make. He does not even say as to what action the Police is going to take. Mr. Ram Bilas Paswan is absolutely right when he asks: in how many cases, has the action been taken and in how many cases has the conviction taken place? How is it that there are serious allegations against the police that they are hands in glove with the attackers? In many cases our leader, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, has been writing to the Ministers for the last one-and-a-half-month. He has written to the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Prime Minister, our new Home Minister. I do not know how long he will be the Home Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Till the end of the Session.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But I recognise you today as the Home Minister. I can afford to miss the Urdu couplets. I am not sorry.

So many complaints are coming to us here. They are being forwarded to the powers that be—the Chief Minister, the Home Minister, the Prime Minister. But what action is being taken for protection? Because some people are poor and belong to the so-called low caste and they are defenceless, they are subjected to any type of physical brutality and atrocities. Homes after homes are burnt down. In some the incidents I find that the children have been burnt alive. Some have been be-headed. Women have been raped. Things like that are happening. But some are trying to be flippant. Some are trying to impute

motives here and there. The Prime Minister says that whatever has been alleged is a Hitlerian propaganda. It is a matter of great shame if this is the attitude of the Prime Minister. On the eve of the parliament's session, she is taking it as an opposition propaganda. She is utilising her party forum for the purpose of firing salvos at the opposition just before the session starts without saying a word about these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are your own judge. I learn that altogether two and a half hours have been allotted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I quite appreciate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He allotted time when he was in the Chair!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is no dearth of material; but, in view of the paucity of time, I am not going into the details.

What I am submitting is this. The party in power in the Centre and in the States where it is happening with regular frequency, with monotonous regularity, namely. the Congress (I) Party, cannot avoid responsibility. They have to accept responsibility. They have to show their political will, they have to show administrative will.

Why is it happening particularly in these States? If it is thought that by coming into an arrangement or understanding with the so-called high caste people, or rich people, they can for ever subjugate the harijans, they are living under a mistaken notion, because these people are too many and so many of them are aware of the rights of the citizens of a civilized country and the civilized form of living, which they have been deprived from enjoying. I hope, I sincerely hope that, with proper political education, with proper awareness given to them of their constitutional and legal rights, the rights of a human being, they will be able to withstand these onslaughts and that the economic

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]  
disparities will disappear. If they continue further, if the hiatus goes on increasing, if the administration think that by helping those affluent sections of the people, who are always worried, who are always concerned, whether the benefits of progress are going to the ~~weaker~~ sections or not, to the backward sections or not, and that is why there is resistance by the affluent sections, by the so-called socially stable sections of the society, who are always afraid that the benefits of progress, if any, would percolate to the lowest level, who are always the subject matter of exploitation, and that is why there is always resistance, and if the Government continue their present policy of supporting the affluent sections, they will not be able to solve the problem.

So, some positive steps have to be taken to instil confidence in these oppressed people. One of them, no doubt, land reforms, which give permanent rights to these people, should be implemented properly.

Coming to the administrative services, so far as the police service is concerned, I find that in UP the harijans constitute only 15.24 per cent of the police force. Even then a preponderant majority are constables and lower echelons of the police force and hardly a few—one can count with his fingers—of the rank of SP or similar high rank. So, some urgent action has to be taken to make them feel that there are persons who will stand by them in their times of distress, in their times of difficulties.

Therefore, we very strongly urge that, if the constitutional declaration or the Directive Principles are not to be treated only for the purpose of political propaganda and utilisation during the time of the elections, if this Government is really concerned, genuinely concerned, with them and not interested in utilising them as pawns during the elections, let us see what administrative actions are taken what land reforms are being implemented, and what action they take against their political malefactors, like

the Chief Ministers or the persons concerned, who are also encouraging these things and not taking proper steps against them. Therefore, I feel that it is a matter which should be taken with the utmost seriousness and I would request the Government to take appropriate steps in the matter.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, आज यह सदन एक ऐसे गंभीर मसले पर विचार कर रहा है जो एक मानवता का मसला है। जो हत्याएं होती हैं या जो एट्रासिटीज होती हैं, यह बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है और देश पर कलंक है। इसी सदन में एट्रासिटीज आफ हरिजन के नाम पर कई बार बड़ा विवाद हुआ, लेकिन कोई परमानेंट सोल्यूशन नहीं निकल रहा है। आखिर इस सामाजिक कांड को कैसे दूर किया जाए, यह सोचने के बजाए राजनीतिक गोटियां अधिक सेंकी जा रही हैं।

अभी भाई रामविलास जी बोल रहे थे। मैंने उनकी बातों को बड़े गौर से सुना, लेकिन दुःख हुआ कि समस्याओं के दृष्टिकोण को छोड़कर उन्होंने ब्राह्मणवाद की व्याख्या कर डाली। मैं आपके माध्यम से विरोधी दल के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जाति पर आधारित सभी बातें खराब हैं, चाहे ब्राह्मणवाद हो या पिछड़ावाद। समस्याओं का समाधान ब्राह्मणवाद से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। रामविलास जी की बात के बारे में जिसमें उन्होंने ब्राह्मणवाद की बड़ी आलोचना की है, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। 1931 में हट्टन साहब संसद कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है "कास्ट आफ इंडिया"। उसमें लिखा है कि राम नाथ-परम और तिरुनल वैली के जो रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें 63 प्रतिशत तैवर जाति के लोग हैं। उन्होंने 8 सूत्री प्रोग्राम बनाया, हरिजनों का दमन करने के लिए। जिसमें जूतों न पहनना, घुटने के नीचे धोती का न होना, छतरी न लगाना आदि बातें शामिल थीं। 1950 में अमानुल नामक लड़का पैदा हुआ, जिसने क्रिश्चियन धर्म मान लिया। उसने जब ये पाबंदियां तोड़नी चाहीं तो 8 के बदले 12 पाबंदियां लगा दी गईं। ये तैवर जाति के लोग कानून थे। ये ब्राह्मण नहीं थे बल्कि पिछड़ी जाति के थे। यह इतिहास है। इसलिए

जाति पर आधारित बातों को हमें कंडेम करना चाहिए, तभी सोल्यूशन हो सकता है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** पिछड़ी जाति किसने बनाई है ? (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामस्वरूप राम :** "मनुस्मृति" के आधार पर समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता और आज "मनुस्मृति" पढ़ने के लिए कोई तैयार भी नहीं है।

अभी तक हम यह पाते हैं कि 1978 में सबसे अधिक अत्याचार हुए -- 15070 काइम्स हुआ जो हरिजन-आदिवासियों से संबंधित थे। मैं आंकड़ों की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। असल बात मैं कहना चाहता था। लेकिन आंकड़ों की बात जो आप ने रखी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 15070 काइम्स हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर 1978 में हुए थे? आप को याद होगा राम विलास जी कि आपकी ही सरकार तब सत्ताखंड थी ---

17 hrs.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** कितने लोग तब मारे गए थे? अभी कितने मारे गए हैं?

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम :** तब काइम्स परा-काष्ठा पर थे शुरूआत वहीं से होती है।

मैं आपको यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि तब दौलची की घटना घटी थी। यह ठीक है कि तब कर्पूरी ठाकुर की सरकार बिहार में नहीं थी। लेकिन कोन्द्र में श्री मोरारजी देसाई की रिएक्शनरी सरकार बन गई थी जो जातपात में विश्वास रखती थी और उसको बढ़ावा देती थी और चौधरी चरण सिंह होम मिनिस्टर थे। आप को यह भी याद होगा कि आप ने दौलची के हरिजनों की बात यहां लोक सभा में उठाई थी और आपने कहा था कि हरिजनों की जो हत्याएं हुई हैं उनकी जांच होनी चाहिए। तब आपने अपने ढंग से यह लड़ाई लड़ी थी। लेकिन चौधरी चरण सिंह ने हरिजनों के बारे में कौसी तीखी टिप्पणी की थी, यह भी शायद आपको याद होगा। इस वास्ते घड़ियाली आंसू बहाने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आप क्यों नहीं लड़ते हैं यह लड़ाई?

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम :** हमारे देश का नेतृत्व इसके लिए परेशान है और कांशिश कर रहा है कि किसी तरह से इसको खत्म किया जाए। आपको मैथिली शरण गुप्त की एक लाइन याद होगी।

बड़ी जलन है इस ज्वाला में जलना कोई खेल नहीं

जिधर देखो करुण से मानवता का मेल नहीं।

यह मानवता का प्रश्न है, राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है। इसका समाधान हो इसके लिए हम को कदम उठाने होंगे।

जो एट्रासिटीज आज हरिजनों पर हो रही हैं देश में वे इस कारण भी हो रही हैं कि -- वे जाग्रूत हो गए हैं अपने अधिकारों के प्रति और उनको लेने का एक बहुत बड़ा साहस उन में पैदा हो गया है। यह साहस जो बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम पेश किया गया है श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी की तरफ से उसकी वजह से हुआ है। मिनिमम बेजिज, लैंड रिफार्म आदि सब कार्यक्रम उनके लिए बनाए गए हैं और उनको दिये गए हैं। वह गांव में बैठे हैं। खेत मजदूर हो या अन्य कामों में लगा हुआ है, अपने हक लेने के लिए तैयार है। प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकत जो हैं, जो सामन्त हैं, जो जाति में नहीं बिल्कि वर्ग में पलते हैं, वे उनकागला घांटने के लिए हर वक्त तैयार रहते हैं। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। हरिजनों की समस्याओं को हल करने के आपके इरादे नेक हैं। लेकिन प्रशासन की वजह से, सामाजिक बनावट की वजह से हरिजनों पर जो ज़ुल्म हो रहे हैं उनको आपको गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। सदन में वाद विवाद करने से और रस्मी जवाब दे देने से हरिजनों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। बिहार में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रस्मी तौर पर थोड़ी बहुत मजदूरी मिलती है। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने उनका -- आह्वाण किया, तुम आगे बढ़ो, सरकार तुम्हारे साथ है। जब यह नारा उनको दिया तो उस नारे का सहाय ले कर गायनी गांव, मेरा गांव, रक्षा गंगू

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

मैं मैं गया हूँ जहाँ के लोगों को उग्रवादी कह दिया जाता है, वहाँ पर सामन्तवादियों ने ----

सभापति महोदय : शान्ति। समय पर भी ध्यान रखें। दो चार मिनट में समाप्त करें।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप की आज्ञा हो तो दो चार मिनट और मिल जाएँ तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जिले के मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में भी तो बोलिए।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : औरंगाबाद का जो गायनी गांव है, जहाँ यह घटना घटी है, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने अपनी परसनल जानकारी के लिए पांच आदमियों की एक कमटी भेजी जिस में भोला सिंह वेगसराय के एम एल ए थे, राज-हंस नारायण सिंह थे एम एल ए, मैं भी था, जमना राम जी थे, राम नारायण राम थे और हम सब गये थे। चूँकि वह परसनल जानकारी करना चाहते थे वहाँ जा कर मैंने देखा, जो मुझे बताया गया था कि उग्रवादी थे, तो मैंने देखा कि श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी के 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम को लागू करवाने के लिये कटिबद्ध थे और वह उसको लागू कराने के लिये लड़ रहे थे। गैनी गांव के सामन्तों ने पहले तो लाठी, भाला, गंडासा और अन्य संगीन हथियार ले कर सुरेश के घर में उन्होंने आग लगाई और जब सभी हरिजन चंदली गांव की तरफ भागने लगे तो बलदेव जो कि काफी वृद्ध था, और उसके नाती को जिसकी उम्र 6 साल की थी, उनको मारा। क्या 6 साल का बच्चा उग्रवादी हो सकता है? तो हरिजनों को उग्रवादी नहीं कहना चाहिए, इसको रोकना चाहिए। वह अपने हक के लिये लड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन पुलिस के अधिकारी सामन्तों के प्रभाव में आ कर कहते हैं कि यह नक्सलवादी है और इसलिये उनको मार रहे हैं। हरिजनों के बच्चे जो बी. ए. में पढ़ते हैं-सालिगराम पासवान, अवधेश पासवान, राम रतन दाम इनको पुलिस ने नक्सलाइट कह कर जेल में बंद किया। 3 तारीख को मैंने वहाँ मीटिंग की वह नेशनल स्ट्रीम में आने के लिए तैयार

है, लेकिन प्रशासन उनको उग्रवादी का नाम दे कर परेशान कर रहा है। इसको तुरन्त रोकना चाहिए। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने 20 लाख लोगों को ऑल्ट एज पेंशन दे कर साबित कर दिया कि वह प्रोग्रेसिव मीडियंस अडाप्ट कर रहे हैं। यह सोशियो इकोनामिक प्रॉब्लम है और इसको उग्रवादी की संज्ञा दे कर लोगों को मारा न जाए। प्रशासन को इसकी गहरी जाँच कर देखना चाहिए और सामन्तवाद सामन्तियों का इन गरीब लोगों को शिकार न बनने दे।

3, 4 दिन पहले मैंने अपने गृह मंत्री का बयान अखबार में पढ़ा था जो शायद उन्होंने मद्रास में दिया था कि हरिजनों को अब बन्दूकें नहीं दी जाएंगी। जब कि पहले गृह मंत्री ने कहा था कि उनको अपनी रक्षा के लिए बन्दूकें दी जाएंगी आँगा ग्राम सुरक्षा दल में 2, 4 बन्दूकें रहेंगी। तो जब उन पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं समाज की व्यवस्था के कारण, राम विलास जी के शब्दों में जाति पर आधारित समाज होने के कारण, इसलिये हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को सुरक्षा के लिए उनको सरकार आर्म्स दे, व्यक्तिगत रूप से न सही, क्लेक्टिव रूप से दे 10, 20 घरों की एक टोली बना कर आप उनको आर्म्स दें ताकि ग्राम सुरक्षा दल बन सके। पिछले बीराकांड के समय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम ग्रामीण सुरक्षा दल बनाएंगे। लेकिन अभी तक उसको कार्य रूप नहीं दिया जा सका।

सभापति महोदय: आप इसी से अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम: मैं दो मिनट में सारी बात कह दूंगा।

मैं सिर्फ बिहार की ही बात नहीं करता हूँ, देश के हर भाग की बात करता हूँ। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों की प्रतिष्ठा की जो बात होनी चाहिये, उनको जो प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिये, वह प्रोटेक्शन इन लोगों की तरफ से नहीं मिल पा रहा है। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री तपासे, जो कि हरिजन सर्वनर थे, लोकदल के लीडर श्री दबी लाल ने



जाकर उनके तमाचा मारा । क्या श्री तपासे ब्राह्मण थे ? वह तो वैकवड थे । आप कहां हमारे लिये आसू बहा रहे हैं, यह इसका इलजाम नहीं हो सकता ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: श्री तपासे एक्सेट नहीं करते हैं तमाचे की बात ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम: सारो बातें अखबारों में आई हैं, अखबारों के माध्यम से जो जानकारी मुझे हुई है, उसी के आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

देश में हरिजनों की आबादी 25 प्रतिशत है । उनको इस बात का पूरा भरोसा है कि देश में गरीबी कोई दूर कर सकता है इनका कोई सुरक्षा अगर दे सकता है तो वह प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी हो दे सकती है ।

मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिंपरा में जो घटना घटी, आज 98 आदिवासी जेल में हैं । देहली में जो अत्याचार हुआ आज 43 आदमी जेल में बन्द हैं । मैं कोई नम्बर को बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं हकीकत कह रहा हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हरिजनों के लिये आर्म्स का लाइसेंस दे । उनके लिये स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाये ताकि जस्टिस में डिले न हो । अगर जस्टिस में डिले होता है तो वही एट्रोसिटीज का कारण बनता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि हर स्टेट में स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाइये । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि वह पूरी मुस्तैदी से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू करेगी ।

श्री सूरजभान (अम्बाला): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात के लिये आदरणीय स्पीकर साहब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि सेशन के पहले दिन ही उन्होंने हरिजनों आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार के बारे में बहस मान ली ।

मैं एक बात कहने पर मजबूर हूँ, लोक-सभा में यह रिवाज है कि जब नया सेशन शुरू होता है तो पुराने एम. पी. ज. जो

मर जाते हैं उनके बारे में पहले कन्डोलेंस रज्यूलूशन लाया जाता है । मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी नया सेशन शुरू हो, इन्टर-सेशन पीरियड में अब हरिजन आदिवासी बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में मारे जाने लगे हैं, इसलिये उनके लिये एक कन्डोलेंस और कंडेमनेशन रज्यूलूशन पहले दिन ही लाना चाहिये ।

(व्यवधान)

जो बाकी सेशन में घटनाएँ होती हैं, उसको बाद में डिस्कस करें ।

यह रज्यूलूशन महदूद है, लिमिटेड है एट्रोसिटीज पर जो कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज पर हुई है । उनके मसले ऐसे बहुत हैं, इकनामिक्स के, सर्विसेज के जिन पर इस रज्यूलेशन पर बहस नहीं हो पाएगी । मैं मांग करता हूँ कि कमिशनर फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और कमीशन फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड ट्राइब्ज इन दोनों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स दे दी है, उन रिपोर्ट्स पर भी इसी सेशन में बहस होनी चाहिये जोकि हरिजन आदिवासियों के दूसरे मसलों पर भी बहस हो सके । यह महदूद मामला है, लेकिन इसके बारे में जितना कहा जा सकता है, मैं कहने की कोशिश करूंगा । इस तीन महीने के अरसे में—इस इन्टरसेशन पीरियड में—एट्रोसिटीज के सैकड़ों वाकआत हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं केवल दस पंद्रह का जिक्र करूंगा, जो बहुत प्राइम-नॉट है ।

बिहार में गौनी मैं, जिसका जिक्र श्री राम स्वरूप राम ने किया है, 6 हरिजन गोली से उड़ा दिए गए, 7 को जख्मी किया गया और 29 घर जला दिये गए । दानापुर में 13 हरिजन लैंडलेस लैबरर्स को जून में मारा गया ।

तामिलनाडू में इस बार हद हो गई है । 30 मई को विल्लकापाक्कम में एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट टीचर को जान से मार दिया गया और 40 हरिजनों को जख्मी किया गया । उनका कूसूर सिर्फ इतना था कि

[श्री सूरज भान]

गांव में पानी का नया कनेक्शन आया था और वे उससे लेने लगे थे। पुलियन्गुडी में जून के पहले हफ्ते में 9 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया गया और 20 आदमी जलने के कारण जख्मी हो गए। उन लोगों की 30 भोंपड़ियां जला दी गईं। मिन्नाल गांव में एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आदमी सुब्रह्मण्यम् को—हमारे सुब्रह्मण्यम् नहीं; ये स्वामी हैं, वह स्वामी नहीं था—जिन्दा जलाया गया। मैं आज इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस में पढ़ा हूँ कि सेट्टूर नाम के गांव में एक हरिजन को मारा गया है, एक को अगवा किया गया है और एक को पीटा गया है।

वेस्ट बंगाल में तीन ट्राइबल लैंडीज को गैंग-रैप किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोसतारा नामक गांव में हरिजनों को मारा गया। खंडवा में 35 भोंपड़ियां जलाई गईं। राजगढ़ जिले के टोका गांव में एक हरिजन को मारा गया, 4 को जख्मी किया गया। उनका कूसूर यह था कि वे मवेशी चरा रहे थे।

राजस्थान में टोंक जिले में राजमहा गांव में दो हरिजनों को मारा गया और बस्ती के सब घर जला दिए गए।

कोरल में सुल्तान बंटरी गांव में 5 ट्राइबलज को अब्दुलकर नाम के आदमी ने गोली से मार दिया। उनका कूसूर यह था कि उन्होंने पास ही अपनी जमीन दे कर अब्दुलकर को बसा लिया था।

इस तरह की बहुत सी एट्रासिटीज गिनाई जा सकती हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन एट्रासिटीज के कारण क्या है और उनकी रोकथाम क्या हो सकती है, जब तक हम इस पर गौर नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वे जारी रहेंगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में जो डिस्कशन होता है, उसका फायदा क्या है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने पहले इन डिस्कशन में जो सुझाव दिए हैं, क्या उनसे से किसी सुझाव पर कोई कार्यवाही हुई है। इस सदन में रेलवे मंत्रालय और दूसरे मंत्रालयों पर डिस्कशन होता है और वे सब मेम्बरों द्वारा उठाए सारे पायंट्स का जवाब उन्हें भेजते हैं। लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री की

तरफ से हमारे पास कभी कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जो कुछ कहा जाए, होम मिनिस्ट्री उस पर कुछ एक्शन ले।

सभापति महोदय : आप नए मिनिस्टर को भी परख लें कि वह क्या जवाब देते हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : इन एट्रासिटीज के कुछ कारण हैं। लेकिन एक कारण यह भी हो गया है कि बलछो में एट्रासिटीज हुई, हरिजन मारे गए और उसके बाद उस गांव को सड़क मिली। यानी अगर किसी गांव तक सड़क बनवानी है, तो वहां हरिजन आदिवासियों को मारा। देवली में हरिजनों का कत्ले-आम किया गया, उसके बाद उस गांव तक सड़क बनी। क्या गांवों में सड़को बनवाने के लिए हरिजनों की हत्या जरूरी है? जानीजी के बाई साल के रोजीम में हरिजनों पर जो एट्रासिटीज हुई है, क्या उन्हीं के लिये उनको प्रोमोशन मिल रहा है, उन्हें राष्ट्रपति बनाया जा रहा है? हमने जितने भी सुझाव दिये, जानीजी ने कभी हमें किसी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया। इस लिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह मेहरबानी कर के पिछली गलतियों को न दोहराएं। जो कुछ हम कहते हैं, वह उनपर कुछ तो कार्यवाही कहते हैं, वह उनपर कुछ तो कार्यवाही करें।

कमिशनर फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स दोनों हैं। दोनों ने जो रिपोर्ट्स दी हैं, उनमें कान्ट्राडिक्शन है। लेकिन कमीशन के लिये कोई कान्ट्रीब्यूशनल प्राविजन नहीं है। कमिशनर की कोई वक्त नहीं है क्यों कि कमीशन बैठ गया और कमीशन का कोई कान्ट्रीब्यूशनल स्टेटस नहीं है। जनता पार्टी के समय में एक बिल आया कि उस को रेगुलराइज किया जायगा। आप भूल गये हैं, मेहरबानी कर के वह बिल लाइए और उस का कोई कान्ट्रीब्यूशनल स्टेटस तो बनाइए। माइनारिटीज कमीशन का यही स्टेटस है।

मैं कुछ रीजन्स देना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों यह अत्याचार ज्यादा होता है। पहली वजह

है सोशल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन। जाति पांति जब तक इस मुल्क से नहीं जायगी यह एट्रासिटीज रहेंगे। महज विधान में लिख दान से जाति पांति खत्म नहीं हो जायगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिविल राइट्स प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट जो कई साल पहले बन चुका था उस के तहत कितने आदिमियों को सजा दी गई है? यह हाउस को बताया जाए। बदकिस्मती की बात है कि यह एट्रासिटीज और अनटैबिलिटी की बात आज आम मांसज को निस्वत सर्विसज में ज्यादा आई है। सर्विसज का कोई आदमी लिखता है कि मरे साथ यह एट्रासिटीज हुई है तो क्या उस को कोर्ट में जाने की परमिशन मिलती है? जब तक उस को परमिशन नहीं मिलेगी वह कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सिविल राइट्स प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट को पूरा तौरह से इम्पलीमेंट किया जाए। एक दूसरा पहलू है सोशल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन का और वह कि हमारे यहां धर्म के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे हास्य हैं जिसके अन्दर ऐसी बातें हैं। हम तो कहते हैं कि जाति पांति खत्म करो, पार्लियामेंट में भी कहते हैं और बाहर भी कहते हैं, लेकिन मन्दिरों में राज प्रोपेगैंडा किया जाता है कि-

डॉल गंवार सुद्ध पशु नारी। ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : यह काने त मन्दिर में आप ने सुना है ?

श्री सुरज भान : सब में होता है।

17.22 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair].

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : नहीं, बिल्कुल ऐसा नहीं होता। .. (अवधान)

श्री सुरज भान : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने सोशल लेवेल पर सोशल गैदीरिंग्स में यह सुझाव दिया है, वह अपने लेवेल पर उस को ठीक करेंगे। लेकिन मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप वाकई में इस को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो रेलीजस बक्स का रिवीजन किया जाय और उन में जो ऐसे पोर्शन्स हैं जो इन को रेलीजस मैक्शन दैते

हैं, उन को हटाया जाए। उन को शुद्ध किया जाए। जब तक यह नहीं होगा यह अनटैबिलिटी जायगी नहीं।

कुछ एकोनामिक रीजन्स भी हैं। मिनिमम वेंजेज ऐक्ट है। उस के अन्तर्गत उन का भगड़ा होता है। वह पैसा ज्यादा मांगते हैं, लैंडलाड देता नहीं है, जिस से उन में आपस में भगड़ा होता है और उन के ऊपर एट्रासिटीज होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के ऐक्ट्स को सरकार को स्ट्रिक्टली इम्पलीमेंट करना चाहिए।

लैंड रिफार्म्स ऐक्ट जितने भी बने हैं हिन्दुस्तान में उन सबको नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में शामिल किया जाए। जब तक उन को उस में शामिल नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक ये भगड़े होते रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूँ इन को उसमें शामिल किया जाए।

एक और सुझाव मैं देता हूँ आप को। सुल्तान वटेहरी जहां पांच ट्राइबल्स को मारा गया था उस जगह मैं गया था और मैं ने यह कहा कि कोरल में तो शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल्स लैंड एलियनेशन ऐक्ट बना हुआ है कि ट्राइबल्स की जमीन कोई गैर-ट्राइबल खरीद नहीं सकता। 1976 में वह ट्राइबल लैंड एलियनेशन ऐक्ट बना था। लेकिन आप को सुन कर हैरानी होगी कि उस के ऊपर अमल की बात तो दूर रही, आज तक उस के रूल्स नहीं बने। जो ऐक्ट 1976 में बना था, उसके बाद वहां पर कांग्रेस की हुकूमत भी रही है, कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत भी रही है, लेकिन उसा ऐक्ट की वही हालत है कम से कम उस के रूल्स तो बनाए जाने चाहिए। जब तक वह नहीं होगा तब तक बात आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी।

कुछ महिलाओं को तंग करने की बात को लेकर भी यह होता है और जनरल ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन जो मुल्क में है उस के कारण भी हरिजन और आदिवासियों की यह हालत है। आज पूरे देश में जो माहौल है उस का असर इन गरिबों पर ज्यादा होता है, वह बेकस है, मजदूर है, बेबस है, इसलिए उन की हालत



[श्री सुरज भान]

सुधारने के लिए आप को पूरे मूलक को सा एंड आर्डर की हालत भी सुधारनी होगी ।

मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि कि महज दर्द बता दिया जाय, दूसरों बता दिया जाय उस से बात नहीं बनेगी । इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ और ये सुझाव अगर इम्प्लीमेंट हो जायें तो शायद कुछ हालत ठीक हो जाए । पहला सुझाव देने से पहले मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब रिजर्वेशन के बारे में एजीटेशन शुरू हुआ था तो प्रधान मंत्री ने एक अजीब बात कही थी कि रिजर्वेशन तो रहेगा लेकिन मॉरिट विल कान्ट बी इग्नोर्ड । मॉरिट इग्नोर नहीं होगी तो रिजर्वेशन कैसे रहेगा ? वही बात उन्होंने फिर कही है एट्रासिटीज के बारे में, जिसका जिक्र घटनाओं के साहब यहां पर कर रहे थे, कि अक्सर वाले इन एट्रासिटीज को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर हाईलाइट करते हैं । लेकिन इनका तो हाईलाइट होना चाहिए। बल्कि आजकल जितनी ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं वह भी नहीं छप पाती हैं । इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो चाहती हैं कि यह घटनाएँ रिपोर्ट न हों, इससे यह मिनिमाइज नहीं होगी । इन घटनाओं को बिल्कुल छिपाना नहीं चाहिए बल्कि इसका रोकने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि इन एट्रासिटीज को बन्द करने के लिये कुछ प्रिविन्टिव और प्र्यूनिटिव मेजर्स लेने चाहिए । जहाँ पर भी ऐसी एट्रासिटीज हों उस पूरे क्षेत्र पर सामूहिक ज़रमा होना चाहिये । आज तो जहाँ पर ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं वहाँ पर आप सड़क मंजूर करते हैं जिससे कि उनको उल्टे और बढ़ावा मिलता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन एट्रासिटीज में जो हरिजन मरता है वह अपनी फमिली का बूँद अनर होता है । दूसरी तरफ अगर कोई लैंडलाड है तो उसे पता होता है कि अब तो वह सजा से ही बच जाएगा। वह समझता है अगर उसकी मौत भी हो जायेगी तो भी उसके परिवार पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कानून में संशोधन होना चाहिए कि उसकी प्रापर्टी भी कान्फिस्केट की

जाए ताकि उसके बच्चों को भी कुछ भूख का अहसास हो सके जो कि किसी हरिजन आदिवासी के बच्चों को ऐसी हालत में होता है ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो ऐसे एट्रासिटी प्रान एरियाज हैं उनको आइडेंटिफाई किया जाए । इस प्रकार की जो स्टेट्स हैं वह तो पहले से ही आइडेंटिफाईड हैं जैसे कि यू पी है, बिहार है, तामिलनाडु है या मध्य प्रदेश है । इन स्टेट्स में एट्रासिटी प्रान डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को भी आइडेंटिफाई किया जाये । मैं समझता हूँ मुश्किल से ऐसे 35-40 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स होंगे । इस प्रकार के जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हों उनमें आप छांट कर अच्छे आई ए एस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स मीजस्ट्रेट्स और आई पी एस सुप्रीटेंडेन्ट पुलिस लगा सकते हैं । जनता पार्टी के जमाने में मोरारजी की तरफ से ऐसे इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स ईश्यु किये गये थे कि अगर किसी जिले में शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स पर एट्रासिटीज होंगी तो उसके लिये वहाँ के डी एम और एस पी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा । क्या आपने उन इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स को वापिस ले लिया है ? अगर वापिस नहीं लिया है तो उनपर अमल क्यों नहीं हो रहा है ? मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि अब तक आपने कितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मीजस्ट्रेट्स और एस पी इस सम्बन्ध में सस्पेंड किए हैं । जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह एट्रासिटीज होती रहेंगी । मैं समझता हूँ हर एट्रासिटी प्रान जिले में डी एम, एस पी, ए डी एम और डी. एस. पी.—इनमें कम से कम एक शेड्यूलड कास्ट जरूर होना चाहिए । साथ ही पुलिस में इनकी भर्ती ज्यादा की जानी चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मेरा सुझाव है कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन काँसिल की एक स्पेशल मीटिंग इसपर विचार करने के लिए होनी चाहिए और साथ ही इनके लिए सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्रो का गठन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि पिन प्वाइन्ट किया जा सके कि ऐसी घटनाएँ क्यों हो रही हैं ।

अन्त में कन्वर्जन के बारे में भी जिक्र करना चाहूँगा । इस बात की चर्चा है कि यहाँ पर विदेशों से पैसा आता है जिसके कारण ऐसा होता है । लेकिन कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है ।



अभी होम मिनिस्ट्री की कंसल्टेंटिव कमटी की मीटिंग में जो नोट प्रावाइड किया गया वह मैं पढ़कर सुनना चाहूंगा। मैं उसके बहुत डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता। मीनाक्षीपुरम का जिक्र करते हुए उसमें कहा गया है :

"A total of about 2,000 Harijans have embraced Islam during 1981 uptil now. In Tamil Nadu these conversions have taken place largely in Tirunelveli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts. Recently conversions have started taking place in North Arcot district also."

इसके आगे थोड़ा सा जिक्र और करना चाहूंगा। इस नोट के पैरा (7) में लिखा है :

"A crucial role is being played by the activists of the Jamaate-Islami-Hind and the Indian Union Muslim League as well as the proselytising agencies in the areas such as Ishatiah Islam Sabha and the Tahligh Jamat in motivating the Harijans in favour of conversions and projecting this as the only solution which could bring the Harijans social status and strength."

ऐसी कुछ चीजें इसमें लिखी हैं। मैं शाटकर रहा हूँ :

"Al Alam Al Islami (World Muslim Congress) has claimed credit for the mass conversion in and around Meenakshipuram. It has stated that the target for conversion of harijans to Islam for the year 1981 was 50,000 of which some 1700 have already been converted.

This number was expected to swell to 2,00,000 persons by the end of 1982.

The London-based Islamic Cultural Centre is reported to have worked out plans to convert 80 million of the 120 million Harijans in India to Islam with financial largesse from the oil-rich Islamic Gulf States and other Arab nations.

The move is stated to be aimed at raising the Muslim population

in India from 80 million to 200 million in the next decade.

यह कंसल्टेंटिव कमटी में होम मिनिस्ट्री न जवाब दिया है।

जिसमें मैंने कुछ अंश पढ़े हैं।  
(Interruption) I can lay the paper on the Table of the House.

एक माननीय सदस्य: कौन से दिन ?

श्री सुरज भान: सितम्बर 1981.

सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं इस बात की उम्मीद करूंगा, क्योंकि फारन कन्ट्री के पैसे का भी जिक्र किया गया है, जो पैसा फारन कन्ट्री से जिस परराज के लिये आता है, वह उस परराज के लिये खर्च हो। एक हरिजन अपनी इच्छा से इस्लाम धर्म अख्तियार करता है, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन यदि जालच देकर या किसी और ढंग से कन्वर्ट किया जाता है, जो बिल्कुल गलत है।

प्रो. मधु बडवते: जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि विदेशी पैसा लेकर ये कन्वर्ट होते हैं, तो हमें उनसे पूछना चाहिए कि जो लोग कन्वर्ट होते हैं वे काफी इकानामिक कन्सेशन लूज करते हैं। हरिजन ऐसा है कि बिकाश आदमी है। फारन पैसा लेगा, कन्वर्ट होगा और साथ ही साथ इकानामिक कन्सेशन लूज करेगा।

श्री सुरज भान: सभापति महोदय, कोई हरिजन डायरेक्टली पैसा लेकर कन्वर्ट नहीं होता है। उनमें एजेन्ट्स क्रिएट होते हैं, जो उनको बरगलाते हैं, गलत प्रोपेगंडा करते हैं। उसके लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं।

मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कहीं एट्रासिटीज होती हैं, शैड्यूल्ड आर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स विकीटम्स होते हैं, उनको रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाए। उनके बच्चों को रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाए। यह एट्रासिटीज कोई एक दिन में नहीं होती है। इसके लिए काफी अर्स से माहौल होता है। उनके जो गिर्वैसिस पैडिंग होती है, उनको प्रायली सॉल्व किया जाए। अगर इन सुझावों पर अमल करेंगे, तो शायद कुछ कमी हो सके, बिल्कुल खत्म होना तो नामुमकिन है, जब तक कि यह कांग्रेस है।

**SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my personal experience that the subject of Scheduled Castes is the most convenient subject which gives everything to every political party at every time and any time to exploit it for their own political ends. Their social inequality and economic backwardness are the important subjects at every election to every political party. The subject of their upliftment has been the pivotal point in formulating the policies of every Government formed by any party. The subject of 'Atrocities on Harijans' is a regular ritual undertaken on the floor of this House during every session and they start with an assurance that they will not politicise the issue. But when we go through their speeches, actual contention made by them clearly gives one the impression that they are certainly politicising the issue for their own ends. When they make such sweeping statements that the subject of atrocities on Harijans is the responsibility of a party or the exclusive responsibility of a Government, I do not understand their real intentions. When they speak like this saying that responsibility lies on one political party, it only exhibits their lack of understanding of the whole issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have read out an Editorial while making your speech emphasising the fact that it is the primary responsibility of all parties to solve this problem. If that is the case, if that is the fact, how can we blame any Government or any political party?

They look at it only from an angle which is a political angle. When I went round the country with the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, to study the problems I came to know how their problems were mishandled. And when I have personally visited those places where the atrocities were committed on these

innocent Scheduled Castes, I could find in most of the cases, that they have not just killed the Harijans but terrorised them while killing because they want to teach them a lesson wherever these people try to assert themselves. The reasons are quite simple. I would not like to go into them in detail because this subject has been discussed time and again in this House. But I would only like to go into the fundamental cause of this problem.

Sir, whenever persons belonging to Scheduled Castes try to become assertive or insist to allow their bonded labour to continue or resist the insult meted out to them or try to protect the honour of their women, or ever demand a minimum wage which the society as a whole is not able to accept, they would try to teach them a lesson. In fact, I have found these truths, during my earlier visits to places like Villupuram, Belchi, Pathad, Dharmpur and Marathwadwada and during my recent visits to places in U.P., Bihar and Tamil Nadu. In these places, they have not just killed the Harijans but they have terrorised them by way of indulging in cruel acts while killing them. The whole blame is on the society as a whole and the society is responsible for these kinds of atrocities, not only the State Governments or only the Party which was formed the Government. Therefore, the problem should be viewed in its totality and those who speak here should try to offer a solution from the bottom of their hearts. Therefore, it is a question of attitude not utterances. Simply making some sweeping statement and giving speeches at given intervals on the floor of this House does not solve the problem. My friend, Mr. Paswan, was talking about the intentions of the Government. I am really sorry to say that the persons are fighting with the Government instead of offering some concrete solutions to these problems. For instance, some hon. Members have talked about the economic backwardness. In one of the Parliament-

ary Committee Meetings, it has been made very clear that the fruits of plan expenditures did not properly reach the Harijans so far. The fruits of the plan expenditures in thousands of crores of rupees allocated for the various schemes did not properly reach the Scheduled Castes of the society. Therefore, we have insisted that unless the Government makes special allocations for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, the problem would not be solved. Accordingly special component Plan with substantial allocation was brought out by this Government. Now, the question of implementation of these schemes is a crucial thing because here the caste-biased bureaucracy comes in the way. Mr. Paswan said that the intentions of the Government are not clear. But he himself made a self-contradictory statement by saying that the Government that is, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have written to the various State Governments during 1980 itself about the comprehensive measures to solve the problem of atrocities on Harijans by formulating various measures like preventive, precautionary and punitive measures. In the case of punitive measures, they have not been able to implement them properly. The Government should take note of it with all seriousness. Wherever the District Magistrates and the Superintendent of Police are held responsible, things are all right there. But making District Collectors and the Superintendent of Police responsible for cases of atrocities on Harijans have not been properly formulated so far. The result is that they are not able to account for the atrocities committed on these people in their areas. They are simply justifying the acts by giving answers, but they are not able to solve the problem. Therefore, this is a problem which should be tackled with all seriousness, but not by giving answers to justify the acts of officials. The Government had already suggested various measures and as soon as these measures were indicated to the various State Governments, some of the States had

already taken actions. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, they have set up Special Courts to deal with these cases. But these special courts should function with objectivity in solving their problems instead of creating further problems through their functioning. Therefore, again it is the question of implementation. In some of the States wherever the atrocities are committed, they have expedited the cases and given the judgements thereby many of the culprits were brought to book, which fact Mr. Paswan denied. I don't however, claim that the Government has solved the problem, but it has taken steps in the right direction. It has gone too far, but still much has to be done. Therefore, Sir, the allegation that he is making that the Government has failed totally is incorrect.

Sir, they are accusing the present Government and its leader. In the previous Parliament, when I was sitting in the opposite side, I talked to the friends on this side about the one important issue concerning the Scheduled Castes. At that time the Reservation Bill was almost lapsing. I requested my friends belonging to the Scheduled Castes who were sitting on the Treasury Benches at that time to ask their government to bring in the legislation for extending the reservations. But, Sir, they were not successful. The moment Mrs. Gandhi's Government came back to power, the first piece of legislation she brought forward was concerning this issue by extending the period of reservation. Some of these leaders even question: who are the Scheduled Castes and they also used to ask why special safeguards were necessary for the Scheduled Castes? When the leader of Shri Paswan, Shri Charan Singh was Home Minister during 1978, the highest number of atrocities were committed on the Scheduled Castes in the history of the country and the number was about 15,000. The present Government has been successfully trying to control such incidents. The point is even during the present Con-

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

gress, Government even if they are committed less there is no justification at all. It is not the question of more or less, but why should these atrocities be committed on the Scheduled Castes alone?

When Shri Charan Singh was the Home Minister, he was trying to translate the human agony of these atrocities on Scheduled Castes in terms of percentage. He was then calculating that if there is reservation of 12 to 15 per cent, atrocities can be to the extent of 2 to 5 per cent. If they evade the issue in this way, they can never solve the problem.

When Mrs. Gandhi came to power whatever suggestions were given to her, she acted on them. Whenever we wrote about the atrocities to the Home Ministry we got prompt replies. The Government examined the cases and wherever it found that these things are happening, it took all possible steps to discourage its recurrence. The State have been instructed to take prompt action. Now there is a special machinery to see that proper and prompt action is taken. Therefore, I say when Mrs. Gandhi came back to power, she understood the problem, took special action to alleviate their economic difficulties and also to see that these atrocities are brought down to the minimum.

Sir, this problem should be looked at at the national level and all parties should come together to solve this problem. Unless you strengthen the weakest link a chain, the purpose for which you are making efforts to strengthen the nation will be defeated. Not only that the hard earned independence of the country will be endangered. So, the weakest section of the society, namely Scheduled Castes should be strengthened, only in the interest of the nation. Therefore it is the responsibility of the whole society. Therefore, national conscience should be developed to respect and uplift these people. Just mak-

ing allegations against one another will never solve their problem. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the political parties that they should not exploit the subject on the floor of the House any more. All parties should make sincere efforts to come together on this vital issue and evolve a national policy to solve this problem soon only in their interest and in the interest of the nation as a whole.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Poilachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir the House has discussed this issue on many occasions, but we are not seeing any tangible result out of the discussions so far. The funny part of it is that whenever the incidents take place in various areas, the Central Government calls for report from the respective States. The State Governments also gave certain data and other reports to the Centre, which are known to Members of Parliament. The matter ended there. Thereafter, no follow-up action is being taken either by the Centre or State Governments.

As Mr. Paswan said, we have been discussing this issue for many years now, i.e. for three decades. But the condition of Harijans and Adivasis has remained the same. As Mr. Krishnamurthy asked, has the Government got any intention to evolve a policy, and to find out a new method to stop this kind of atrocities against Harijans?

I do not want to quote the incidents which have taken place all over India. But there is one important thing which Government can do in the matter of their economic development. For example, most, or the majority of Harijans are landless agricultural labourers. Sir, as you have stated, there is the question of distribution of lands to the poor Harijans. Even that small thing has not been achieved so far. I do not know the reason. Of course, the powers and functions are all with State Governments, Chief Ministers of States and others are being consulted by the



Centre every now and then. Chief Ministers give some figures about what they have achieved. But when we make a physical verification, the achievement is nothing else but Nil. That is why there was a demand in this House that Harijans should be given a proper place in the industrial sector also. Nowadays even the public sector units do not provide them with adequate do not provide them with adequate and legitimate employment opportunities. Secondly, the private sector units totally neglect them and deny jobs to Harijans. So, Government should come forward to help Harijans by providing for reservation in the private sector also. I had brought in a Private Member's Bill in 1972 in this very House demanding it.

The private sector units which get financial assistance either from the States or the Centre—or from financial institutions—must provide some reservation, some percentage, so that Harijans can come up economically.

As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, the landlord has got a direct domination over the Harijans. The Harijan works under the landlord. The latter can dominate him. The Harijan can be used for any purpose, like an animal. But suppose the Harijan gets a job in an industry, the owner of the industry will have no domination over him. That is why I say the Harijan should be given a proper place in the industrial sector also. This can be done.

Of course, the Prime Minister has written to all the Chief Ministers to provide employment opportunities to Harijans. It is just an appeal to the Chief Ministers. I don't think it will help Harijans. It will not even satisfy the Government. So, I request the hon. Minister and the Government to bring in a separate legislation in this regard—i.e. to provide more employment opportunities to Harijans. If a Central legislation is there, it will help. If any private sector unit de-

nies employment opportunities to Harijans on the plea of merit, efficiency and other things, licences should not be granted to it. Many people talk about qualifications and merit and other things. I come across to an interesting news item about Kanyakumari District of my State. 13 students qualified themselves for priesthood. Out of 13, 3 were Harijans and 10 belonged to the other community. So, 10 students will be getting jobs in any temple because they are allowed. Even though the Harijans were qualified for a particular post, they were not allowed because a Harijan cannot become a priest. That is why when my party was in power, we brought forward a legislation in the Tamilnadu Assembly saying that whoever it may be, whether he is Brahmin or non-Brahmin, if he qualifies himself for a particular post, namely, priest, he should be given that post. That Bill was struck down by the Supreme Court. There is a need for amending the Constitution in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court. I would appeal to the Government to see that this kind of liberty, right should be incorporated in the Constitution. Not that every Harijan will go for a priest's job, but at least we should give recognition to the community.

About atrocities, I have already stated that no follow-up action is being taken by the Government. For example, in Vellupuram, atrocities are being committed on Harijans. Many houses were burnt. Even the Parliamentary Committee was to go there. The present Chief Minister stopped it. He was against the visit of the Parliamentary Committee saying that no Member of Parliament or the Parliamentary Committee should visit the affected areas. Then he immediately ordered setting up a commission on the 28th July, 1978. The Inquiry Committee also submitted its report to the Chief Minister. Till today no action has been taken by the State Government. I pleaded about it with the officials of the Home Ministry the

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

other day. The Scheduled Caste MPs called a meeting and in that meeting I also wanted the Government to get the report and make it available to the Members and see what action should be taken by the State Government on that matter. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government has done anything in this matter. Our present Home Minister knows the fact because I have confidence in him. Certainly he will look into this matter.

About Meenakshipuram, he said, my friend has stated about the conversion. Why conversion took place? Not that Harijans want to embrace Islam but because of local conditions. The police with caste Hindus suppress the Harijans. Wherever they go, they will be beaten. First they appealed to the Government and the Chief Minister. Then they became Muslims. When they became Muslims, they embraced Islam. They have got the protection and that is the reason why they embraced Islam. For example, I visited Parmakudi along with Mr. Makwana. I went to a village. There I asked a boy, "Why did you embrace Islam?" He said, "If I put a cap on my head, nobody would touch me. Even if anybody touches me, I will go to Parmakudi and collect Muslims against them. So long as I remained Hindu Harijan, I was being tortured and humiliated."

Then it seems that the Home Minister stated that money played an important role in this conversion. If it is true, then I am sorry, this kind of statement does not make sense.

If money can play havoc or something like that in Meenakshipuram, why cannot the same money attract the Harijans in other villages? How has it failed? The Home Ministry should think over it. The Harijan is humiliated when he remains a Hindu Harijan. If he goes to some other religion he is humiliated. Even after conversion he is being humiliated as having converted by taking money. They are

being treated like animals. Therefore, I would request the Government to rectify the statement, or correct their statement. Therefore, this kind of allegations against Harijans should not come again.

About this Puliangadi incident, here also the Police is responsible. If Police could have intervened at the right time the clash could have been prevented. About nine people died in Puliangadi. The Chief Minister in my State does not bother about these things. He has got some other work.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You are giving him trouble. You are responsible for his trouble.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Therefore, what I would request the Government is, as my previous speaker has stated, the Government should identify these places. In this case I would request the Minister to declare Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts as disturbed areas. The Government should declare them as disturbed areas. The Central Government should intervene in this matter and protect the Harijans or else many Harijans will be killed.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): The whole district or part of it?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANNI: The whole districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli where this kind of incidents erupt often.

I would like to ask the Government what are the proposals of the Government which are to be implemented, for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or to prevent the atrocities which are being committed on them?

There is another important matter. A special cell of Police force should be created in each State, under the Central Government, whether it is the

States run by the Congress Party or the Opposition Parties. Such a special cell should be provided so that that cell can deal with the matter through the State Government, and the Central Government need not wait for the State Government's report and their action.

I once again request the hon. Minister to take action against some elements which are creating this communal tension in these areas to ban them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Name them.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: For example, Vishwa Hindu Parishad. This Parishad is completely backed by R.S.S. elements.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is Dr. Karan Singh's point.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: No, no. That is different. For Puliangadi this Vishva Hindu Parishad is responsible. By saying that they are projecting Hinduism they created trouble in Puliangadi against Harijans. This kind of elements should not be allowed to function in this country.

Before I conclude, I once again request the Minister to spell out the future programme of the Government about the way the Government is going to tackle all these matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh.

17.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वांका) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य राम विलास पासवान जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने देश के एक जलते हुए सवाल को यहां पर पेश करने का चेष्टा की और जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कहा है उनके दृष्टांतों से और विवरण

से मतभेद हो सकता है, परन्तु आम तौर से जो दृष्टिकोण उन्होंने उपस्थित करने का चेष्टा की उसमें मतभेद का बहुत गुंजाइश नहीं है। हम सभी इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि आज आजादी के 35 वर्ष बाद भी जहाँ सामाजिक रूप से हरिजन सर उठा कर चलने की कोशिश करता है, या आर्थिक रूप से अपने हालत सुधारने के लिए कोई प्रयास करता है, या सरकार का ओर से ऐसा कोई प्रयास होता है उसकी बड़ी ही तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया दूसरे वर्गों पर होती है और ऐसी भावना उनके मन में जगती है कि जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था चल रही है उसके परिवर्तन से उनके हितों पर आघात होगा, और इसलिए उसको रोकने के लिए वह बरबरा और क्रूर व्यवहार करने पर उतार दिये जाते हैं।

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for this discussion was 2½ hours and that is over now. How long are you going to sit?

SHRI SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur): Till 7 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, we will sit till 7 P.M. There are six Members to speak. Each Member will take not more than five minutes.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : अनेक जगहों पर सद्भाव के भाँ उदाहरण हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं, लेकिन हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आम तौर से वह अपवाद के रूप में हैं और जो आज सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था है उसमें हरिजन और गरीब तबके के लोगों को न्याय मिलने में जो बाधाएँ हैं उससे हम सभी लोग अच्छी तरह अवगत हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछले सत्र में भी बोलते हुए यहाँ कहा था कि यद्यपि



[श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

सरकार की ओर से शुरू किये गये कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव से गरीब तबकों को हालत में सुधार हुआ देखने में आता है, लेकिन आज जो आर्थिक कार्यक्रम और विशेषतौर से किसान वर्ग को सहायता देने का कार्यक्रम हम अपना रहे हैं उसका मुख्य लाभ बड़े जमीनधारियों और बड़े लोगों को मिल रहा है जिसकी वजह से आज देहात में आर्थिक विषमता और दूरियां और बढ़ती गई हैं और तनाव भी बढ़ता गया। आज इन सभी बातों का प्रमाण देखने में आता है जिससे सारा सदन चिन्तित है और इस सदन के सभी हिस्सों के लोग इस बात से सहमत हैं कि इस अवस्था में परिवर्तन लाने और स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कारगर कार्यवाही होना चाहिए। इसके पहले कि इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ अपने विचार आपके सामने उपस्थित करूं, यह जानना आवश्यक है कि आज की स्थिति क्या है? क्योंकि कई हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, या मुठों पर हालत और बिगड़ रही है।

श्री राम विलास पसवान ने भी इस बात की चर्चा की कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने व्यापक निर्देश इस सम्बन्ध में दिया है जिससे इस प्रकार की घटनाएं रुके और अगर घटना हो जाये तो सजा देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही का जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केवल निर्देश दे कर ही संतोष नहीं किया है, उसने इस बात की जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की और उसको लागू करवाने की कोशिश की है जिससे उसके द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों का पूरी तरह पालन हो और राज्य सरकारें उस पर तत्पर रहें।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि जिले में यह आदेश होना चाहिए कि जो प्रमुख अधिकारी 4, 5 हैं, उसमें कोई एक व्यक्ति हरिजन होना चाहिए।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सरकार ने यह साफ आदेश दिया है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, सीनियर सुपरिण्टेण्डेंट आफ पुलिस, सुपरिण्टेण्डेंट आफ पुलिस, सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट और सब-डिवीजनल पुलिस आफिसर, इन पांचों में से कोई एक हरिजन होना चाहिए और इस आदेश का पालन होना चाहिए। इस तरह से आज सरकार की ओर से जो कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए, वह सरकार कर रही है।

इस बात का जिक्र किया गया कि अनेक घटनाएं इस तरह का हुई हैं। बेलछी से लेकर देहुली, कफाल्टा आदि तमाम जगहों में जो ऐसी दर्दनाक घटनाएं हुई हैं, जिनकी चर्चा सदन में अनेक बार हुई है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुझाब पर राज्य सरकारों ने अनेक जगहों पर खासतौर से आन्ध्र-प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, बिहार और राजस्थान में स्पेशल कोर्ट की व्यवस्था का है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जिन मामलों के निष्पादन में वर्षों लग जाते थे, आज उसमें काफी तेजी आई है और अनेक मामलों में सजा काफी तेजी के साथ हो रही है। मैं अनेक उदाहरण देने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूं लेकिन बेलछी का चर्चा, जिसका जिक्र श्री राम विलास जी ने भी किया, उसका मामला हमारे सामने मौजूद है। आज जब हमारी सरकार अधिकार में आई तो उसने सख्त और कारगर कार्यवाही की, जिसका नतीजा है कि दो अभियुक्तों को मृत्यु दंड की और अनेकों को आजीवन कारावास की सजा हुई है।

मैं याद दिला कर विपक्षी दल के माननीय सदस्यों को तकलीफ नहीं देना चाहता हूं कि उनके कार्यकाल में जब यह घटना हुई तो किसी मंत्री ने बेलछी गांव में कदम रखने का कण्ट तक नहीं किया।



आप जानते हैं कि उस समय जो विरोधी लोग थे, उनमें ही वह निर्दली सदस्य थे, जिनका उसमें मुख्य हाथ था, और आम तौर पर धारणा यह कि उनकी सरकार अवांछनीय अवर्षों का प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। चाहे कफाल्टा हो, विश्रामपुर हो, पिपरा हो इन तमाम जगहों पर एक वर्ष में सजाएँ हुई है और सख्त सजाएँ हुई, कहीं कहीं पर तो 35 लोगों को आजीवन कारावास की सजा हुई, जिसका असर पड़ता है।

मैं यह उदाहरण इसलिये दे रहा हूँ, यह बात सिद्ध करने के लिये कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को इस दिशा में जो कदम उठाने चाहिये, वह जागरूक हैं और अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिये आरुढ़ हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य, खासतौर से हमारे श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने बार-बार यह कहा कि हमारे कार्यकाल में यह घटनाएँ बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं, मैं आपको आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ जिससे यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि सबसे अधिक हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की घटनाएँ अगर किसी समय में हुई तो वह जनता पार्टी के राज्य में हुई। किस वजह से हुई, आप सीधे इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं या नहीं, यह निर्णय मैं आपके ऊपर छोड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो तथ्यों का वर्णन कर रहा हूँ, किसी पर आक्षेप नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं : 1976 में जब हम लोगों की सरकार थी, 5968। 1977 में 10879—जस्ट दि डबल। 1978 में 15070। 1979 में हम लोगों की सरकार बनी, तो इस संख्या में गिरावट आई, कमी हुई, कम से कम जो उसकी रफ्तार बढ़ रही थी, वह रुक गई। हम इसमें अपनी असफलता मानते हैं कि हम इसमें जितनी कमी करना चाहते थे, उसमें हम कामयाब नहीं हुये। लेकिन फिर भी उसमें कमी आई है। 1979 में 13975, 1980 में

13866 और 1981 में 14308। इससे स्पष्ट है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में सब से कम घटनाएँ 1976 में हुई और सबसे अधिक घटनाएँ 1978 में हुई। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता कि इसमें जिम्मेदारी किस की है और इसके लिये इस सदन में कौन दोषी हो सकते हैं।

लेकिन मैं मंजूर करूंगा कि इस देश में सबसे बड़ी पार्टी होने के नाते अगर इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी पर है, तो सब से अधिक हम लोगों पर है, कांग्रेस पार्टी पर है और हमारे नेतृत्व पर है। जब हम देश का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, तो यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है इन बाधाओं को लांघने, मिटाने और हटाने की। मैं विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों से खास तौर से कजा चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे समझते हैं कि कन की बात का, उनके विचार का, उन ली कार्यवाही का, उनकी गतिविधि का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है और सारी जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, तो मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। आज के कन्टेक्सट में वे जितना समझते हैं, उतनी दूर तक उन्हें इरेलिवेंट (irrelevant) मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। आज की दशा के लिये उन की भूमिका जिम्मेदारी है। क्या जिम्मेदारी है, यह भी मैं दो चार शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि हर सत्र में बहसें होती है और सदन के सभी हिस्सों से लोग कहते हैं कि इस स्थिति में सुधार और परिवर्तन होता चाहिये, इन बगों के साथ ईसाफ होना चाहिये, भूमि-सुधार का कानून लागू होना चाहिये, उन को बाजिब मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह परिवर्तन क्यों नहीं हो पाता है। यह परिवर्तन इसलिये नहीं हो पाता है कि पोलीटिकल पार्टीज के आइंडर आफ प्रायर्टीज में, प्राथमिकताओं की सूची में, इसका स्थान बहुत नीचे है। हमारे लिये राजनीति

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

सर्वोपरि है। अगर हरिजन आदिवासियों को, गरीब तबकों को, इंसाफ दिलाने के लिये साहस के साथ कदम उठाने की बात हो, तो हमारे पांव कांपने लगते हैं। हम इंसाफ को दबा कर राजनीति को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं।

आज विरोधी दलों और विरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों की क्या गतिविधियां हैं और उनकी तरफ से क्या चेष्टायें हो रही हैं? कल मैं टी वी देख रहा था, और गौर से सुन रहा था प्रो० चक्रवर्ती की बात। हम समझते हैं कि इस संबंध में सी पी आई (एम) काफी आगे है। लेकिन उनके अनुसार पार्लियामेंट में सबसे पहले इस प्रश्न पर बहस होनी चाहिये कि हरियाणा में गर्वनर साहब ने क्या किया।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP (Aonla): It is a clear murder of democracy.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : वह विषय अपनी जगह पर है। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप सही कह रहे हैं या गलत कह रहे हैं, लेकिन आपकी प्राथमिकता क्यों हरियाणा की तरफ दौड़ती है। कारण यह है कि आज आप उन राजनैतिक प्रश्नों की खोज में लगे हैं, जिन पर आप सभी इकट्ठे हो सकें। आर्थिक प्रश्नों को उठाने से विरोधी दलों में दरार पैदा हो जायेगी, दीवारें खड़ी हो जायेंगी, सब गुट अलग अलग हो जायेंगे। इस लिये आप आर्थिक प्रश्नों को छूने का साहस नहीं करते हैं। सी पी आई (एम) जैसी पार्टी भी सबसे पहले मंत्र-पाठ करती है, हरियाणा के श्री तपासे का नाम लेती है और गरीबों का सवाल उसकी आंखों से ओझल हो जाता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री नारायण चौबे (मिदनापुर) :

आप कुछ कर के दिखाइये।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मैं अगर नहीं कर पाता हूँ तो मैं आप से इमानदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि अपनी असफलता को मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। कम से कम इतनी इमानदारी आज कांग्रेस पार्टी में मौजूद है। हम समझते हैं कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और गरीबों को इंसाफ दिलाने के लिए हम ने आज तक जो कुछ किया है वह बहुत नगण्य है, मन्जिल से बहुत दूर है। लेकिन यह भी निश्चित है कि इस देश में अगर पार्टी ने या किसी नेता ने हरिजनों और गरीब तबकों की हालत में सुधार करने के लिए हिम्मत के साथ कदम उठाया है तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व है। कोई दूसरा नेतृत्व नहीं है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Do you really believe what you say?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Yes. Certainly.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Can you question the motive?

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मैं प्रोफेसर चक्रवर्ती जी से कहता हूँ कि हर आदमी का इम्तहान होता है और मैं केवल माननीय सदस्य नहीं रहा हूँ, मैं अपने सब में मंत्री भी रहा हूँ, मैं आज यहां कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन माँके पर मैं ने इमानदारी से इस का लागू करने के लिए चेष्टा भी की है। मैं उस का जिक्र यहां नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन आज मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हरिजनों की हालत में सुधार लाने के लिए अगर कुछ करना जरूरी है तो बुनियादी तौर पर उन के लिए आर्थिक प्रश्नों का समाधान निकालना है। यह सब से बड़ा सवाल है। आज इस सदन में कोई भी सुधार की चर्चा नहीं करता है। धीमे आवाज में चर्चा करता है। आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य भी रेम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस की चर्चा करते हैं। बड़े बड़े फार्मर्स को पूरी प्राइस मिले इस के लिए परेशान हैं। आज

डी एस पी को नेता धरना देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं इस लिए कि कुल को ज्यादा दाम क्यों नहीं मिलता है ? आज ये सबाल उन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हो गए हैं । हमारी भी कमजोरी है और जो देश का वातावरण है हम लोग भी उस में प्रभावित हो जाते हैं । प्रोफेसर चक्रवर्ती बराबर हम से पूछते हैं कि हम लोग गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, समाजवाद से भटक रहे हैं । मैं ने आज भी उन को उत्तर दिया है कि आप इस बात को समझते हैं कि आप की पार्टी में वह ताकत नहीं है, मैं कोई आक्षेप के ब्याल से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि आप आज राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आर्थिक नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन करा सके यह ताकत आप की पार्टी में नहीं है । इसलिए आप के लिए भी यह उचित है कि देश की जो सब से बड़ी पार्टी है और समाजवादी और प्रगतिशील पार्टी है उस को समर्थन दे कर अपनी नीतियों को हमारे द्वारा कार्यान्वित करवाने की चेष्टा करें । आज देश का और समाज का कल्याण इसी में है । और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

आज हमारी जिम्मेदारी ज़रूर है, इस देश में अगर हरिजनों पर कोई अत्याचार होता है, अगर उन को इन्साफ नहीं मिलता है, गरीबों को सताया जाता है तो इस की जिम्मेदारी सब से पहले हम कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग अपने माथे पर लेने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि हमें इस काम को पूरा करना है । इस देश में कोई दूसरा आदमी, कोई दूसरा दल या कोई दूसरा नेतृत्व इस काम को नहीं कर सकता है । इसलिए मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक दल के लोग भी इस बात को याद रखें, यह हमारा पेरिफेरल प्रोग्राम हो जाता है । और सारे प्रोग्राम है लेकिन किनारे पर का यह कार्यक्रम हो जाता है । जिस दिन आप तमाम लोग अपने कार्यक्रमों में इस को केन्द्र बिन्दु बना कर आगे बढ़ेंगे, सेंट्रल प्वाइन्ट इसे बना देंगे उस दिन हरिजनों की हालत में ज़रूर सुधार होगा और जो अत्याचार और अन्धश्रुति की कहानियाँ रोज सुनने में आती हैं वह बन्द हो जाएंगी, इस में कोई शक नहीं है । सारे सदन के लोग इस में शामिल हो जायें, एक राय से काम करें और सभी लोगों का विश्वास इस पर है तो क्या कारण

है कि हमारा विश्वास कार्यरूप में परिणित न हो सके और ज़मीन पर वह साकार न हो सके ।

आज तमाम जगह तो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं वह जमीन के नाम पर हो रहे हैं । उन को कोई जमीन सरकार देती है, पट्टा देती है, वह कच्चे में दूसरे के हैं, वह चढ़ने नहीं देता है । हरिजन गरीब उस जमीन पर जाने की कोशिश करता है तो उस की गर्दन उतारी जाती है । अगर वह गरीब हरिजन वाजिव मजदूरी मांगते हैं, हिम्मत करते हैं, संगठन करते हैं, आगे बढ़ने हैं तो दूसरी तरफ से भी रशम्व इगले किए जाते हैं, उस को दवाने के लिए, हमेशा के लिए उस को रोकने की कोशिश की जाती है । इसलिए हमारा और आप का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम आप मिल कर अपने कार्यक्रमों में खास तौर से इस कार्यक्रम में राजनीति से हट कर इस को केन्द्र बिन्दु बना कर काम करें तो हमें विश्वास है कि हम सफल होंगे और यह अभिशाप जो देश के माथे पर है वह अभिशाप दूर होगा ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह और भी कारगर कार्यवाही सदन के मामले स्पष्ट करें, साफ करें । और किस तरह में आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, भूमि संधार के मामले में, न्यूनतम मजदूरी दिलाने के मामले में सख्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी, इसका विवरण इस सदन के समक्ष दिया जाए जिससे कि इस देश को संतोष हो सके, इस सदन को संतोष हो सके, गरीबों को संतोष हो सके तथा हरिजन आदिवासियों को संतोष हो सके तथा उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व और इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार मौजूद है और वह उनको हमेशा प्रोत्साहन और मदद देने के लिए तैयार रहेगी ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM .. SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, the Minister-in-charge of Home Affairs—I do not know how long he will be in this job, because he is already the Minister of Defence—we had a hope to see him in the Rashtrapati Bhavan. But unfortunately, we did not have that opportunity. I hope during the time he is in the Home Ministry, some fun-



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damental difference comes about in the method of working.

The subject which we are discussing is not new to the House. We have discussed it before. The only thing, for which I am grateful, is that we are discussing it now before midnight. In the past, we had always discussed this subject from 9 p.m. to about 4 a.m. of the next day morning, when the rest of the country was sleeping.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are discussing on the first day itself.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We are discussing on the first day and I hope we will discuss it on the last day also. The question is one of credibility. If they can manage the affairs of the country in terms of law and order, if they can give security to the Harijans, well, we shall all be very happy. But if they cannot, they must be honest enough to say that they are not in a position to do so and then certain logical conclusions would follow. So, their party colleague, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh in Uttar Pradesh has said that he could not protect the life of Harijans and so he resigned. He said, "I cannot manage". It is for Shri Venkataraman and his senior colleagues—there is only one senior colleague—to decide.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are looking for an easy way to come over to this side.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You found an easy way in July, 1979. We are also looking for something like that.

Therefore, it is for them to decide. Look at the balance sheet. During the last two and-a-half years, has there been any improvement? Shri Chandrashekhara Singh seemed to have quoted some statistics. He quoted figures for the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1981. But he did not quote for 1974. In 1976, naturally, there were fewer cases because people were afraid to go to the police station and to register the case. If anybody goes

to the police station, he would immediately be given *Nasbandi*. So, people did not register. I would ask him, look back to 1974. Tell me, how many cases in 1974 as compared to 1977. Therefore, it is not enough to quote statistics. We know, it is happening and it is happening in a big way. Why it is happening? I am not saying that their policies are promoting it. I say and I said it before that there are two fundamental conflicting tension points in our society.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: In 1974, the figure was 8,860.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, then you deflate it by the population figure in whatever scientific way you can. (Interruptions) That is all right, Sir. We cannot take pleasure in 20 more or 20 less. Therefore, I will say, we should understand the sociological conditions of what is happening. I am not saying, their policies are responsible. But they are not understanding the basic dynamics of what is happening. The Harijans are being given the political equality, in terms of right to vote. But there is no commensurate change in the economic situation. I have seen the National Sample Survey data and I am surprised to find that when it comes to unemployment, when it comes to indebtedness, when it comes to poverty, more than 71 per cent of the Harijan population is unemployed, more than 75 per cent of the Harijan population is below the poverty line. In fact, what is surprising is that 74 per cent of the indebtedness is there in this community.

Now, on the one side, you have the political right, equality guaranteed in the constitution and, on the other side, you have this kind of an economic situation. This is going to generate tension. This is what Dr. Ambedkar said in the beginning. It is he who said that you have put a time-bomb in this whole matter because, on the one side, there is the political equality but, on the other side, you are not making sufficient changes in the economic situation. This is one point that the Home Minister has to come



to grip with. As to how he should do, I will suggest something in a moment.

The second thing is that there is a growing number of young Harijans who are getting educated and who are not prepared to put up with this nonsense. I know from my personal experience. I had occasion to go not once but several times to Meenakshipuram and I had occasion to stay there. I was surprised to see elder Harijans willing to put up with indignity but the younger people are not prepared to do that. In Meenakshipuram, the people who got themselves converted were young Harijans. This is the point I mentioned last time and I am repeating again today. It was the doctor, the engineer and the Sub-Inspector of Police, these people who were converted. Will they convert themselves for money?

The hon. Member, Shri Suraj Bhan, quoted the Home Ministry's report. I would like the Home Ministry to come out and say whether they stand by this report. It is a disgrace. If it is true, it means that somebody in the Home Ministry is working against the national interest. What is the proof that they are converted for money? My hon. friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, has said very rightly that when a person, specially a young person converts himself, he is giving up all the economic facilities that the constitution has given to him and which he is able to take advantage of. If still he is converting himself, it means that there must be something terrible that is going on.

I just today got a letter from one Shri Amba Samudram; this is about the most-prone district of Tirunelveli. I will be happy to give it to the hon. Minister. It is in Tamil. After great difficulty, I was able to read it. It is written in DMK Tamil, not in Brahmin Tamil. What does it say? It gives instances after instances of a particular community which is engaged in committing atrocities. Unfortunately, that community, a good portion of that community, which is represented in the legislature is with MGR's party. Therefore, MGR is

terrified to do anything in front of them. That is the reason.

Here is a class which is not a very prosperous class. But this class certainly feels that they are in power; they are in police; they are here and they are there and they can do anything they want. I went to Meenakshipuram. If any murder takes place there, what have the people of Meenakshipuram told me? They told me that if any murder takes place, then the police has to show that they interrogated so many witnesses. They said that they will come to a village, take a few people, beat them and enter into a register that they interrogated 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'. They are all Harijans. They cannot speak out. One incident was so terrible that every person there was beaten up and therefore, the people there could not stand. The younger generation took the lead and others followed.

The question here is that of socio-economic situation that is prevailing. They are not addressing themselves to it. I can certainly find political arguments to say that we were better than they are. I can quote a number of instances of what Shri Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister did. But that is not enough. What is to be done here is that they have to address themselves to this problem seriously.

Take the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Is it read by anybody? In fact, many years ago, there was the Elaiperumal Committee Report which quoted volumes in terms of references. This report is being completely ignored. Has the Home Minister read it? When the President of India comes to deliver his speech before the members of the two Houses, does he refer to it? Has the Cabinet ever devoted one day to discuss the report? There is no such thing. There is one speech made and forgotten. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether in the course of his reply to the debate he will come out with some concrete

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suggestions. These are time-bombs. I can tell you that the younger generation, young Harijans, are not going to put up with this kind of a thing. This man is a peaceful Harijan. He only shouts. But there are others who are going to be angrier than him. He is already angrier than his father. But his succeeding generations are going to be even angrier. I can tell you when they come up with the same education and they find no difference between one caste and another caste, then why should he take it lying down? Then he will take to terrible methods. This is what we have to look at. I say this problem is not as big as all India. There are seven States where the preponderance is there....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are your suggestions?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am coming.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इस लड़ाई में क्या आप हम लोगों के साथ नहीं रहेंगे ?

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: क्यों नहीं रहेंगे ? जरूर रहेंगे । हम तो हरिजन हैं, आन्दररी हरिजन ।

I told him that I married outside my caste. Therefore, I also qualify to be a Harijan....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a part-time Harijan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Therefore, what can the Government do? That is the question you asked me and I can tell you. There are 7 States—Tamilnadu, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Such States are there. In these States there are only 45 Districts which are prone to such things. First of all, let them set up a monitoring centre because whenever there is going to be an atrocity on Harijans, it is not spontaneous. It comes after simmering, after two weeks. Sometimes the Police Stations have advance information, even a month ahead, but they do not do anything about it as it hap-

pened in Meenakshipuram. They had advance information much ahead of the incident....

AN HON. MEMBER: In Gaya also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Everywhere they have advance information. We know. In Mainpuri people said the same thing. People know it in advance....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For my information, who is to be there in the monitoring centre—the local Police or some other Police?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They can have a special intelligence set up from the Centre. They should be living there. They should feed information. They should be monitoring reports on the state of health of these Districts. You will know exactly what is happening. There are only 45 Districts. Out of 400 districts, only 45 districts. He can find time and even read these reports on a daily basis as to what is happening....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you give him the power, he will find the solution also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to become Prime Minister just now if his leaders are agreeable to it. I do not want to spoil your chance of remaining as Home Minister.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गया में सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब के जाने के बाद से एट्रसिटी बढ़ी है, वहाँ पहले एट्रसिटी नहीं थी । इन्होंने जमींदारों और कुलूम की मीटिंग बोला गांव में बुलाई थी तब से बढ़ी है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Actually it was not me. After I went, the Harijans had a lot of confidence in that area. It is their Minister, Rameswara Prasad Singh वह गड़बड़ कर रहा है ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He has complained against him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This Ram knows that the other Ram is

creating all the trouble, but he will not come forward and he says that I am responsible. I am not responsible. I am responsible for giving confidence to the Harijans.

Sir, if he cannot do it, he can have a separate Ministry—a Ministry for Harijan Affairs and make Ram as the Minister-in-charge. They should have a monitoring unit. They have not done it. This suggestion I have given before. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Laskar—I do not know where he has gone—wrote to me a letter after my last speech, saying 'Please tell me which those 45 Districts are.' I am not the Home Minister to know which those 45 Districts are. I said, 'You send me your officers. I will sit down with them and on the basis of the reports tell them which those 45 districts are.' After that I got no reply. Here this is something which they can do and it will be effective.

Secondly, I would say that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes should be given Commission status and he should be able to function under the Commission of Inquiry Act, with the same powers as a Commission. He can conduct the inquiry. He should not wait for them and depend on their co-operation. Let him have the powers under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to conduct inquiries. This is another suggestion.

The third suggestion is this. They say that it is a State policy. It is a State matter and 'we cannot intervene'. Sir, it is all wrong. Here is the Constitution and let me read out from Part XI, Chapter I of the Constitution—the Distribution of Legislative Powers and relations between the Union and the States. Article 247 says:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing laws with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List."

That means they can appoint under Article 247, with the help of Parliament, Magistrates whose seniority supersedes the seniority of all the State Magistrates. It also means that the magistrates go there and they can function there. They do not worry about the local magistrates because they are senior to all of them and they can take quick action. Have they taken quick action; on any of the other incidents that have taken place? (Interruptions) This is not a state matter. This is a matter for which Constitution has told you that it has got the first priority. The Untouchability Act, 1955 has given you such a fundamental right. So, by using Art. 247, they can even bypass the State Governments. They can have direct access. So, this is another suggestion that I make. I would say that we should channel all our Central assistance to plans for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes through this Commission. Give the money to them and let them spend it but do not give that to the ministries. The ministries are always underspending it or by some methods they scuttle it. If the Home Ministry writes a report like this that foreign money and visits by so and so organisation four times a year is responsible for the conversion, it shows that it is totally insensitive. I do not know who is responsible in that ministry. You must find that out. Here the money is also not being spent. It must be done through the Commission. Then only the Commission gets some authority, some teeth, some money or some power. This is the thing that should be done.

I would like to conclude by saying that we have not really, in the last thirty years, done anything about the caste system. The caste system is the root cause of all evils. The caste system is totally anti-national—I consider. As long as the caste system is there, the National Integration Council work will be slowed down. The caste system must be fought against. Originally the caste system started with occupation and then it ac-



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quired its birth. I do not know wherefrom it acquired its birth. There is nothing in our Shashtra. The whole Shashtra is talking about the birth. Later on, with the birth qualification was added. Birth and occupation have nothing to do with the caste system. Now even the Brahmins are the Executive Directors of Bata Shoe Company. This is not the work of brahmins. Maybe, they may be sitting in air-conditioned rooms. They are manufacturing the shoes. There are kshatriyas who have become businessmen and there are vaishyas who have become professors. So, the relationship between caste and occupation has disappeared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, professor is a vaishya.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, Sir. He is a marxist. And marxist by definition is a vaishya. They believe in dialectical marxism. That is the vaishya concept.

Now, Sir, we find that in the last thirty years, this relationship between caste and occupation has broken. Now there is superimposed caste by birth. That should be broken. That can be broken only if there is a campaign. You can take the help of the religious mutts. I was happy to see the photograph of the Home Minister with the Sringeri Shankaracharya. In that dress I have never seen him for a long time. He should come to Parliament like that. There is no harm in that. In this secular Government there is nothing wrong to call all the religious people and motivate them or you may use the National Integration Council for that purpose. The war against the caste system has to be launched with the help of the Government. If Shankaracharya object to it, then you bypass them. But, there has to be this attempt. Without that, it is not possible.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: They are anti-nationals.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

Well, some of them may be cut not all of them. In fact the Shankaracharya of Kanchi has made the harijans into poojaris. You will be surprised to know this. I asked him what he wanted to do about the Meenakshipuram harijans who converted into Islam and reconverted back. I asked him to what caste they belong to. He said that they can belong to any caste. I asked him: 'Can you make them Brahmins?' He said 'Yes'. They should go to some district and declare themselves as Brahmins. Who can stop them? No Supreme Court can stop them. He also said that, if they do not know Sanskrit let them come to my Match and I will teach them Sanskrit.

आपको शंकराचार्य का इतना भूत नहीं लगना चाहिए। एक-दो ऐसे हैं, सब नहीं हैं।

Therefore, this is what he has to do but he is not in a position to do it.

Then, Sir, the radio must do proper propaganda against these myths. Mr. Dandavate when he was the Railway Minister got examined the matter and found there was no relationship with reservation and promotion nor in the same way are Harijan children different from other children. These are all superstitions and false propaganda. The radio must do the proper propaganda. On the contrary it is propagating that Harijans are a purchasable commodity. There is no proper propaganda which shows that Government has no heart in this matter. Sir, if the Home Minister wants to do something different from his predecessor then let him come forward before the Parliament with concrete suggestions and the Opposition will be too happy to fully cooperate in this matter.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard the speeches of my friends Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Mr. Paswan with interest. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has made some useful suggestions and, I think, they deserve to be exa-



mined by our Government. But, Sir, the problem which is being discussed here is not so simple. We all know that this problem is being continued for centuries. Many reformers have come and gone. Lord Buddha was, perhaps, the first rebel against the traditional high and low society as well as the caste system but even a great man like Lord Buddha and his religion were driven out of this country, they say, by Shankaracharya. How far that is correct has to be examined. But the fact does remain that this attitude of high and low which has a religious sanction even today has remained.

There was a section of our people in our country, at the time when freedom was fought, who said that there should be social revolution also along with the political freedom but we got rightly political freedom after a non-violent battle, thanks to the strategy of Bapuji with whom I had the good fortune also to remain for a year in his Ashram. But then what have we achieved today after 35 years since our political freedom? Have we really succeeded in eliminating this attitude of 'high' and low? Have we succeeded in bringing about equality amongst the citizens of our country? Did we narrow down the gap or social discrimination? Did we at least narrow down the economic inequalities. I am sorry to point out that although we have been making strenuous efforts and spending crores of rupees, we find that some of the surveys which have been made have clearly shown that the results are not equal to the efforts made. These results are not equal to the money spent.

We are discussing today only the problem of the Scheduled Castes. There are certain guidelines given by our Home Ministry on 10-3-80. It says:

'Comprehensive guide-lines on the precautionary, preventive, punitive rehabilitative and personnel policies: Measures that have to be taken for effectively checking crimes against the scheduled castes.'

So, these were the guidelines sent by this Ministry. Sir, in our Fifth Plan we have spent Rs. 85 crores. In our

Sixth Plan we will be spending Rs. 800 crores. In addition to this there is the Special Component Plan under which the States will be spending Rs. 4,000 crores. I am merely citing the amount of money spent by us. We have the 20 point programme in which there is a special point in favour of and for the benefit of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. There is a special point to give minimum wages to everybody including these classes of people. There is also a special point also to grant lands enough to meet the needs of everybody, including these classes of people. All these schemes are there. But the important question is: Whether all this money given as per guidelines and plans and given by the State Government are producing the full results? As I said earlier, the attitude which we had centuries ago, might have vanished now to a certain extent in our big cities and towns. Because of the industrialisation, because of the way of living of people in towns and cities, this discriminatory attitude might have faded a little and the problem solved to some extent. I don't know whether our friends Dr. Subramaniam Swamy wears a thread.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not wearing it.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I am glad you are not wearing it. Sir, person is born only once. But in our country some of the persons who start wearing threads are born a second time, without of course, the pregnancy of mother. This is a funny and clever sort of attitude which we are having. Some people say: 'I am higher than the other'. All these things happened because of the ancient conspiracy in labelling this 'high' and 'low' attitude with the sanction of religion. Everybody is made to think that he is higher than somebody next below him. Because of this position, everybody wants to keep himself in that place, because he knows that he has some people below him so that he can kick them. That is the most unfortunate part of it. Therefore what is the reason, why after so much money being spent and so much effort being made, it is not giving

(Shri R. R. Bhole)

enough fruits and enough benefits. The reason is that the bureaucracy—I think to a large extent, it is bourgeois—is still there with the same traditions, the colonial traditions. The bureaucracy is the same as it was during the days of the British. The bureaucracy consists also of persons who mostly belong to high and few of low. If some relief, if some benefit is asked for a small man, for a Scheduled Caste man or for a poor man, the bureaucratic who sits there—if he comes from a class different from the applicant—creates 101 hurdles and ultimately the relief is lost in the jungle of the procedure which we are still following. And that is the reason why after spending crores of rupees, we are not having the full benefit and the pockets and families of these poor Scheduled Caste people are not benefited.

Sir, I think I have brought out my points. In this context, I may point out that I have introduced two or three Bills in this House. One is that the Articles 17 of the Constitution is to be amended; by it untouchability is to be abolished. I said that the "caste" and untouchability should be abolished. I hope this House will discuss the Bill. But unfortunately, these have been brought under 'B' category. I will request you, Sir, as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to bring them under 'A' category.

There is another Bill which I have brought before this House. I have said in that Bill that the officers who deal with the problems of the poorer classes belonging to Scheduled Caste will have to be accountable personally. If it is found that because of his negligence or because of his attitude the benefit is lost, the officers should be personally made responsible for that. These are some of the things which I thought I must express. But at the same time, I must say that a large number of Scheduled Caste boys and girls are being educated. I think about 5 lakh scholarships to students were given in 1980 as compared to 114 in the 40s.

Now, many young people were getting

educated. I know of instances where boys having passed Matric are working as labourers in the forest. So, unemployment is there, even amongst the educated in Scheduled Castes. This problem will therefore have to be solved very strategically by trying to change the attitude of the people who are in the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy must be screened to see that they are fit enough to work for this national cause and other programmes. One more thing I will say and that is in so far as the Circular of the Home Ministry on conversion is concerned, I do not know whether it is correct because the Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have also gone there and they have examined the Government of Tamil Nadu. As far as I recollect, the Government Chief Secretary and other have told us that they have no evidence whatsoever of any money being given to these Scheduled Castes who have converted themselves into Islam: we have reported to Parliament, for. Therefore, there is this contradiction that may have to be examined.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारो को तुलना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. One from the ruling Party and the other from the Opposition. You will have to wait, Sir. I am going to call you. He is my very good friend. I am going to call him. This is a chance for the Opposition. When the ruling party's turn comes, I will call you. Next time I am going to call you, after Shri Kadiyan.

SHRI P. K. KIDOYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of shame for all of us that atrocities against the weaker sections and Harijans continue to take place in our country even after 35 years of Independences. I do not want to refer to the various incidents that have taken place. Already the previous Speakers have referred to those incidents.

The first point that I want to make is that the discussion we are having

today in this House on this issue must have some impact on the administrative machinery both at the Centre and the States. I say this because I find that despite the discussions held in this House the suggestions made by Hon. Members and despite a series of reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a large number of suggestions, nothing happens, especially in the matter of controlling these acts of violence and atrocities on Harijans and other weaker sections.

Shri Bhole was referring to the detailed guidelines that the Central Government has issued to the State Governments. The guidelines are exhaustive, but who cares to implement these guidelines? Has the Hon. Home Minister ever cared to have a review of what has happened in the States in regard to the implementation of these various guidelines? It was said that in atrocity-prone districts, the District Collector and the District Superintendent of Police will be held responsible for the failure of preventing major atrocities like mass murder of Harijans. Can the Hon. Home Minister tell this House that a single District Collector or a single Superintendent of Police has been suspended or proceeded on account of the failure on his part to prevent the occurrence of mass atrocities being committed on the Harijan? I don't think that the Home Minister will be able to tell the House even about a single instance. That is why I repeatedly say, 'What is the use of sending guidelines, after guidelines, when they are not implemented?' On the other hand, there are instances where district officials have been transferred after an incident, but brought back within a few weeks or after a few months.

19 hrs.

You would remember the unhappy incident which happened at Narain-

pur village in UP. The DIG of Gorakhpur Range who was in charge of the entire area, and the Superintendent of Police, were transferred. There were cases against 15 police personnel. There were enquiries. What happened later was that this particular DIG was sent as DIG of Moradabad Range, and the SP was transferred to the Anti-Corruption department of the State Government—while there is a report in which both the officers have been declared as unfit to hold any responsible post.

Take, for example, the Kafalta massacre of about 19 Harijans in a marriage procession. There, the DSP who happened to arrest some of the accused, was demoted. He was a Harijan. Then take, for example, this Keshtara incident where a Satnami Harijan family was massacred. That District Collector still remains; he was Collector of Durg. Nothing happened to him. Just for form's sake, the SP has been transferred to another place. That is why I say that unless the district officials feel that their failure in preventing atrocities would result in their suspension or dismissal, things are not going to improve. Government should be firm on this issue. Any district official who has failed in preventing the atrocities, or any official who has been found not discharging his responsibilities at a critical situation, should be severely dealt with.

SHRI SUNDER SINGH: He should be hanged.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: So many hon. Members were talking about the caste system, and Mr Paswan himself suggested that the caste system should be abolished. No doubt it is not a simple proposition. But it is not the caste alone which is involved. There exists an explosive situation in many parts of our rural areas today because the Harijans and other weaker sections who are living below



[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

the poverty line—a majority of them are living below the poverty line—despite caste prejudices and so many disabilities today are becoming conscious of their rights; they are fighting for their rights or have started fighting for their rights. It is not true that younger Harijans alone are prepared to face the onslaught. Older generation also under the inspiration of the younger Harijans is now prepared to face these injustices and tyranny that prevail in the rural areas of our country.

Therefore, it is a question of under-privileged and exploited classes coming up and asserting their rights. It is this development that has angered the vested interests, the landlords and the new rich in the rural areas. They, of course, use the existing caste prejudices in order to suppress the struggle for economic and social rights. What is the role of the Government and the administration? You notified the minimum wages for agricultural workers. When they demanded implementation of it, the landlords immediately started shooting, killing and setting their huts on fire. Their women are also being raped. Is it not the responsibility of the State and the administration to come to the defence of these under-privileged people? Unfortunately, the administration does not come to their aid; they often particularly at the lower level and more particularly the police collude with the vested interests and abet the crimes committed against the agricultural workers. Therefore, I would suggest that Government should seriously implement, whatever laws they have made, for the under-privileged section. In Aurangabad in Bihar, they were fighting for implementation of the notified minimum wages. They were not asking for anything more, but they were shot dead. Therefore, the implementation of minimum wages, the land reforms and such other economic measures should be vigorously pursued. I agree with the various suggestions that have been made

regarding specially identifying areas where atrocities are perennial.

Somebody suggested that a special set up has to be evolved to deal with atrocities. I agree with the suggestion. But that is only to be confined to certain areas. Throughout the rural areas this serious explosive situation is prevailing. Therefore, the Government should take serious steps to implement the minimum wages programmes, the land reforms measures and other economic measures throughout the rural areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have already announced that the Minister will reply at 7 p.m. But it is not possible now. Now, from the ruling Party two Members and two from the Opposition will speak; each hon. Member shall take not more than five minutes. And then the Minister will reply at least at 7.30 p.m.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): My submission is, I do not come in the way of Members speaking longer and many of them speaking. But there must be some limit for us to sit in the House. We are on the first day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your suggestion? Do you want the Minister to reply now?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: We can have it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not possible. The other business will be affected. I am sorry, I cannot agree. I have already told you that only two Members from the ruling Party and two from the Opposition will speak. Then the Minister will reply. Now, Shri Sunder Singh,

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर): मैं श्री राम विलास पासवान का शूक्रिया अदा करता हूँ जो यह रेजोल्यूशन लाए हैं। मगर मैं कहता हूँ कि जो हरिजनों पर अत्याचार



हो रहे हैं वह सूरज भान की वजह से, राम विलास पासवान की वजह से, राम स्वरूप राम की वजह से, चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह की वजह से और आर. आर. भोलें की वजह से। देखिए मैं आप को बताता हूँ, जो आदमी ज़ुलम सहता है वह ज्यादा निकम्मा है उस से जो जुल्म करता है। यह बात है। मगर यह कहा है कि जहाँ किसी पर बीतती हो वहाँ उरा को लड़ाई करनी चाहिए। 1947 में डाक्टर अम्बेडकर ने कहा था, 33 करोड़ आबादी थी हिन्दुस्तान की उस समय डाक्टर अम्बेडकर ने यह कहा था कि जो मुसलमान हैं उन से मिल कर अपना हिस्सा बंटा लो। उस समय 9 करोड़ मुसलमानों की आबादी थी, 6 करोड़ हमारी थी और 34 करोड़ सारी थी। 9 और 6 पन्द्रह करोड़ और 34 करोड़ सारी। क्या कर लेते? अब हम कहते हैं कि हमें यह दे दो, हमें मारते हैं, हमें मारा है। उस वक्त हम हिन्दुओं के साथ पड़ गए। हमें क्या पता था कि ऐसे जालिम लोग हैं। उस वक्त हम ने गलती की। हम मान जाते तो सत्यानाश कर देते तुम्हारा। क्या जरूरत थी हमें मांगने की? यह बात ठीक है या नहीं? उस वक्त वह हमें कहते थे हम तुम्हें गिनिस्ट्रीज दे देंगे, सारी जमीन दे देंगे, हम ने कहा कि जाओ जाओ, हम महात्मा गांधी को मानते हैं, हम हिन्दुस्तान में रहेंगे, चाहे कुछ हो जाए हम हिन्दुस्तान में रहेंगे। हमें क्या पता था कि हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा है कि जहाँ वह मार मार कर सब अपने लिए ही ले लेते हैं। एक यह है कृष्णमूर्ति इन का नाम है, यह कहते हैं कि यह जो हरिजननों की प्राबल्य है यह नेशनल प्राबल्य है। किधर वह नेशनलिटी? मैं कहता हूँ कि कहाँ है नेशनलिटी? है कहीं? यों ही बातें करते हैं, लम्बे लम्बे लेक्चर करते हैं। मैं आप को बता दूँ मैं 1947 से चला रहा हूँ, मैं ने देखा है कि हरिजननों का भला कैसे हो सकता है, जब तक लैंड रिफार्म न हो कोई बात नहीं बन सकती है। गांवों में कोई नहीं रह सकता है क्योंकि जिस के पास जमीन है उस के पास लाठी होती है, जिस के पास जमीन नहीं होती है उस के पास लाठी नहीं होती है। मैं ने सब से पहले जब देखा कि यह

लैंड रिफार्म नहीं हो रहा है तो उस समय सरदार प्रताप सिंह कौरे और सच्चर साहब थे, मैं ने सच्चर साहब से कहा इस के लिए तो उन्होंने कहा कि चौधरी साहब सब कुछ दे देंगे लैंड आप को नहीं दे सकते।

मैंने पूछा, तो उन्होंने बताया कि जिनके पास जमीन है वे जब्तस्त हैं और जो मांगने वाले हैं वे कमजोर हैं। मैंने कहा, फिर आप छोड़ो। मैं जाकर प. जवाहर लाल नेहरू से मिला और इस तरह से जमीन ली। मैं कहता हूँ पंजाब में हरिजननों को कोई हाथ लगा कर देखे, कोई एक मारो तो हम दो मारें। हरि-याणा में भी यही हाल है। यह जो बड़े बड़े लीडर हैं, चिट्ठी-धोतियां पहने हैं, चिट्ठे कपड़े पहने हैं बिहार में और यू. पी. और मैं कहता हूँ — ये जो गिनिस्टर हैं, जो 35-35 साल से मंत्री बने हुए हैं, वे देहातों में जाकर लड़ाई क्यों नहीं करते हैं? इरा में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट क्या करेगी? मैं आप को बतलाऊँ—मैं इन्दिरा जी से मिला था। उन्होंने कहा—सुन्दर सिंह, तुम्हें क्या चाहिये? मैंने कहा — बूटा सिंह 50 से गरीब है, इस की बिरादरी बड़ी गरीब है। मैं चाहे गरीब हूँ, लेकिन आप इस को कुछ दे दो। उन्होंने कहा — उन को दे दूंगी, लेकिन तुम्हें क्या चाहिये? मैंने कहा—मुझे तो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के वक्त का स्टेटस चाहिये। जब मैं चलता था तो सारी दुनिया कोपती थी। इस लिये मैं वही चाहता हूँ। मिनिस्टरी की मुझे कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ—हरिजननों को डिवाइड-एण्ड-रूल किया जाता है जिस से वे एक्सप्लायट होते हैं। यहां पर तारीफ़ करते हैं कि हम ने यह कर दिया वह कर दिया, लेकिन आदमी आपके मारे जा रहे हैं, आप क्या कर रहे हैं? अगर कुछ नहीं करते हो तो जातियां खाओ . . . (व्यवधान) . . . चाहे कोई भी गवर्नमेन्ट हो, इधर की हो या उधर की हो, . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI:  
Sir, tha should go off the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will  
go through the proceedings.

श्री सन्वर सिंह: मैं कहता हूँ मुझे वहाँ ले चलिए जहाँ तकलीफें होती हैं। मेरी सगर्भ माँ नहीं आता कि वहाँ कैसे लोग हैं? जहाँ 24-24 कत्ल होते हैं, फिर भी लोग चप रहते हैं। आप क्यों नहीं उनका कत्ल करते हैं? कौन आप को बचाएगा? कोई नहीं बचायेगा? सब एक ही थाली के बटटे-बटटे हैं, गरीब की कोई परवाह नहीं करता है, सब पैसे के पुत्तर हैं। कोई एक-आध आदमी सन्वर होता है जो अकेले स्टैंड करता है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के बाद मैं आप को बतलाऊँ, थोड़ी सी सहानुभूति इन्दिरा जी के साथ क्यों है? इस लिये है कि उन के अन्दर निःस्वार्थ भावना है। जो बड़े-बड़े आदमी हैं वे उन से कहते हैं कि इस को टिकट दो दो उसको टिकट दो दो, लेकिन वे सब हर जाते हैं। हमारी बात मानती नहीं है.... (व्यवधान)... ये बड़े-बड़े जो लीडर हैं, जो जाट हैं, इण्डिया का जाट भी दाँट नहीं डालते हैं। सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक जमींदार हैं। मेरा उन के साथ शुरू से ही झगड़ला रहा है। जमीन के लिए मैं उन से लड़ाई करता रहा हूँ लेकिन मैं हराने हूँ कि बिहार में इतने आदमी मरे हैं, हमारे बाबू जगजीवन राम ने वहाँ क्या किया। वहाँ उन्होंने इन लोगों को जमीन क्यों नहीं दी। यू. पी. में इन को जमीन क्यों नहीं दी? इतने दिन से लीडर बने रहे लेकिन किया कुछ नहीं। आप यह कहते हैं कि स्पेशल कोर्ट बना दो, लेकिन कौन बनायेगा, कोई नहीं बनायेगा।

अब मैं पंजाब की बात बतलाऊँ - वहाँ पर 90 फीसदी पुलिस है, हिन्दू बहुत कम हैं। उन के लड़के कत्ल करते हैं, लेकिन उन को कौन पकड़ेगा? कोई नहीं पकड़ सकता है। इन को मरते देख कर सभी लोग खूश होते हैं। 100-50 रुपया दे कर कहते हैं कि हम ने बड़ी मदद कर दी, लेकिन मैं बतलाऊँगा जो हरिजन अफसर हैं। निकम्मी पोस्टों पर उन को रखा हुआ है। पंजाब और हरियाणा में

यह हालत है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने रिजॉल्यूशन आप एडॉप्ट करते रहें, आप जो मर्जी करते रहें, लेकिन कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। हरिजन का हरिजन भी कुछ नहीं करेगा। कोई हरिजन है, जो कि आफिसर बने हुए है। कोई आदमी किसी की मदद करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मैं पासवान से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में हमें और आगे बढ़ना होगा, हमें लड़ाई करनी होगी, लड़ाई के बिना कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। सरदार पटेल ने लिखा है --

If you want peace, prepare for war.

आप चाहें कोई चीज कर लो, लेकिन आपका भला नहीं होने वाला है। बाहुमण, खतरी सब मुसलमान बने, लेकिन हम उस वक्त भी मुसलमान नहीं बर्बा, हमने सब मिल कर गुजारा कर लिया। राजपूत, जाट खतरी सब बने हैं, हम में से कोई नहीं बना है। ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं।

डा. सुबाहुमण्यम स्वामी : ज्ञानी जी को जगह आप ले लो।

श्री सन्वर सिंह : बात नजदीक आ रही है। अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। जब तक हरिजन नहीं बनेगा, तब तक महात्मा गांधी का सपना पूरा नहीं होने वाला है। वह भी दैक्वर्ड है, इसके बाद हमारी बारी आएगी। यह सरकार आपकी वजह से कमजोर है। हमें श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पर फौज है, हम उनको अपना लीडर मानते हैं। लेकिन आपके 18 लीडर बने हुए हैं।

Who lacks faith, lacks all. It is faith in the name of the Lord that works wonders, for faith is life and doubt is death.

मैं कहता हूँ कि आप अपना एक लीडर चुनिए, तो सारा सिस्टम ठीक हो जाएगा।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप इधर आ जाइए ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं भी आ जाऊंगा, पहले आप एक तो बन जायें । न तब एक बनेंगे और न मैं उधर आऊंगा । आया राम गया राम वाला हिसाब चल रहा है । मैं श्री पासवान का श्रुतिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने सत्र के शुरूआत में इस विषय पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । जब मैं इलक्शन लड़ रहा था, तो मेरे विरोधी पक्ष में बी. ए., एल. एल. बी. का कैंडिडेट था । मैंने कहा — मुझे बी. ए., एल. एल. बी. हरा नहीं सकता है कोई \* \* तो हाँ सकता है । लेकिन \* \* कोई नहीं है ।

वह मुझे हरा नहीं सकता । ये यहाँ पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, यह बनाओ, वह बनाओ, लेकिन कौन बनायेगा ? हमें खूद बनाना होगा, हमें खूद सारा सिलसिला सम्भालना पड़ेगा । जब तक हम खूद नहीं संभालेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं बनेगा । लेक्चर सुनाने से कुछ नहीं होगा । महात्मा गांधी का आदर्श तब पूरा होगा, जब हम बरसरे-इकतदार होंगे, गवर्नमेंट हमारे हाथ में होगी । इस वक्त तो ये 20 करांड आदमी मर रहे हैं, सताये जा रहे हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ आखिर मैं यही कहूँगा कि हमें डट कर मुकाबला करना चाहिए । जहाँ लड़ाई होती है उस का मुकाबला करना चाहिये ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि मैं कोई बात कहूँ मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री रामविलास पासवान जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ । उन्होंने सदन के शुरू के दिन ही इस देश तथा सदन, दोनों का ध्यान कमजोर वर्गों के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारों की तरफ दिलवाया है । इस में कोई शक नहीं, यदि इस देश में परियार रामस्वामी न होते, बाबासाहब डा. अम्बेदेकर न होते,

डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया / न हाँते और महात्मा गांधी न हाँते तो इस देश में कमजोर वर्गों के जो लोग हैं, जिन को हरिजन और शूद्र कहा जाता है जो पिछड़े हुए, दलित और शोषित हैं, शायद वे इस तरफ कोई कदम न उठा पायें हाँते, अपनी तरक्की के बारे में सोच भी न पायें हाँते । आज हम गरीबों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यही स्थिति जारी रहेगी तो इस के क्या तीजे होंगे ? अभी पिछले दिनों 12-13 जून को मैं और भाई रामविलास पासवान तथा हमारे भाई डी. पी. यादव मद्रास के त्रिचुरापल्ली में द्रविड़ कजगम की एक कान्फरेंस में गये थे । जहाँ कई लाख स्वयं-सेवक काले कपड़े पहने हुए, काले अंग वस्त्र डाले हुए, परियार रामस्वामी और डा. अम्बेदेकर के फोटों को कर जलूस में चले रहे थे । उन के दिल में इस वर्ण-व्यवस्था के प्रति एक आग थी । ब्राह्मण-वादी व्यवस्था को तोड़ने के लिए, जात-पात के बन्धन को समाप्त करने के लिये, इस देश में समानता लाने के लिये वे दृढ़ संकल्प थे । उनका कहना था कि हमें परियार, बाबा साहेब और डा. लोहिया के विचारों को देश के कोने-कोने में फैलाना होगा वरना ये दलित और शोषित इसी तरह से मारे और काटे जाते रहेंगे । इन के लिये बचाव का कोई अवसर नहीं मिलेगा ।

हमें उस समय एक घटना याद आती है । पासवान जी और मैं तमिल दलपति वीरमणि जी के साथ डायस पर बैठे हुए थे और लाखों स्वयंसेवकों का जलूस हमारे सामने निकल रहा था । वहाँ एक ब्राह्मण अपनी वंशभूषा में जलूस के सामने आता है और कुछ हस्तक्षेप करता है । एक तरफ से लोग उस पर टूट पड़ते हैं और सैकड़ों पुलिस वाले उसको बचा कर हमारे सामने लाते हैं, हमें उस की चांटी छुपानी पड़ती है, उस की जेनेऊ छुपाने पड़ते हैं, उन को छुपाने के लिये अपने अंग-वस्त्र देन पड़ते हैं । तमिल दलपति वीरमणि जी की मंज के नीचे उस को छिपाना पड़ता है, तब उस की जान बचा पाते हैं । अगर इन के घर जलेंगे, इस तरह से हरिजन जलेगा, उन के साथ अत्याचार होते रहेंगे, तो क्या



[श्री जयपाल सिंह काश्यप]

वह समय नहीं आयेगा जब ये लोग आगे बढ़ कर उस जुल्म का मुकाबला करेंगे। जब इन्सान मजबूर हो जाता है तो वह भी उसी युद्ध की तरफ बढ़ने लगता है जिन से वह बचना चाहता था। हम लोग कानून में पूरी आस्था रखते हैं, देश की परम्पराओं में हम ने बराबर आस्था रखी है, लेकिन हम आज मजबूर किये जा रहे हैं। हम लोगों के लिए जो भी योजनाएं दी जा रही हैं, वे हमारे लिए लागू नहीं होती हैं। चाहे कोई सरकार रही हो, किसी की नीयत साफ नहीं रही है इन कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के लिए कुछ करने के लिए लिए। अगर अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए कुछ करना होता, तो आज हम देश में इन के लिए एक अलग से मंत्रालय होता, एक अलग से मिनिस्ट्री होती लेकिन आज तक इन के लिए कोई अलग से मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनाई गई है। इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है। इस देश में करोड़ों-करोड़ की संख्या में ये लोग हैं और इतने बड़े प्रतिशत की यह स्थिति हो और उसके लिए अलग से मंत्रालय न बनाया जाए और केवल दूसरे मंत्रालय के अधीन सारा काम कराया जाए, तो अंजाम आप के सामने है। सरकार की नीयत साफ होती, तो सरकार एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर इन लोगों को मौका दे कर इन के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोक सकती थी। श्री आर० आर० भोले की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी थी और उस कमेटी के साथ, जिस में पासवान जी भी थे, हम देवली गांव गए, तो दूसरे गांवों से आ आ कर हरिजन कह रहे थे कि हमारी जान खतरे में है और हमें देवली में रहने दिया जाए क्योंकि पी० ए० सी० वहां पड़ी

हुई है। उस समय एस० पी० नहीं आया और किसी अफसर ने जब उनकी बात नहीं सुनी, तो वहां पर सादुपुर में घटना घटी और बहुत से लोगों को मारा गया। इसी तरह से रामपुरा में 6-7 लोग मारे गए और इनका-बुक्का तो ये घटनाएं घटती ही रहती हैं और लोग मारे जाते हैं। इन लोगों पर जो अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं और इनका कल्लेआम होता है, क्या इस सरकार के यहां पर चर्चा कराने से या इस सदन में थोड़ी देर के लिए चर्चा करा लेने से ये रुक जायेंगे। क्यों नहीं ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करते हैं कि इस के लिए अलग से एक मंत्रालय बनाएं और हर जिले में एक एडीशन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और एक एडीशनल एस० पी० खास तौर से इन लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए इन की जान व माल की रक्षा के लिए आप नियुक्त करें।

थानों में क्या हो रहा है, उस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं पुलिस स्टेशनों के अन्दर पुलिस वाले और अगर कास्ट के लोग काम करते हैं वे इन लोगों को झूठे मुकदमों में फंसा देते हैं। अगर इनको मार दिया जाता है, तो इन को इस दुनिया से तो कम से कम मुक्ति मिल जाती है लेकिन झूठे मुकदमे चला कर इनको जेलों में सड़ाया जाता है और इनकी बात कोई सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि हर जिले में आप ऐसे मुखिफ या जज नियुक्त करें, जो इन लोगों के मामलों को सुनें और किस तरह से इनको झूठे मुकदमों में फंसाया जा रहा है और षड़यंत्र का शिकार बनाया जा रहा है, इस सब को देखें और



ऐसे मामलों को रोकने की कोशिश की जाए। बदायूं और बरेली में जहां से मैं चुन कर आया हूं किस तरह से इन लोगों को सताया जाता है, इनको मारा जाता है, काटा जाता है और कोई इनकी बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है, कई बार मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है। कफल्टा में घटना घटी थी और हालत यह है कि वहां पर ये लोग बाहर नहीं निकल पाते हैं इन लोगों की बारातों को निकलने नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा है और कमेटी के सामने भी यह मामला आया कि इन की बारातों को निकलने नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि हरिजनों और शिल्पकारों की बारातों को निकलने दिया जाए, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए।

आज हाई काटों में अपीलें चल रही हैं लेकिन सरकार उन अपीलों को एक्सपी-डाइट करने के लिए एप्लीकेशन देने को तैयार नहीं है। हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों के जितने मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और उन में जो अपीलें हांत हैं, उन में सरकार को एक्सपीडाइट करने के लिए एप्लीकेशन देनी चाहिए जिस से मुकदमें जल्दी से जल्दी तय हो जाएं।

इतना कहते हुए मैं राम विलास पासवान जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस मसले को यहां पर उठाया और सरकार को बड़ी सख्ती के साथ इस मसले से निपटना चाहिए।

श्री होरलाल आर० परमार (पाटन):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के दलितों पर हो  
1154 LS—15

रहे अत्याचारों के बारे में राम विलास पासवान जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है और आप ने जो चर्चा करने का मौका दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

यह एक गंभीर सवाल देश के सामने है और इस सारे सदन का ध्यान मैं इस गंभीर सवाल की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। 67 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश की इस सर्वोच्च सदन में आने का जो मौका मुझे मिला है, वह कैसे मिला है यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं।

मैं एक छोटे से गांव का रहने वाला वाला हूं जिस गांव में मेरी जाति का, चमार का एक ही घर है और मेरे वोट केवल 3 हैं। फिर इस सदन में मैं कैसे आया, 3 वोट वाला एक घर का आदमी यहां कैसे आया, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। आज़दी के टाइम पर महामानव डा० बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर ने गरीबों की रक्षा के लिए, दलितों की पैरवी के लिए, अन्याय के खिलाफ चौकीदारी के लिए उन लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान किया है। यह रिजर्वेशन भी नहीं होता, अगर कांग्रेस नहीं होती और कांग्रेस को इन्दिरा गांधी जैसी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं मिलती तो मुझ जैसे आदमी को इस सदन में आने का मौका नहीं मिलता।

यहां आने के बाद मैं सारे देश के दलितों का, जिन पर कि अत्याचार हो

[श्री: हारलाल आनंद परमा:]

रहे हैं खास कर उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। सारे देश में 16 करोड़ दलित लोग हैं। उन के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए और जिन लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है उन के लिए लड़ने के लिए मैं यहाँ आया हूँ।

ऐसा पोलिटिशियन नहीं हूँ कि बाहर से कुछ हो और अन्दर से कुछ और हो। मेरे में एक कमी है कि मैं अपनी अन्त-रात्मा को आवाज को दवा नहीं सकता।

इस देश के दलितों की रक्षा के लिए इस सदन में आज इस समय 6 और सात बजे के बीच में 80 प्रतिशत लोग दलित वर्ग के बैठे थे। उन में से 15 परसेंट लोग चले गए। अब इस समय यहाँ 65 परसेंट लोग दलित रह गए हैं। दूसरा तो कोई इस समय है नहीं। इस से हमें मालूम होता है कि दलितों के सवाल से अन्य सदस्यों को कितना प्रेम है। इस देश में 16 करोड़ लोग दलित हैं। मैं उन 16 करोड़ लोगों का प्रतिनिधि हूँ। मेरे ऊपर गांव के पिछड़े और अनपढ़ लोग दबाव डालते हैं कि हम सब 16 करोड़ दलित एक हो जाएँ क्योंकि उन पर सामूहिक अत्याचार होते हैं।

एक दिन भी ऐसा नहीं होता है जिस दिन कि अखबार के पन्ने में आपको सुबह यह नहीं मिलेगा कि जिस दिन 10, 15 या 20 दलितों की हत्या न हुई हो। मैं सदन के सामने यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ और अपने विरोध पक्ष के भाइयों से भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले ढाई सालों में इस सदन में पांचवीं बार यह बहस हो रही है। यहाँ बहस हो जाती है उसके दूसरे दिन फिर अखबार में आता है कि 16, 20, 50 दलित भाइयों के साथ अत्याचार हुआ।

बिहार में दलित इंजीनियर, प्रोफेसर, डाक्टर या अन्य पढ़े लिखे आदमी को भी नक्सलवादी डाकू कह कर मारा जाता है। यह एक गंभीर सवाल है।

मुझ से पूर्व मान्य वक्ता सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में बताया कि यह हजारों सालों की जो गुलामी है, हजारों सालों से चला आ रहा जो अन्याय है, वह 35 साल में कैसे मिटेगा। लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों-हजारों सालों से चले आ रहे राजा-महाराजाओं को, उनके रजवाड़ों को हमने दो-तीन सालों में ही समाप्त कर दिया। जब हम उनको इतनी अवधि में समाप्त कर सकते हैं तो क्या दलितों को बचाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठा सकते। मैं कहता हूँ कि दलितों और आदिवासियों के लिए अलग मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए। कम से कम दस सालों से इस सदन में मैं यह मांग हो रही है कि 16 करोड़ दलितों और 12 करोड़ आदिवासियों के लिए एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए।

किस्तवार, देहली और साधुपुर में जिन बच्चों के मात-पिता मारे गए, उन बच्चों को गोद लेना और छात्रावास में रखने का सरकार से स्वयं आश्वासन दिया था, वह भी सरकार से नहीं हो सका है। यह किसी संस्था का सवाल नहीं है, किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि दलितों के लिए आदिवासियों के लिए अलग से मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाय अगर आप दलितों और आदिवासियों की रक्षा के लिए कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तो कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। हमें भी संतोष नहीं होने वाला है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश दलित में जाग गए हैं। कहीं उन में ऊबाल न आ जाए। इसलिए दलितों को बचाने के लिए बड़-

याली आंसू न बहायें, वोट लेने के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी बातें न करें। इस समय दलितों के अलावा जो माननीय सदस्य यहां पर उपस्थित हैं, वे सिर्फ रिकार्ड बनाने के लिए उपस्थित हैं। किसी के दिल में दर्द नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सदन मेरी बातों को गंभीरता से समझेगा नहीं तो देश में आफत आ सकती है। दलित जाग उठेगा, तब उसको कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि हरिजनों पर हुए अत्याचारों की चर्चा में मुझे आपने अंत में समय दिया है, लेकिन अफसोस है कि पिछले सत्रों की तरह फिर वही चर्चा का अंत तो हो जाएगा लेकिन हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों का अंत इस देश में नहीं होगा, कम से कम इस मौजूदा सरकार के रहते यह दिखाई नहीं पड़ता।

हरिजनों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों पर मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि आज हमारी यह मनःस्थिति हो गई है कि रोज सुबह अखबार देखते हैं और सोचते हैं कि वह तो रोज का काम है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार की मनःस्थिति यह हो गई है कि झूठे आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए जायें, ताकि आने वाले सत्र में विरोधी दलों के लोगों को झुठलाया जा सके कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार कम हो रहे हैं। ये दोनों पक्षों की मनःस्थिति उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने आपके सामने रखी है।

कस्तुरा में क्या हुआ? हत्यारे आए, हरिजनों को बाकायदा पहले खबर मिल गई और सब एक घर में जाकर छुप गए और दरवाजा बंद कर दिया किवाड़ तोड़ने शुरू कर दिए गए। एक बूढ़ी औरत बाहर निकली और उसने कहा कि

हम लोग गांव छोड़कर चले जायेंगे, हमको छोड़ दो, लेकिन उसकी एक बात नहीं सुनी गई और उसको नंगा कर के पेड़ से बांध दिया गया। इसके बाद मकान की छत तोड़कर और मिट्टी का तैल डालकर आग लगा दी गई। बच्चे तो वहां मर गए, बड़े तड़पने लगे तो उनको किवाड़ तोड़कर बाहर निकल गया और उस बुढ़िया से पूछा गया कि क्या यह तुम्हारा बेटा है, क्या यह तुम्हारा भाई है। इस के बाद उस बुढ़िया को पैरों से काटना शुरू किया गया और गर्दन तक काटकर चैन ली। आज इस देश के अन्दर इस तरह के राक्षसी अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। सरकार कहती है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार कम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन सही स्थिति यह है कि इन दो-हाई सालों के अंदर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़े हैं। मैं सन्नह्यम स्वामी की बात नहीं मानता। यह सब सरकार की नीतियों के कारण हैं, इंदिरा जी की नीतियों के कारण हैं। अगर इंदिरा जी हरिजन के अंदर जमीन की झूठी भूख पैदा न करतीं तो हरिजन इस देश में पहले भी तो रह रहा था। उसी दिन से दुश्मनी शुरू हो गई। इंदिरा जी ने यह दिखाया कि मैं तो जमीन देना चाहती हूं लेकिन बड़े जमींदार तैयार नहीं हैं और जमींदार यह समझने लगा कि अगर हरिजन की स्थिति मजबूत हो गई तो जमीन छीन ली जाएगी। अगर इंदिरा जी वास्तव में उन लोगों को जमीन देना चाहती हैं तो 5-5, 6-6 सालों से मुकदमों क्यों चल रहे हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं निपटाया जाता? क्यों नहीं 122बी और जमीन के मुकदमों खत्म किये जाते? इंदिरा जी और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने सिर्फ यह काम किया है कि हरिजनों को भस विकवा दी, जेवर विकवा दिए, घर से बेघर करवा दिया और वह जमीन को बचाने में उलझ गया। यह काम कांग्रेस पार्टी

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

और इंदिरा गांधी जी ने किया है। दुश्मनी पैदा हो गई है जो आज चल रहा है उसको लेकर। दूसरी दुश्मनी इस कारण पैदा हुई है कि आपने कह दिया कि कर्जें माफ कर दिए गए हैं। कर्जा माफ नहीं हुआ और इसको लेकर दुश्मनी का माहौल देहातों में पैदा हो गया। हरिजनों को मजबूर होकर कर्जा देना पड़ा। इस सब के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। एक तरफ तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी है, सरकार है और दूसरी तरफ सामाजिक स्थिति है। इस वास्ते मैं श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी की बात को नहीं मानता हूं। एक तरफ तो सामाजिक स्थिति जिम्मेदार है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार की नितियां जिम्मेदार हैं।

हरिजनों की बीबत डा० अम्बेदकर ने कहा था कि उनको सामाजिक समानता दी गई है, राजनैतिक समानता दी गई है। लेकिन उनको आज तक आर्थिक समानता नहीं दी गई है। बिना आर्थिक समानता के तथाकथित दूसरी समानतायें अर्थहीन हैं। आर्थिक समानता के लिए सरकार को कदम उठाने चाहिए जो वह नहीं उठा रही है।

आज क्या स्थिति है। मैं सहारनपुर जन पद की बात आपको बताता हूं। वहां एस० एस० पी० पंडित है, एस० पी० पंडित है, डी० एम० पंडित है, ए० डी० एम० पंडित है। चार में से दो एस० डी० एम० पंडित हैं। सोलह थानों के इंचार्ज पंडित हैं। पूरे जिले में यह स्थिति है। इस ओर इशारा करते हुए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि वीकर सैक्शन के लोगों हरिजनों, और आदिवासियों को भी जिलों में भेजा जाए ताकि हरिजनों का मारेल ऊंचा हो।

मैं पासवान जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने पहले ही दिन इस सदन के अन्दर हरिजनों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों की समस्या को उठाया और इस में भाग लेने का हम को अवसर दिया।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामाबाद) : मुझे अफसोस है कि इसको सियासी मसला बना दिया गया है। अपोजीशन की तरफ से पहला भाषण जो हुआ वह ठीक था लेकिन होते होते इसको पार्टी पालिटिक्स का विषय बना दिया गया है। यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यह एक नेशनल प्राबलैम है। हर आदमी को अगर इस तरह की घटनाएं देश में घटती हैं तो शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट में जो बात हम करते हैं दुनिया में यह पहुंचती है। हम आपस में एक दूसरे से बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। पूरी दुनिया में यह न्यूज जाएगी और हमारी बदनामी भी बहुत होगी।

After the event we cannot do anything, but before the event, we can do a lot.

हम हरिजनों को जमीन देते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि जमीन देते वक्त पुलिस का अफसर और रेवेन्यू अफसर दोनों को खेत पर भेजा जाए और वे लोग जा कर हर आदमी को जमीन दिलाएं। जब मैं एम० एल० ए० था उस वक्त जमीन तक्सीम नहीं होती थी। फिर भी लड़ाई होने का इमकान रहता था। इस वास्ते पहले ही पुलिस और रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स को वहां भेज देता था और खुद भी जाता था। ऐसा आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

जिस फैमिली के लोग हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार करते हैं उस फैमिली के लोगों को कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी टिकट न दे, न हम दें और न बीजे



पी वाले और न कोई दूसरी पार्टी। आज होता यह है कि यहां नहीं दी जाती हैं तो वहां मिल जाती है। इस तरह से ये लोग असम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट में घुस जाते हैं। हमें कीड बनाना चाहिए। कि कोई फैमिली हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार करत, है तो उस फैमिली का कोई आदमी पार्लियामेंट में घुस न सके और कोई पार्टी उसको घुसने का मौका न दे।

जो अत्याचार हरिजनों पर हो रहे हैं ये बन्द होने चाहिए। खास तौर पर जो गरीब बच्चे हरिजन वगैरह होस्टल में रहते हैं उनको खाना वगैरह अच्छा देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि उनकी तन्दुरुस्ती कायम रह सके।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): At the outset I would like to express my gratitude to the House for sitting so late and discussing an important subject which is of vital interest to the country as a whole. I must also thank all the participants for bringing to bear on the subject a fair sense of objectivity. Naturally in any political debate there must be some sharp exchanges here and there. But apart from that, there has been a fair sense of objectivity brought to bear on this debate and I am grateful to the Members for that.

As we all know, this is a festering sore in our body politic. This has been with us not only for the last 35 years. This has been with us for thousands of years. So when an hon. Member said, 'Within 35 years you have not done anything and you have not completely eliminated or eradicated this social evil.' I was a little surprised... whether they honestly believe that within thirty five years we can eradicate the social evil which has come down to us for generations and generation over thousands of years.

Therefore, it should be the endeavour of all of us irrespective of the parties to which we belong—we may

occasionally use this to score some political advantage over each other, it is a legitimate thing—to see that we get rid of this very obnoxious system that is eroding our social life.

What is it that we can do in this? Certainly, the first thing that we can do is to educate our people on the fundamental principle of equality of man. Our religious teachers have taught us the principles. Our social workers have done a great deal of work. All the great names have been mentioned by the Members. Gandhiji, Ambedkar and Periyar, all these people, have done their best to eradicate this evil and their line should be continued by their progeny. The third thing which I think is very important is that we should improve the economic lot of the weaker sections and it is only by improving their economic lot that we can really bring about a social equality. The man, after all, has weakness for the respectability. It is born out of the position. If we find that the weaker sections have a certain economic status, a certain economic strength and a certain economic position, they will not be treated in the way they are being done. Therefore, the object to the Government is to see that we tackle this problem from all the three aspects from the point of view of bringing about a social awakening among the masses, the second thing to be done is to bring about a better economic status for the weaker sections so that they may, in the eyes of the other classes, gain the respectability. We may have differences with the pace at which that should be done, we may have differences on the level of expenditure that is being incurred in respect of this.

Apart from that, I do not know what miracle can bring about this social change. Here I want to point out that Government have done practically all that is necessary for the upliftment of this class of people. They have also done all that is possible under the circumstances to enforce their rights through the law and they have also done something to see that the economic exploitation is not carried

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

ed on or the exploitation does not go on in the way in which it has been before.

Sir, the points which have been raised in the course of the debate would call for a very short reply. In fact, Shri Paswan who led the debate asked a number of questions. I thought that it was my duty to reply to them. The first question that he put was about the number of convictions that have been secured in 1980-81 in respect of offences which have been committed against the scheduled castes. In this case, I can give the figures. In all two were sentenced to death and 98 sentenced to life imprisonment and some others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In fact I would say that never before such large number of people have been sentenced for offences against the scheduled castes.

Then Shri Paswan wanted to know as to how many scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are in responsible positions. I could not get the figures for whole of India but if he puts a separate question I will collect the information and supply. As for as U.P. is concerned I have got the figures. The total number of District Magistrates in U.P. is 57 out of which 13 are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There are 57 SPs and 9 out of them are scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people. Likewise there are twelve Commissioners and seven out of them are people from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

This is the position with regard to the number of people who are occupying responsible positions in the U.P. Government.

Sir, Mr. Paswan also said that the situation has worsened during the last two years. I am afraid that his figures are not correct. In 1975 the total number of I.P.C. crimes against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

was 7781. In 1976 the total number was 5968 and in 1977 it was only 10879. In 1978 it became 15070.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: During Janata period Harijans became fearless and, as such, they went to police stations to register their cases.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): What about killings?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is with regard to the number of offences including murder, grievous hurt, rape, etc..

Now, Dr Subramaniam Swamy unless these 15,000 cases occurred then only people got registered these cases. It means they are true or do you mean to say they are not true cases and only false cases registered.

DR.SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Earlier on there was under reporting.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So, you are admitting that there were 15,000 cases. That is enough for me. Mr. Paswan asked about murder. Even if you include murder and grievous hurt you will find that the total number is 15,070. In 1979 the number is 13,975 and in 1980 it is 13,865. Therefore, it is not correct to say that I do not want to....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Have you got the number of killings of scheduled castes?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you put a separate question then I will give the complete information. What

I would like to give you the total figure. I am not saying that this Government is justified in having ten or eleven thousand cases of grievous hurt or other offences. On the contrary I only want to rebut your charge that during this period it has increased.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Paukura): Since the world did not



stop in 1979 may we know the latest statistics as well.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes. Yes. In 1980 the total number of offences was 13,866 and in 1981 it was 14,308.

Now, all I said, is in the earlier period it was higher; I don't say that it is justified; but I rebut the charge that during the last 2 years, it has increased over the earlier period. That is all that I am saying. Nobody can take pride that there are 14,000 cases of crimes against the scheduled castes and so on. But I refute your statement and your charge that during this period it has increased. That is all my point. Now you also mentioned that the punishment was not heavy. I will give you the figures with regard to the punishments. In the case of Kaila 3 were sentenced to life imprisonment and 8 sentenced to two years of imprisonment. In Bishrampur, 27 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment. You mentioned about Kafalta. Here, all the 33 persons were acquitted by the court. But the State Government has filed an appeal against the acquittal; the State Government has not accepted it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: They could not produce evidence.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When we say acquittal is wrong and we file an appeal it shows how we are interested in seeing that proper justice is meted out. If we had kept quiet, it would have been a blame-worthy thing on the part of the Government. ....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Appeal is all right. But why has the prosecution failed? You please find out.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is an illogical argument because if the court acquits and keep quiet and I acquiesce in it then you can say, you are responsible for these. On the contrary, I do not agree with the court. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is the duty of the State to produce evidence.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What has the Judge said? Kindly go through the judgment. *(Interruption)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There is lack of evidence. *(Interruption)*

SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN: If you say, in every case where the Government prosecution fails, then the Government is to blame, this is a proposition which no Jurist will accept. To say that merely because prosecution has failed, therefore Government is to blame, is a totally unacceptable proposition in any jurisprudence.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Regarding the incidents in Belchi, Bishrampur and Kaila, the State Government was indifferent. That is why no imprisonment was given.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then there is another case also. In the case Jetalpur 3 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment. Now these are the facts. Your charge that cases were not prosecuted, people have not been brought to book, that they have not been punished etc. has been totally disproved from the figures which I have given to you. There is the third point which you mentioned. Others also mentioned the same, saying, land has not been distributed to the various scheduled caste people out of the ceiling which had been fixed by the Government. Now this is the position with regard to distribution of land:

'The Minister for Agriculture informed that 66 per cent of the area distributed under the revised ceiling laws has gone to the persons belonging to the scheduled castes, who represent 51 per cent of all the allottees.'

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How much was the surplus land?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Whatever was available, out of that available land, 51 per cent of allottees were scheduled castes. You can say that you must have got more. But my point is this. Whatever was available under the ceiling law, out of that, 51 per cent has been given to them. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Out of 44 lakhs acres only 22 lakhs acres have been distributed.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** You are saying that you must have got more under the Ceiling Laws. That is a different issue.

**AN. HON. MEMBER:** This is pending in the courts.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** What I say is this. Out of the land which has been secured under the revised Ceiling Laws—out of the allottees of that surplus, 51 per cent are of the scheduled castes.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member said that no cases have been filed under the Protection of Civil Rights Act. I will give you the figures in this regard.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Not so many.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I think it is 1227. I will give you the exact figures. But this is my recollection. (*Interruptions*) I am accustomed to economic statistics. I am sorry I have now to deal with the crimes cases. (*Interruptions*) These are incontrovertible facts; you may not like it. But these are incontrovertible facts.

Now, in the year 1980, the number of cases ending in conviction under the Protection of Civil Rights Act (all India) are 1267. That is for 1980. That is the year for which we have this figure. In 1979, it was 613. So, you can compare it yourself. Therefore, your statement that no action has been taken under the Protection of Civil Rights Act is not borne out. (*Interruptions*). You cannot go on finding verbal distinction. I have said that these

are the figures. These are the convictions under the Act.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** For instance, if you take the number of Harijans killed or murdered and compare the figure with the total population of the whole country, statistically you are correct.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I have not said that. The debate consists of two parts. One part in which all of us must be concerned is to see how best to improve the situation and the other part is that Mr. Paswan specifically charged this Government with neglect and failure and there I am saying it is not so. In every one of the case, it has been borne out that his statement or assertion is incorrect.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You may argue that not so many Harijans have been killed or murdered.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The point that the persons have not been convicted under the Act and action has not been taken, is incorrect. That is all I am saying. The proposition that he put forward is not correct. Now, so far as protection of the Harijans are concerned, we have already requested four State Governments to consider the setting up of a Village Security Force and issued the suggestion that the Scheduled Castes people should be appointed to one of the key posts. That is, we have said that the District Collectors or the Superintendent of Police or one of the other officers concerned with the maintenance of law and order should belong to Scheduled Caste community. This is the Suggestion which has been given.

**SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala):** Are they being implemented?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Yes, we are following it up. We are asking them what they have done in this regard. Everytime we are getting information. This is what we can do. Some people said: "You establish a Cell here and then monitor what the State



does". I wonder whether your friend sitting by your side, from West Bengal will agree to the Government of India doing it.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South): We do not accept that because we do not have faith in the Central Government.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN**: On one hand you talk of State autonomy and non-interference by the Centre in the State Affairs and on the other you say that you have no faith in the Centre. You must have certain consistency.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY**: We are very much consistent in our statement.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN**: Again I do not know whether the Deputy-Speaker, when they were in Government, would have allowed this kind of things to be done. Mr. Dandapani was saying very eloquently. Now, what we have done is that we have asked them, we have given them guidelines and we have told them that these must be done.

In the last meeting of the Chief Secretaries it was put to them and we tried to get that implemented. There is only persuasion by which that can be done.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: Generally some things are there which should not be politicalised. These issues we should not politicalise. I say this particularly to the Professor.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY**: How do we divorce politics?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: This is all right. But there is no harm in this. This is in the interest of the Harijans that you are speaking. There is no harm. Even there you should not differ.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN**: Now, in the guidelines that we have issued

to the State Governments, we have specifically stated that the areas which are prone to communal tension, particularly tensions against the Scheduled Castes, they should have special consideration; and ten additional Scheduled Castes police stations in sensitive districts have been opened in Bihar and they have started functioning. This is the result of the action taken.

The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has stated that the crimes against the Scheduled Castes are not centralised in a particular place. The administration is already alert in respect of the crimes against the Scheduled Castes.

**SHRI SURAJ BHAN**: What do you mean by the Scheduled Castes?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN**: All the people who come in the Scheduled communities are Scheduled Castes.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN**: It would be better if you fix the responsibility on District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. If you don't fix the responsibility on them, then it will be fruitless.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN**: We can fix the responsibility on the State Governments and we monitor this through the State Governments. We ask the State Governments to fix the responsibility on the District Collector and D.S.P. and so on. Therefore, we will try certainly to see that the monitoring is done a little more effectively. That means we can only call for information from time to time. We cannot do anything more than that. And all the State Governments are equally interested and we should try to see that all cooperate with the State Government in seeing that effective measures are taken against these.

Then we come to the developmental measures. The estimated outlay in the States' Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes under the Sixth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 4,000/- crores.

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Police stations specially dealing with these complaints of the Scheduled Castes have been established in Bihar. This is the information that I have got.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): मध्य प्रदेश में जनरल एस. पी. को पोस्ट पर काम करते हैं किन्तु उनका फंक्शन ठीक नहीं है ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I don't vouchsafe that everywhere we have established this kind of authority or anything like that, or they have been functioning satisfactorily. All that we can do at the Central Government is to see that they are activated and made to function. That is all we can do.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Such stations specially dealing with the complaints of the Scheduled Castes are at Patna. So, a villager will have to go to Patna to get the cases registered instead of his getting it registered at the nearest Police station.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you have any suggestion for a particular State, I will certainly see to it.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I have already given to you.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Have you got data on how many persons have been killed in the name of Naxalites and among them how many are Scheduled Castes? 90 per cent belong to the Scheduled Castes who have been killed in the name of the Naxalites. And that figure is not with you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I cannot vouch for whether what you say is right or not. If you want that information you must ask for it specifically. And if you make an assertion as a Member of the House, I will respect you; I will not say anything against you. That is all right.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Then you will say it is a State subject.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I come to a more important thing. There are certain things on which we have to give greater attention. Number one is the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. It is in this where a large number of troubles arise. Many of the so-called atrocities have their origin here, i.e. particularly where the Scheduled Castes people ask for their rights, and certainly insist on their rights. Hitherto, it has been somehow managed by the other classes. Now they have become aware of their rights. Therefore, when they begin to assert their rights about minimum wages, there is clash and this clash takes a communal colour, because the land-owners and others belong to a particular class or community. In fact, the position in Tirunelveli to which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy referred, is more or less like that. The land-owning class is different from the workers; and there has been a problem.

The first thing that the Government wants to do is to see that the Minimum Wages Act is enforced, and every protection is given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when they insist on their rights with regard to minimum wages. The second thing which we want to do is in respect of tenancy rights. In respect of tenancy rights also, a number of questions have arisen; and there, we want to give protection to the persons who are entitled, under the law, to protection. Here, specific instructions will have to be given to the District Collectors to see that those rights are ensured to the weaker sections, particularly to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The third one arises where the Scheduled Castes are allotted lands which are surplus lands. And when they go to take possession of these lands, either the erstwhile owners, or others who are jealous, being to obstruct. That also causes tension, and leads to a certain amount of tension, particularly rioting



and all that. That has to be seriously monitored; and here also, Government wants to give every protection and see that Government stands by the people who are entitled to the rights, rather than the people who are obstructing them. These are the guidelines which the Government has given to State Governments to take in respect of each one of these items.

This is a social evil, as have already mentioned. Nobody wants to make political capital out of it. We shall all endeavour to see that this social evil is eradicated as soon as possible; and I welcome the cooperation of all parties. And wherever they find that there has been any violation of the rights of the weaker sections, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they may bring it to our notice. Even now, when we see it in the newspapers or otherwise it has been brought to our notice—we ourselves send wireless messages or letters to the various State Governments asking for information. We look into the newspaper reports; and we ourselves ask for this information. And if Members have any further information, certainly we will try to pursue it further, and take their fullest cooperation in this matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Suraj Bhan read out something about a Home Ministry report about foreign money being responsible.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will look into it.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): What percentage of your letters are replied to by the State Governments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have not calculated, but I should say that we are getting replies, but some of them are delayed.

SHRI A. K. ROY: In reply to all the questions, the Minister said that the State Governments had been asked, and replies were awaited.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are a number of letters I have

written to Mr. Paswan in which I have said that I have sent the points to the Bihar Government and that I am awaiting a reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have rightly pointed out that your problem also concerns land reforms. In this connection, since you are the Home Minister, I would invite your attention to what the West Bengal Legislative Assembly had sent to the Centre quite a long time ago, drastic land-reforms; and it is awaiting central approval, President's assent. It depends upon the Ministry of Home Affairs. President means that he has to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Why is it that this delay has taken place if you mean business, if you are really true to what you say? Why have you delayed giving assent to that Bill which the West Bengal Legislature has already passed requesting you to please obtain the assent of the President as soon as possible so that we can distribute more surplus land to the scheduled castes and tribes and landless people?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have just taken this charge. Therefore, you wait till I get into my shoes properly. I will look into it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Two suggestions are there. One is regarding constituting a separate Ministry for the welfare of SC & ST; another is for providing free arms to them.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the separate Ministry is concerned, it is in the discretion of the Prime Minister and unless she finds that it is absolutely necessary to have a separate Ministry for this, well, nobody can give an answer about it. The second thing is about the arms. Somebody said that I have said that no arm should be given. I have not said anything like that. All I have said in our Consultative Committee meeting is that there was liberal issue of arms

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to certain States particularly to various people in some States—I mentioned one or two—in those States, there have been various offences; it is in those States that there have been so many riots and all that; there the number is larger. Then I said, under the Arms Act, the issue of licences is regulated by the District Magistrate being satisfied that there is a need for a person possessing fire arms; and he has to exercise his discretion and give them. In cases where he finds that it is necessary to give them, he will give them; and a liberal issue of these licences for arms has really resulted in a larger number of crimes being committed in that area. That is the position. But if the circumstances warrant, certainly there is no distinction in law between SC & ST and any other person; where the circumstances warrant, they are entitled to get them.

SHRI A. K. ROY: There are two points. One is issue of arms to the Harijans. Another is liberal confiscation of arms from the landlords.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, we have also done liberal confiscation of arms. In the Budh Gaya matter, we have seized a number of arms.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: What about the fine in the villages where these atrocities are committed?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have also suggested punitive action. We cannot levy it. It is the State Government to do it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You cannot order them, but you can give direction to the State Governments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

20.24 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 9, 1982/Asadha 18, 1904 (Saka).*